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NEW YORK  
BOTANICAL GARDEN



BULLETIN OF THE  
*American Iris Society*

NUMBER 216 • JANUARY 1975



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# THE BULLETIN

## of the

# AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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# THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

A non-profit institution incorporated Feb. 2, 1927, in the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. By the terms of the Charter, the Corporation has no stockholders and exists for the sole purpose of promoting the culture and improvement of the IRIS.

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## ERRATA

BULLETIN 215, October 1974

—page 21, Judges' Choice 1974. Two irises were inadvertently omitted from the Tall Bearded list: Winner's Circle (Plough) with 127 votes, and Starring Role (Palmer) with 69 votes.

—page 74, "The Best of Parents," paragraph four. The pollen parent of Swan Ballet was not Great Lakes; it was Muhlestein 47-18 which is Azure Skies X 44-59: Shining Waters x Buto. This information appears in "Corrections in Earlier Registrations," page one of the booklet *Registrations and Introductions in 1969*.

**Cover Photograph:** Tall bearded iris PINK SLEIGH (Nathan Rudolph 1970), the popular 1973 Award of Merit winner.



## From the President's Desk

The order changeth and it is time again to thank those who have so ably served the Society in many capacities. The entire issue of a BULLETIN could be devoted to listing the individuals and their contributions toward the advancement of the Society and its purposes, but this acknowledgement of service must be limited to a single page. As elsewhere in this issue special homage is paid to the retiring members of the Board and to President Hugo Wall, the devotion of the others is recognized by restating the statements of Dr. Franklin Cook made over a quarter of a century ago, but are as true today as then.

"The Society is gratified to have a great number of individuals with vision, initiative, ambition and tact in the right places. They are the key men and women of the Society and a great big vote of thanks is due them from every member who has experienced that large increase of enthusiasm that comes from sharing his hobby with another."

There are new members on the presidential team, two new members for the Board of Directors and the return of a former member, nine new Regional Vice Presidents, changes and additions in chairmen of standing committees. The minutes of the Board of Directors' meeting in Tulsa will give the details of the balloting and proceedings and are worth the struggle with the reduced type size to assess the hours of concentrated effort the officers, directors, and chairmen devote to the business of the Society at such a meeting. The task was lightened by the welcomed hospitality breaks that were so ably planned and supplied by the Tulsa Area Iris Society. Special words of appreciation are due the leaders and members of that society for the warm welcome and unlimited hospitality they provided.

The Board of Directors voted changes in the award system, in the official judges' ballot, in the BULLETIN setup among the others that are detailed in the minutes. No selection of a regular editor for the BULLETIN has been made, but the efforts of the guest editors have produced excellent issues during the past year. Special thanks are due the guest editors: Betty and Ira Wood for the April 1974 edition, Perry Parrish for the July issue, Ronald Mullin for the October BULLETIN and Philip Edinger for this the first issue of Volume LVI.

Dr. Hugo Wall in his final message as President called the attention of the membership to the financial problems of the Society and that "hard decisions will need to be made in the years that lie ahead." Your officers, directors, Regional Vice Presidents, chairmen and others are dedicating themselves to the preservation and to the growth of the Society which is possible with the continued support and efforts of those individuals of whom Dr. Cook wrote.

You are invited to visit my new home and garden on the first day of the garden tours for the 1975 Annual Meeting in San Diego.

CLARKE COSGROVE



# YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CAKE AND EAT IT TOO

WILLIAM T. BLEDSOE, President  
American Iris Society Foundation

The American Iris Society Foundation (AISF) is an organization formed for the purpose of promoting research, education, and general improvement in all Irises. Its functions do not duplicate those of the American Iris Society itself, but do extend and strengthen them by providing funds to implement them effectively. To put it simply: AISF can more readily raise funds for iris betterment than can AIS, because the Foundation has been approved under the Internal Revenue Code as a public-supported organization; and contributions to it are, therefore, tax-deductible by the donor on his income tax return.

Bringing this to an immediately practical level: The AISF can prove its worth, as a first step, by financing all or part of the considerable cost necessary for publishing a revision of *Garden Irises*. (This invaluable reference book has, in the past, gone far in disseminating information about irises and in upholding the prestige of AIS in the iris world; but it now needs up-dating to incorporate progress made since its original publication.) Financing by the Foundation, to the extent of its resources, will be accomplished by an interest-free loan to AIS or by some similar transaction.

It is emphasized, however, that the work of AISF will only be started with the *Garden Irises* project. Future possibilities are unlimited: Complete color classification up-dating, educational scholarships, research programs of a scope and depth to give useable facts and practical results, a building and land for an AIS and AISF home, an Iris Hall of Fame—these are but a few of the things that can be done if adequate support is given to the Foundation!

How will all of this be financed? Already we have started and will unquestionably gain momentum through donations, gifts, and bequests. Many have contributed generously to AISF to honor the memories of loved ones or of outstanding AIS personalities. Such gifts will continue and will undoubtedly grow in number and size as the benefits become more widely recognized. The current campaign, which is catching on rapidly, was "thought up" by Mrs. Melba Hamblen and Mrs. Helen McCaughey: "The \$10,000 Club." Its purpose is simple: to raise \$10,000 for AISF.<sup>1</sup> You make a donation to the Foundation, and all donors before close of the campaign, in 1975, will be recognized as Charter Members of the Club, and their names will be listed as such in the BULLETIN (maybe we can even have a big "get-together" at the convention!). This has to be a great bargain, because tax credits or refunds (ranging from 19% to 50% or more, depending on the donor's taxable income) will be granted by the Internal Revenue Service, and the overall benefits will come back to irisarians.

Contributions should be mailed to: American Iris Society Foundation  
2315 Tower Grove Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri 63110

Those wishing to make unusually large contributions or to stipulate bequests in wills should write first, so that meeting of legal requirements may be assured.

Many charity organizations urge you to "Give until it hurts!" We don't do that! We urge you to "Give until it makes you feel *real* good!"

<sup>1</sup> See page 57 for list of charter member contributors.



# Requirements for AIS Affiliation

A local society may become an affiliate of the AIS upon submitting evidence of qualification to the Chairman of Affiliates and Sections. The present requirements are as follows (#4 was added at the November meeting of the Board of Directors):

1. All of the officers and directors of the society must be AIS members.
2. There must be enough additional AIS members to total at least 10.
3. The society must participate in the AIS system of registrations and awards, and must adhere to AIS show rules.
4. In its report to the Chairman, the society must state the month in which its annual elections of officers is held.
5. If the above requirements are met, a society 50% or more of whose members are AIS members will be affiliated without charge. If less than 50%, there will be a charge for affiliation, currently \$25.00.

After initially qualifying for affiliation, the society is required to submit annual lists of officers and members to the Chairman to retain its qualification. These lists should indicate (\*) members who are also AIS members. Where there is a question, the list will be submitted to the appropriate RVP for verification before approval. Failure to submit the required information to the Chairman will result in automatic disqualification.

GLENN F. HANSON

*Chairman, Affiliates and Sections*

## AFFILIATES OF THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

(Changes in roster since previous publications)

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**Washington Iris Club**, Pres. Mrs. Sylvia Pehle, Berger, Missouri



## From the Guest Editor

T. S. Eliot begins his poem "The Wasteland" with these words: "April is the cruellest month." Taken out of context, that statement could stir up a lively debate among gardeners. It is, after all, the time of year we all anticipate. But there probably are few of us who would disagree with the thought that January is high in the running for the title of *dullest*. Whether it brings snow, frosts, rain, or just fewer flowers to enjoy (in the mildest areas), January represents the low point of a gardener's year—the low point both in garden work and in spirit. The busy-ness and excitement of the holiday season suddenly over, all that is left is a seemingly long wait until spring. True, February can bring worse weather, but it is a mercifully short month and leads you into March—when "things" begin to happen outside.

January, the first month, takes its name from the Roman God *Janus*, who always was depicted with two faces—one looking ahead, the other backward. In that symbol is perhaps a clue to finding the greatest enjoyment in this month; it is a fine time to look back over the last iris year at accomplishments and goals reached, as well as to spin ideas and formulate plans for the new year ahead.

This January's BULLETIN offers material of both "backward" and "forward" nature; I hope that herein you will find articles of both sorts that will please you. Two pieces in particular I'd like to recommend for all to read. First is "You Can Have Your Cake And Eat It Too" by former AIS President Bill Bledsoe. To enjoy the benefits AIS now provides—let alone any further ones in the future—the society needs money. But rather than asking for a simple dole, this article explains how donations to the AIS Foundation can benefit you at tax time. The second suggested item on the "reading list" is the "Minutes Of The Board of Directors Meeting" in Oklahoma last November. Don't let the small print scare you off. In those minutes you get a glimpse of dedicated people working hard for our common good, and you get a good look at what AIS is trying to accomplish and why.

For anyone who plans to send copy to our next guest editor, I can only underscore Ron Mullin's suggestion from his message in October: type it if you can, and please use double spacing if you do type. Material submitted in that manner can be a real time-saver for any editor.

And to cap off this message, let me say that it has been a real pleasure serving you. Happy New Year! Remember that spring *really* isn't far around the corner.

PHILIP EDINGER

### GUEST EDITOR FOR APRIL BULLETIN

Albert deGroat is the guest editor for the April 1975 AIS BULLETIN. All copy (except for advertising) should be sent to him at: 12 High Street, Brockport, New York 14420. Advertising copy goes to Mrs. Kay N. Negus, 6111 South 135th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68137.





SAN DIEGO (Mohr-Mitchell 1929)



# SEE YOU IN SAN DIEGO IN '75

Date to remember—April 23-26, 1975

Place to come—ROYAL INN at the WHARF

Harbor Drive at Ash Street

San Diego, California 92101

We want to welcome all AIS members to San Diego, California's first city and the site of the American Iris Society's Convention in 1975. The city's temperate climate and its accessibility to both ocean and mountains make it a year-round vacation land in addition to being an excellent area for iris growing. Nearly all types of irises are happy here and they should make a great show for you in April.

Region 15—southern California and Arizona—extends to you a hearty invitation to attend the Convention from April 23 through 26th. And with the many attractions aside from irises in our area, we are sure you'll find reasons for waiting to extend your visit and enjoy our play-land. To one and all, we say, "Plan to arrive in 1975 in San Diego." Saludos Amigos!

WALTER and PENNY BUNKER  
*Convention Co-Chairmen*

## PROGRAM

Wednesday, April 23—Registration. AIS Board, RVPs, Section Heads Breakfast. AIS Section meetings morning and afternoon. WELCOME Dinner and Robin Reception in the evening.

Thursday, April 24 —Registration. Tours to Conrad-Cosgrove, Hamner and Vogel gardens. Lunch at Rancho California. Dinner on your own. Evening: Judges Training Programs, Flower Arranging Demonstration, Photographic Panel Discussion.

Friday, April 25 —Tours to Gunther, Hooker, Owen and Roberts gardens. Lunch in Mission Valley. Dinner on your own. Evening: Panel Discussions on Hybridizing, Species, Diseases and Weed Control, and Slide Shows.

Saturday, April 26 —Tours to Cordon Bleu, Oak Trail and Pilley gardens. Lunch at Escondido Country Club. Early return to the Royal Inn. Evening: AIS Award Banquet.

Guest Speaker at Saturday's Award Banquet: H. Senior Fothergill of the British Iris Society.



**REGION 15 Invites You to Attend**

**The  
ANNUAL CONVENTION  
of the  
AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY**

**San Diego, California**

**April 23-26, 1975**

**Convention Headquarters**

Royal Inn at the Wharf  
1355 Harbor Drive  
San Diego, California 92101

**Special Rates**

Single . . . . . \$22.00

Double/Twin . . . . . \$26.00

Make room reservations directly with Royal Inn. For special rates, you must state that you are attending AIS Convention. Reservations should be made no later than April 1, 1975.

**Registration Fee**

Before April 1 . . . . . \$50.00

After April 1 . . . . . \$55.00

Youth Members . . . . . \$40.00

Make checks or money orders payable to AIS, Region 15

*Mail registrations to:*

**Mrs. Dorothy Runde  
4670 Twain Avenue  
San Diego, California 92120**

**CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INVITATION**

W. B. SCHORTMAN

Several central California gardens will be open before and after the April AIS Convention at San Diego. That area, located about 185 miles north of Los Angeles and within a 50-mile circle, has produced many award winning irises; convention goers with extra time for a visit will be amply rewarded.

Driving north on Hwy. 5 to Wasco, you will find the Terrell garden at 926 Maple Ave.; and the Sexton garden, home of two Dykes Medals and the AIS Hybridizer's Medal, is at 1709 Third Street. If you are interested in roses, get directions here to see one of America's largest rose nurseries.

From Wasco connect to Hwy. 99 north to Tipton, then turn east on 190 to Porterville. There at 146 Villa Street are the Gibson gardens, home of many famous plicatas. Jim has received many awards including the AIS Hybridizer's Medal. Jim can direct you to Visalia for the Babson garden which is surrounded by orange trees. There you will see many notable Babson irises including the 1974 Dykes Medalist, SHIPSHAPE.

An additional reward of this tour is the thousands of newly blooming seedlings you will see. Perhaps among them may be future Dykes Medal winners. Welcome to our Central Valley!

# NINETEEN FROM REGION 15

SANFORD ROBERTS

In many pre-Convention articles, it is common practice to place emphasis on the special irises the host area grows and hopes to have in top form at tour time. We know that everyone here, for the past two years, has been plotting, planting, and pulling (weeds) in preparation for the 1975 Convention. We would like to shift that emphasis and acquaint you with some of the outstanding hybridizing personalities within our Region 15.

To many iris fanciers, one of the strongest attractions of San Diego and Riverside counties is their impressive gardening climate. With a growing season of nearly 365 days, San Diego—headquarters for the American Iris Society Convention this April—allows gardeners to grow everything from a favored eastern tree to an equally favored subtropical plant. It provokes wonderment that, in a climate where you can grow southern magnolias, Canary Island date palms, English ivy, Italian cypress, Persian silk-trees, Indian figs, Chinese wisteria, Japanese azaleas, Australian tree-ferns, Mexican agaves, Brazilian philodendrons, Peruvian pepper trees, and California redwoods, irises would not be relegated to some back spot in the garden. But far from it! And even more amazing is the concentration of hybridizers in Region 15, both within and outside of the two counties to be toured during the Convention. Not content to devote their energies working with the aforementioned abundance of readily adapted "imported" flora, these individuals wield their hybridizing magic in the *iris world*, and it is about them we write of "Nineteen from Region 15."

In Santa Monica, Thornton Abell created SAFFRON JEWEL to win the William Mohr award in 1971. Other interesting Abell creations are VESUVIUS and WARNING CLOUDS.

San Diego often is referred to as "spuria country" and rightly so—Walker Ferguson (now retired) could be called the Dean of Spuria Hybridizers, and from his former garden thirty miles north of San Diego have come over forty spurias for the fanciers. Mr. Ferguson's work has been rewarded with four Nies awards: THRUSH SONG ('64), WAKEROBIN ('66), DAWN CANDLE ('68), and BARITONE ('70). Without being politic, this writer's favorite Ferguson introductions remain WINDFALL ('65), PROVERB ('71), and REDWOOD FALLS ('69).

Doris Foster, known for her interest in arils and arilbreds, and recently located in Vista, has won two C. G. White awards: BETHLEHEM STAR ('69) and BETHLEHEM SONG ('73). The William Mohr award for 1973 was awarded Mrs. Foster's FAIRY GOBLIN.

From the Perris (Riverside County) garden of Bernard and Celeste Hamner have come BECKY LEE, BURNING DESIRE, HONEY NECTAR, THINK PINK, and TOP EXECUTIVE plus a host of new ones being guested during the '75 convention.

William Hawkinson of El Monte has given us GRAND VIZIER, ENCHANTED HOUR, and DOME OF OMAR for the arilbred lovers.

Lerton Hooker in Spring Valley (formerly of Illinois), and the most southwestern garden on the '75 tour, has had to learn what many other Region 15 iris lovers have—that some irises which make it in the colder



areas may never perform in southern California. Mr. Hooker's BLACK CHARM won the Gold Medal at the International Garden Festival, Hamburg, Germany in 1963. Lerton's new CONGO MAGIC, while happy in colder climates, resents our subtropical clime, even in its creator's garden. His newest, MADGE MILLER, originated in Illinois, blooms eleven months of the year in his Spring Valley garden—yet it was a once-a-year performer in its birthplace. This white increases just as well as it blooms, too.

GRAND SPECTATOR, GOLDEN SPECTATOR, and CHAMPAGNE MAGIC—creations of Mrs. Susan Haney of Highland—have given fine performances since introduction, including frequent rebloom timed just right for fall iris shows. GRAND SPECTATOR provided 14 stalks a few years back for our Christmas dinner table decor. Alas, we frankly don't give a hang about rebloomers unless they are "red," which continues as our favorite of all colors.

Eleanor McCown of Holtville (in the low desert farming area of the Imperial Valley) can't grow tall bearded, so she turned to spurias for continuing her interest in irises. Eleanor's HIGHLINE LAVENDER copped the Nies award for 1971. Mrs. McCown's list of her favorite introductions are RUFFLED CANARY, HIGHLINE LAVENDER, and IMPERIAL BRONZE. We agree—all are top performers in our garden.

August Phillips, Inglewood, works with Pacific Coast Natives—a growing interest in the West—and his red-colored NATIVE WARRIOR, SUSIE KNAPP, and VERDUGO are gaining in popularity. AUGIE ('74), a new Pacific Coast Native, appears to accept a wider variety of climates and soils than most.

Lura Roach, Los Angeles, created a virtual giant in vigor in her SONG OF ERIN. Her recent GRAPE ACCENT, VALENCIA VAMP, and WALTZING WIDOW are gaining in tempo as is her BB SMOKE CURLS.

Mark Rogers, Yucaipa, specializes in arilbreds, but created PICTURE PERFECT in tall bearded form. Mark also has given us the SARACENS—JEWEL, PRINCE, SPLENDOR, and WARRIOR to plant in arilbred gardens.

Neva Sexton, Wasco, put two Dykes Medals on her mantle by her creativity with the tall bearded. PACIFIC PANORAMA and NEW MOON are widely grown and acclaimed. Mrs. Sexton's hybridizing wizardry continues to flow out of Wasco across the land in the form of many popular introductions.

Harry Tate, Riverside, takes no sojourn from arils and arilbreds. It is not surprising that his SOJOURN won the William Mohr award in '74.

Collie Terrell, Wasco, is perhaps best known for the lovely white FLIGHT OF ANGELS, winner of the Clara B. Rees Cup in '71. His later whites include ANGEL UNAWARES and TRILL. Mr. Terrell's huge yellow-white creation RETA FRY gives top performances each year in this area.

Marion Walker, Ventura, has worked with Pacific Coast Natives and spurias. His OJAI won the first Mitchell award in '73. Mr. Walker's spurias MORNINGTIDE ('56) and DRIFTWOOD ('59) are winners of the Nies award.

Tom and Wiloh Wilkes, Tujunga, have contributed much to arilbred work. Their IMARET won the C. G. White award in '66.

Mrs. Stephana Woodside of Redlands gave the hybridizing world of blue POP O SHA a few years back, and in 1974 four introductions appeared by the use of it. These are interesting "wants" of the future. Her WIND RIVER, WYOMING WIND, and other late introductions are highly favored.



Two ladies from the San Diego-Imperial Counties Iris Society have given us two fine introductions in the past few years. The late Mrs. Ruby Cooper combined Bang X (April Showers x Molten) and gave southern California the large, ruffled white CASCADE PASS that blooms all year in these parts. It is usually exhibited from January through the late June iris shows and then comes right back for the November shows. Lois Weaver gave us the lovely Pacific Coast Native NATIVE JEWEL—a most enjoyable wide, light lavender.

That's nineteen from Region 15. There are others, but we wanted to show the diversity that our hybridizers have sought and given, through their hybridizing efforts, to the iris loving public. Most of the convention gardens are guesting late and future introductions of these nineteen individuals who chose to exercise their creativity with irises rather than with any of the exotic "imported" flora that also flourishes in the Region.

It has been thirty-plus years since this writer left the farmlands between Raleigh and Lumberton, North Carolina, and we have learned that growing irises on a windblown California hillside is much different from their culture at the site of our birth. We freely admit to all that we would rather win a third-place ribbon in a class of BANG with 90 stalks in competition than we would win Queen of Show with a new intro. We like reds, and we admit it. But it doesn't exclude other colors. Come see us at the 1975 AIC Convention in San Diego—we'll give you a breath of WHITE LIGHTNING, but of Joe Gatty's brewing!



Roanoke 1974: AIS Vice-President (now President) Clarke Cosgrove (right) presents cup to former AIS President Marion Walker. In Dr. Cosgrove's garden, on tour in San Diego, you can see many of Marion Walker's spurias.



# PACIFIC THOUGHTS

Ed Pasahow<sup>1</sup>

As winter arrives and the time for seed harvesting and planting has past, the grower of Pacific Coast Native Irises (PCN, for short) begins to think of his super new hybrids that will bloom in the springtime to come. This also is the season for the strong new roots to begin to grow on established plants, and it is the time to start dividing and transplanting. Because this is such an important time of year in the PCN growing cycle, it seems appropriate to reflect upon a few fine examples of existing cultivars and to think about what desirable traits will be coming in the future. Many of these ideals are common among PCN enthusiasts and a few, listed here, are directly borrowed from people who are actively developing the class.

Hybridizing of the PCNs is still in its relative infancy as compared to the amount of work done with tall bearded, but many examples of beautiful flowers have been developed. It may be unfortunate that there has been so much interest in the flowers to the subordination of other attributes. If a hybrid has shown exceedingly wide flowers, it has tended to be widely acclaimed without its garden qualities being carefully considered.

Today, though, many hybridizers are giving thought to other features that make these native plants hardier and more adaptable to the growing conditions of the average gardener's home—rather than developing plants only for the specialist. One goal is attractive foliage year round so that plants can be used in prominent garden locations—bordering walks or in rock gardens, for example—instead of having to be relegated to out-of-the-way spots where foliage won't show when it is ratty looking. The plants should tolerate both full sun and semi-shade equally well. Flower stems should be sturdy and hold blooms upright to give the plant a perky appearance. Branched stems, for more flowers on each plant, are available on many of the recent vintage PCNs. The difficulty in transplanting these irises is slowly being overcome, making the plants more profitable for commercial gardens to sell; and this, of course, means that they will become more readily available to the home gardener. Along with this goes the requirement for disease resistant cultivars that will require no more care than other irises do. Finally, there is the most optimistic goal: the desire to have PCNs that will grow in any geographical location where other irises will succeed. By developing local hybrids from seed, growers in England, South Africa, Australia, and many parts of the United States are making great strides toward achieving this.

As examples of what may be found in catalogues these days, here are descriptions of a few PCNs that are available from a number of sources. These descriptions are arranged according to date of introduction (oldest to newest), so some of the improvements made along the way should show up. AMIGUITA (Nies, '47) is a pure *I. douglasiana* selection that grows to about 12" high. Like many of the pure dougs, it is a blue bitone with a dark purple signal patch on the falls. But it differs from many of its kin by having extremely wide falls. It is widely grown because of its adaptability, availability, and branching. So many growers find it attractive that it received the Mitchell Award last year.

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<sup>1</sup> All photographs courtesy of the *Almanac of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris*.



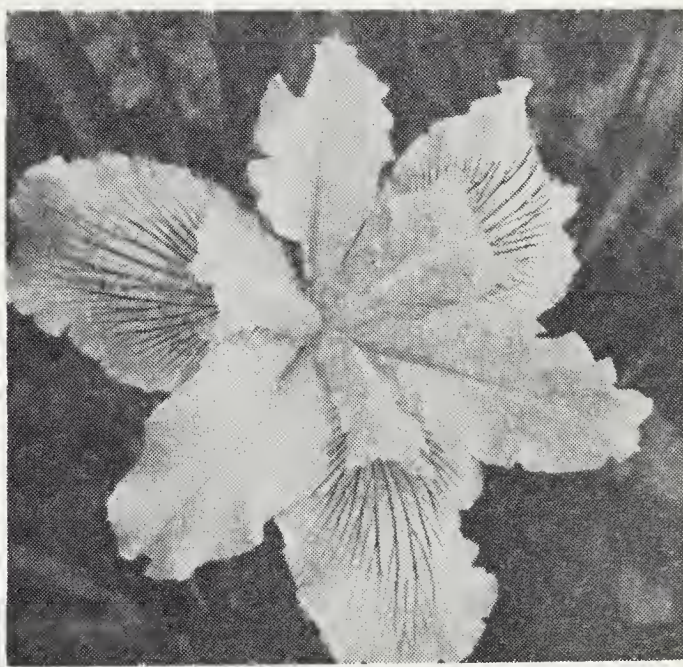
GREENBRIAR CONTRAST (Nourse, '58) is truly something different in color. This tall *I. douglasiana* X *I. innominata* cream-yellow self has violet style arms! The reason for its name is obvious.

OJAI (Walker, '59) is one of the progeny of AMIGUITA. OJAI is possibly the widest petaled flower of any modern PCN. The spectacular blossom makes it a classic, and it also grows well. No wonder it is also a winner of the Mitchell Award.

RIPPLE ROCK (Lenz, '63) may have the best form of any currently available, and it certainly is the standard for the yellows. Unfortunately its growth habits are below the desired goals, being difficult to transplant and producing messy clumps. Still, the flower makes it worthwhile to attempt growing.

NATIVE WARRIOR (Phillips, '70) is also a child of AMIGUITA—crossed with CLAREMONT INDIAN. Many irisarians consider it the best of the reds. Its stems grow erect and the flowers are crisply distinctive.

Only a few of the many modern PCNs can be mentioned here, and my somewhat biased opinions entered into this selection. So for a broader view of the class, why don't *you* try growing some PCNs in your garden—either from seeds or from established plants? You may find that you come up with a few Pacific thoughts of your own.



OJAI (top left)

RIPPLE ROCK (top right)

AMIGUITA (right)





# EUROPEAN IRIS TOUR

Bee Warburton

The Symposium at Liblice, though all too brief to enjoy the very special flavor of Czechoslovakia, was an extraordinary experience in all ways. But it was only part of the story of my iris time abroad. It wouldn't be possible to do justice to all the kindnesses of our irisarian friends who made my trip before and after the Symposium such a memorable delight. From the time the incoming plane landed in Frankfurt to the time the home-going plane took off from there, I was cared for like a traveling child—relieved of all worries about luggage, tickets, time-tables, transportation, food and drink, currencies, or finding irises to see and people to talk to about them.

I was met at the Airport by Margaret Wilhelm, and whisked away to the Palmengarten where I helped judge a collection of new tall bearded irises under number, the first judging I've done for some time by point scales. The winner, as I learned later, was George Shoop's bright LATIN LOVER, and to win this prize an iris must be more than large and colorful; it must have good plant and good balance with plenty of buds. The historical collections in this garden are superb assemblies of the introductions of famous hybridizers. There is an almost complete group of Goos and Koenemann irises with only three missing; the Sass collection showed the beginnings of the yellow plicatas; and the Schreiners were represented by many beautiful introductions that we seldom see any more. The total effect of these plantings is superb, and we do tend to forget, in our admiration for the gorgeous flowers of the new TBs, how floriferous irises once were. BLACK FOREST especially, true border bearded in height and proportion, everywhere looked handsomer than many new BBs. There are many species irises around the Palmengarten in various mixed plantings, and a complete Dykes Medal collection including the Pacific Coast hybrid, MARGOT HOLMES.

From Frankfurt, the train took me to Mullheim where I was met by Helen von Stein who insisted on carrying my very heavy bags down and up to the other side of the tracks. Many of you will remember Mrs. von Stein who attended our Golden Jubilee convention in 1970.

Her home and perennial nursery are close together in the small village of Laufen in Baden, on the edge of the wine country and the beginning of the Black Forest. The home, which has been in her family for 300 years, surrounds a large courtyard with doors opening into many apartments; to see it all would take a grand tour, but the family's living quarters are elegant, with fine old furnishings from past generations. The family has included a number of collectors, so that groups of porcelain figures and artifacts of various sorts are interestingly displayed, and the countess carries on the family tradition with her own delightful collection of glass paperweights.

## STAUDENGARTNEREI GRAFIN VON ZEPPELIN

The commercial garden across the main road from the house is the largest and most varied perennial nursery in Europe. This thriving business, for which the grounds are well equipped with modern office building and glass



houses in addition to the shipping sheds, is run by the countess herself with the help of her head gardener and friend, Suzanne Weber. That she manages this with all the guests she entertains so graciously in her home and in the perennial garden is a miracle of strength and competence.

The nursery is on a hillside. Near the offices in the lower part of the field are the collections of many varied perennials, and a great variety of iris types including dwarfs and medians, Siberians, spurias, Japanese and Louisianas. For her own pleasure, Helen collects *Bergenias*, plants I had never seen before. They are primarily foliage plants, with lush colorful leaves, but she says that they do have flowers, though those I have seen of the Saxifrage family have been charming rather than flashy. The big *Bergenia* foliage is evergreen and handsome in winter also.

The upper part of the hillside garden is planted with an extensive collection of tall bearded irises. It is always a joy to me to see a full planting of standard varieties where they can show their capabilities in carrying power and floriferousness, waiting for the ordinary gardener to choose one or two to grow with his other choice perennials. This seemed a good chance to make bud counts, and I noted that SKYDIVA makes a pretty mass with an average of 10 buds. QUIET SKY showed 8 to 13 buds. SEAFARER, which was the best of the older TBs in Pruhonice, here made a nice deeper blue effect, growing short, with 9 buds. LATIN LOVER, the winner at Frankfurt, had 6 to 10 buds. BUTTERCUP BOWER showed as a good grower, with an average of 10 buds. CLIFFS OF DOVER made the best white show with 7 to 13 buds, and for a tall one with 9 buds, SOUTHERN COMFORT made a nice cream effect. The countess grows a form of *I. pallida* itself with 7 buds, and it makes a fine lavender-blue mass.

On her trip to the United States in 1970, Helen bought a series of plicata seedlings from Schreiner with permission to name them. She calls them her "Wiener Waltzer" series, and I thought them lovely, but perhaps if one is choosing a few varieties for garden effect, the plicata patterning might be a distraction. Apricots, Helen says, do not sell well, and it is hard to understand why since the softer tones should blend well and even the more orange ones ought to be manageable in a mixed border.

### THE IRIS COLLECTION AT BASEL

There is no other planting in the world like the one at the Botanical Garden in Basel which we visited by car—my first European border crossing. The iris collection here was put together by the countess over many years in a unique display of the development of each color or pattern type from its beginning in the species. Milan Blazek, the iris specialist who planned and managed the Symposium at Liblice, had arranged these, rather loosely by necessity, according to the original species from which they had evolved. Thus the blues and whites, mainly of course, originated from *I. pallida*; the yellows, the variegata and amoena patterns and the yellow plicatas, from *I. variegata*, and the tetraploids from the big Asiatics. However, to anybody walking up the beds from the ancient diploids to the early tetraploids and on to modern happenings, it would become obvious that modern hybridity had made such distinctions meaningless. Since Helen read a paper about this collection at the Symposium, it has been described in my article about the Symposium in the



October Bulletin, but I hope some time to discuss the varieties in the various color classes of the collection. Seeing MME. LOUIS AUREAU alone would have made the trip memorable for me, as it is the prototype of the luminata pattern under study by the Median Society's genetics study group. It has the white veining on rosy-violet in the standards, and falls with both stitching and dotting with brown shoulders, in what we call the "fancy" pattern.

Another day, while the countess conducted some necessary business, Herr von Stein took me on a day's trip through the Black Forest, which was very kind of him considering that neither of us spoke the other's language beyond a few words of politeness. It was a lovely day. The black trees, so familiar to us in literature, are our familiar Norway spruce, *Picea abies*, but how dark they do look in their towering narrow growth, with their branchlets hanging down like witch's drapes from the main side branches. All of this large area is being opened for farmland and for tourists, and the big trees remain mostly on the hilltops and along the many highways, but some of the atmosphere remains. Herr von Stein found an unspoiled lunch stop, and we feasted on the excellent trout of Europe's inland seas.

Here I must say that it is impossible for me to do justice to the famous restaurants visited, the famous dishes and wines sampled, the wine-tasting in Vienna, the famous blanched asparagus, the racelette of cheese with new potatoes high in the Alps. My hosts neglected nothing in this way and took good care of such important trifles that can make or break travels abroad. It would take an article longer than this one to cover the gourmet part of my tour alone, and I'll never forget it.

### IRIS MEETING IN TUBINGEN

On the last day of May, Helen and I took a train, very roundabout, to the charming old University city of Tübingen for the annual meeting of the German Iris and Lily Society. The ingathering was at the Botanical Garden of the University; not many irises are grown here, but the collections of alpines are extensive and beautifully grown. It rained again. Inside was food and conversation with many of Europe's iris personalities, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Egli, and Oscar Stahel with his wife, from Switzerland, and the friends from Frankfurt who had been so kind and helpful. Here I first met that incredible fountain of energy, Eckard Berlin, who had arranged by letter to take charge of my tour after the Symposium in Czechoslovakia. He had just taken the McEwens on a tour, and brought them to the meeting.

In the evening we were greeted by the city's mayor in the Rathaus (the town hall) a building over 400 years old built of solid oak timbers with gilded and painted facade in the old section of the inner city. Tübingen is deservedly a popular tourist attraction, and the ancient parts of such German towns are worthy of much more attention than I was able to give them on this trip.

This was a delightful meeting all around. The evening program, in which Fritz Koehlein spoke about choice and unusual perennials with excellent slides, was enjoyable even though listening to a lecture in a foreign tongue is frustrating. Currier McEwen followed with a showing of Siberian slides, new to most of the audience.



Suzanne Weber came to fetch us after the meeting and drove us back to Laufen. We prepared for our visit to Czechoslovakia, and Suzanne drove us to Zurich to take the plane. I have written of this adventure, a most satisfying experience. After the Symposium, Eckard Berlin took charge. We went first to Prague and toured the shops a bit, then set out toward Vienna to visit Franz Kurzmann, director of the dwarf and intermediate trials and the iris specialist assistant to the city's park department in preparing iris plantings for the International Garden Shows. This year's exhibition was the second of these, and Donau Park, the garden from the first one, has become a treasure in permanent garden display. Its Donau Tower is high and handsome. Nearby, the United Nations buildings rising look like a child's tall blocks set on end without much pattern, in dark gray and starkly modern, but they may make some sense when they are finished, perhaps to be united some floors up. Austria hopes to join Switzerland in permanent neutrality.

In this park Dr. Kurzmann picked me seed of the Junos *I. bucharica* and *I. magnifica* which I have not grown for many years. Dr. Rodionenko's classification would take these out of the genus *Iris*, and I agree, for what my agreement is worth!

Most of the irises planted here are older varieties; they require less care, and make a more floriferous display, which seems to me a good reason. I saw here a large block of the old bright yellow winner of a French Dykes Medal, PLUIE D'OR, which has been the object of research by the Median Society's genetics group. It has puzzled the group by producing plicatas when selfed, but the plicata haft pattern can plainly be seen on the outside of the fall haft—a peculiar location, but undoubtedly a genuine display of the effects of the plicata gene.

The dwarf and median trials have been something of a disappointment because so few originators have sent their varieties and the awards have gone mostly to the same few people. The trials are well grown and cared for and should be better patronized. In fact, Dr. Kurzmann had decided to discontinue them, but when he heard that the median trials at Florence had already been discontinued he agreed to try a while longer. Can't we do better with this than a few very short rows of our new introductions?

From Vienna, after all too brief a visit for such a marvelous city, I took the train to visit our granddaughter in Brannenberg; and still it rained. We ignored it, though we didn't take the cog railway up the nearest Alp. When Eckard with his beautiful young wife came to fetch me, we decided not to visit Salzburg in the rain. It is said to rain there "in strings," and we could see what they meant. Instead, we headed south to Innsbruck, then through the Austrian Tyrol and over the Alberg Pass where there was snow on the road. So we came past many Alps to the Bodensee.

### WILD SIBERIANS BY THE BODENSEE

Here we visited two protected stands of the species *I. sibirica* L. at Langenargen on the north shore and at Bodman on the eastern end of the Lake (in English, Lake Constance). Here the species looked much like those we saw in Czechoslovakia, and all three populations varied only within certain close limits as to flower, so that it seems probable that the



representative picture in *Garden Irises* is a garden developed form. Those in Langenargen showed more individuals with an extra branch and seven buds, while the preponderance of individuals at Bodman had what is probably the more usual one branch and four buds. It was windy and cold by the lake, but at least it didn't rain and I was able to collect and press a series of fall variations which differed some in size and in the amount of purple veining on white, though none were actually white. We were able to collect some seed because these wildlings carry last year's stalks with only partially emptied seedpods into the new bloom season; this must be a good survival trait. I was surprised and sorry to see that they are infested with the iris weevil which is such a nuisance in my garden.

### **BIBERACH, ECKARD BERLIN'S GARDEN**

After visiting Barbara Berlin's sister on the island of Lindau, we headed north to Biberach, Eckard's home town. This was a resting pause in our travels, and even Eckard was glad to sit down and look at the soccer matches. It was a pleasure to see Eckard's iris patch about which we have corresponded for so long, even though he is no longer working with the bearded irises. He is now working only on the Siberians and other beardless irises. We spent some happy hours looking at the pollen of *I. pseudacorus* for tetraploid grains, and he made crosses with them.

Eckard has his first tetraploid Siberian, LAUREN BUHL, which he is crossing with the McEwen tetraploids. He has an interesting formula for germinating his seeds. He puts the pods in plastic bags and lets them rot, then soaks the seeds in potassium disulphite, a sterilizer used in wine making. He treats seed of a number of different iris types with colchicine to induce tetraploidy, which requires a sterile technique for germination. He has treated forms of *I. versicolor* in various colors, one nearly white, and he told me that spurias are very easy to treat and do not die at the time, but tend to die over the next winter.

Eckard is a landscape architect. We saw some of his work which looks strong and energetic like its designer. When he was free, we set forth again, down to the Bodensee, and took the ferry boat across to the island of Manau. The Germans call these boats "Mississippi's."

### **SWITZERLAND, GARDENS AND ALPS**

From there we were off down to La Tour de Peilz, near Lake Geneva, to visit Dr. and Mrs. Robert Egli, whom we had met and enjoyed so much at Tübingen. Dr. Egli is a retired food chemist and executive for the Nestle Company. In his garden, surrounded by incredible views of the Alps, he grows a great variety of iris species and cultivated types, including many of his own apogon seedlings. He grows *I. kaempferi* seedlings in tubs with black plastic to hold the water, and among them, for contrast, he grows a plant new to me, *Cypella herbertiae*, an irid with many tiny orange flowers like those of Tigridia. He is a scientist of inquiring mind and is investigating various problems—a fungus that is troublesome, some mixed identities in the apogon species such as occur in all botanical gardens, the difficulties of crossbreeding the evansias, the refusal of *I. tectorum* to grow more than four years in one place. He believes that



the species irises should have two functions, the bloom in its season, and afterwards the foliage, which should continue to grow and stay fine. Among other plants I noted particularly MONSPUR, Foster's famous spuria hybrid, the alba and atropurpurea forms of *I. laevigata*, some delavayi-chrysographes hybrids mostly resembling *I. chrysographes*, some Louisiana seedlings (one with true green styles) and the Louisiana variety BLACK WIDOW, looking gorgeous as usual.

The Egli's took us on a trip high into the Alps at Diableret, and here we parked next to a snowdrift and walked into the Alpine meadow to see the famous show of tiny plants with their large and colorful flowers, the buttercups, ericas, anemones, lovely pink primulas and above all the blue blue gentians, something I have always longed to see. Since Dr. Egli has interesting ideas, and a command of English, this was a particularly memorable trip, and further highlighted by our bilingual merriment over the Racelette of cheese at lunch.

We reluctantly left the delightfully spacious home and garden of the Egli's and headed north again to the Schroeter's near Zurich. Dorothe is an intensive gardener and is breeding remontants, a difficult project for the climate. The Schroeters have lived in the United States and speak English fluently, and she has offered to translate German articles into English for us, which should open up a potential for interesting material for our publications.

### **BADENWEILER, THE BOTANICAL GARDEN**

After a visit all too brief we were on our way back to Laufen, stopping at the Botanical Garden in Badenweiler to visit its Director, Dr. Bruno Muller. We found Dr. Muller supervising some work near the pavilion, a new structure of exciting modern styling. Dr. Muller is under pressure to display the flashy type of bedding plants, but so far has managed to maintain plantings of the important perennials, of which a fairly large bed of spurias show excellent bloom. Looking particularly handsome were: CONTRADICTION, in chocolate brown standards and golden falls lined and bordered in brown, one that does well for me in Massachusetts; INTENSITY, a very bright orange-yellow self; CONNOISSEUR, tan yellow with copper-brown edging on the falls, and touches of violet; MARILYN HOLLOWAY, delightfully ruffled combination of lavender and lemon; MOON BY DAY, blue bitone with very pale blue falls, bordered deeper; and INDIAN PUEBLO, deep tan yellow blended with brown, and excellent form.

So we returned to the Staudengartnerei Graf von Zeppelin, at Laufen, where I parted from the Berlin's with a lasting sense of astonished gratitude for the tour arrangements so marvelously tailored to my every need and wish. This account is far from complete, for Eckard is a man of parts whose arrangements took good care of the many important details of such travels.

From Laufen, after reluctantly parting with Herr and Frau von Stein, Suzanne drove me to the train at Mullheim for Frankfurt, where I was met once again, transported to a hotel for overnight and took the morning plane for home. I can only hope that all of these kind people will visit me in America, for otherwise I shall be forever in their debt.



## Four Distinguished Service Medals



WILLIAM H. PECK



HUGO A. WALL

### WILLIAM H. PECK

As an attorney and dedicated irisarian, Bill Peck was just the person to tackle all the legal details necessary to the formation of the AIS Foundation. That work alone qualifies as "distinguished service," providing as it does for a much increased financial base for the Society's operations. But important as that work is, it represents just the most recent service Bill has performed for AIS. He has been RVP of Region 2 and was Chairman of the highly successful—and enjoyable—Golden Jubilee AIS Convention in 1970. The Empire State Iris Society has benefited from his service as President and as editor of its *Newsletter*, and he has been President of the Northeast Median Society.

In addition to his organizational good works, Bill and his wife Polly maintain a beautifully landscaped hillside garden that features irises but includes numerous other perennials, ornamental shrubs, and woodland plants. Just ask anyone who attended the 1970 convention!

### HUGO A. WALL

His immediate past-presidency was the fitting capstone to a long and truly "distinguished" career of service to AIS and to irises. A simple listing of most of Dr. Wall's previous positions and accomplishments will eloquently tell the story. He has been President of the Wichita Iris Club, RVP for Region 18, and started that region's *BULLETIN*. He was appointed to the AIS Board of Directors in 1968 and has been Membership Committee Chairman. Two studies that he authored have helped guide the Society on its present course: one a survey of the Society's needs, the other a statistical study of membership trends. His involvement with judges training has been of signal importance—from serving as chairman of the program, helping prepare the Judges Handbook, to conducting countless training sessions. Only in the field of hybridizing has Dr. Wall not quite matched his other AIS achievements. His wife Dora claims the honors there!





ELIZABETH A. WOOD



IRA E. WOOD

### **ELIZABETH A. WOOD**

Fortunate is the irisarian whose spouse shares the dedication to irises and iris societies. Betty Wood is one member of such a team whose individual and cooperative works among irises and for AIS have been accomplished efficiently, in highly competent fashion—but with little fanfare. As a former RVP of Region 19, Dr. Wood is no stranger to members in the New York and New Jersey area. But to the AIS membership at large, she is best known in conjunction with her husband Ira through their monumentally thorough booklet (nearly a book, really, with its 74 pages) “The Handbook for The American Iris Society Members and Officers.” Within its covers are concise accounts of AIS organization, from its structure to its programs and awards, seedling registration and test garden information; and suggestions for iris organizations at regional and local levels. A thorough reading reveals the superlative quality of their research, organization, and presentation.

The handbook would be a project upon which anyone would be proud to rest his laurels. But who should respond first to the call for BULLETIN guest-editors last year? Betty and Ira Wood!

### **IRA E. WOOD**

Some Californians transplanted to the East consider themselves less than fortunate. Not so Ira Wood, though, for it was at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New Jersey where he met another employee who was to become his wife. Together they have made the names “Ira and Betty Wood” synonymous with “quality” in their work for AIS. A reading of their co-authored “The Handbook for the American Iris Society Members and Officers” is proof of that. Yet a reading of the acknowledgements, dedication, and preface to that handbook reveals the selflessness with which the material was prepared—as well as their unimpeachable sense of responsibility.

To alleviate any impression that Ira and Betty are scholarly and reclusive, it should be pointed out that they have an extensive circle of friends, both nationally and internationally, as a result of their far-ranging iris travels. Wherever they appear, they are respected ambassadors of AIS.



# Hybridizers' Medals

## BENNETT JONES

A grandmother who "could grow anything" sparked a desire to raise flowers in a grade-school boy in Denver, Colorado. That young horticulturist was Bennett Jones. The gardens that followed included irises, but not in any primary role. Dahlias, roses, gladioli, and various other perennials were grown and enjoyed with equal enthusiasm. The iris takeover was gradual. He moved to his Portland, Oregon, half-acre in 1941, and it is from this garden that have come the Caparne Award winner ANGEL EYES, the Cook-Douglas Award winners CHERRY GARDEN and GINGERBREAD MAN, Knowlton Award winners FRENCH and CRYSTAL BAY—plus one President's Cup and five Award of Merit varieties.

Bennett took pollen in hand in 1947, making such orthodox crosses as Stardom X Melitza, Alona X Premier Peach, Anitra X Gloriole, Tiffany X Junaluska, and Ethel Peckham X Radiant. Unfortunately, nothing outstanding came from his initial group of crosses, but at least he wasn't discouraged. Carrying on with a seedling from another of these early crosses, Dogrose X Melitza, he produced his first registration DONALYN (1956); and in the ancestry of his popular Knowlton Award winner FRENCH lurks another of his first crosses, Spindrift X Jeb Stuart.

Sandwiched in among the iris activities, Bennett married Betty—who is known to many irisarians nationwide through her namesake, the latest leading AM winner ELIZABETH STUART. The Jones' have one son.

Tall bearded and various median types occupy Bennett's hybridizing time, and he has popular originations to show from his work in all classes attempted. The annual seedling crop has averaged around one thousand; but now that Bennett has taken an early retirement from the U.S. Post Office, perhaps we can look forward to an even greater output of fine irises with the Jones touch.

## KEITH KEPPEL

There was nothing especially portentous about the cross Ranger X Mulberry Rose in a Stockton garden back in 1954, yet it was the first cross logged into a notebook destined to record the efforts that produced eight Award of Merit winners and one Dykes Medalist for hybridizer Keith Keppel. It's a record of accomplishment especially remarkable because many hybridizers don't even begin to spread the pollen around until they're older than Keith is now.

His first year's crosses weren't especially memorable and had no ancestral influence on his later work. But Keith did at least get the satisfaction of an eye-popping bunch of vividly colored seedlings from Grand Canyon X Mulberry Rose!

The early hybridizing years coincided with Keith's pursuit of a B.S. in Ornamental Horticulture at Cal Poly (San Luis Obispo, California), which necessitated numerous weekend trips home for pollinating and evaluating new seedlings. Following graduation, life settled into a more orderly routine back in Stockton where he joined forces with the U.S. Post Office. (With one brief foray into U.S. government work in Washington, D.C., Keith has remained faithful to the Post Office and Stockton.)



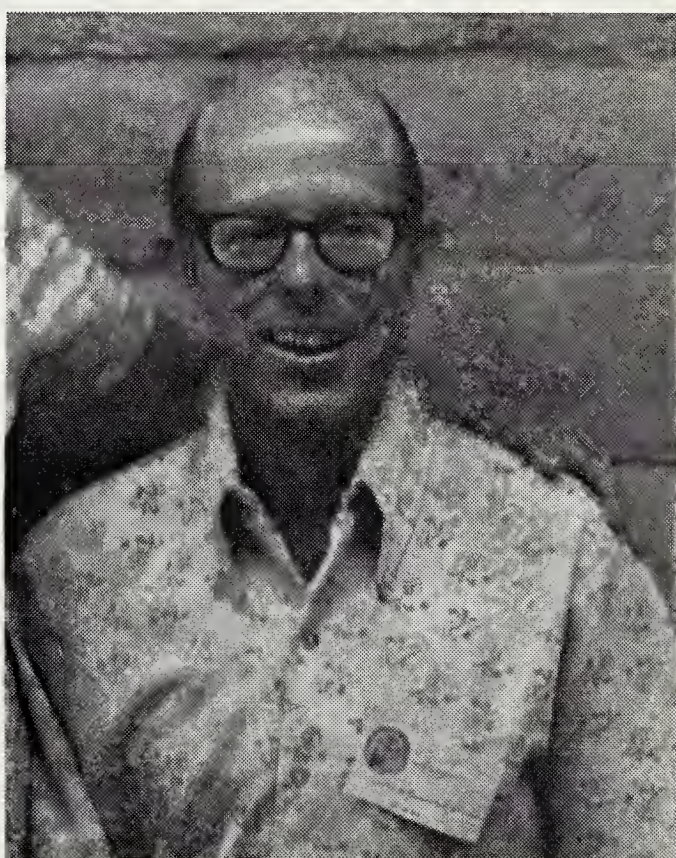
Although his hybridizing has played the color field, Keith's interest in plicatas always has been strong. He was among the first to investigate possibilities of dominant bicolor plicatas utilizing Paul Cook's PROGENITOR line, and from an initial 1959 cross of Progenitor X Royal Band he produced in one more generation the reblooming intermediate amoena-plicata PREAMBLE. In later generations this line has led to such favorites as MEXICALI, SOFT TOUCH, MONTAGE, and CARAMBA. Stemming from Rococo X Whole Cloth are the bicolor plicata types BALLYHOO, VAUDEVILLE, and METEOR.

A number of "orthodox" plicatas also have come from Keith's Stockton acreage, as well as the Dykes Medalist blue BABBLING BROOK. And just to demonstrate versatility he crossed Bang X Capitola—and garnered the William Mohr Award for one of those seedlings, NINEVEH.

More plicatas, more bicolors, tangerine-bearded plicata recessives, even luminatas—we can expect these and probably more in the near future with the Keppel stamp of high quality.



ELIZABETH STUART (B. Jones)  
(see Bennett's photograph under  
"New Presidential Team")



KEITH KEPPEL  
(and Neva Sexton's arm)

#### Footnote:

The amount of imagination plus hard work exhibited by winners of the Hybridizer's Medal should be an inspiration to all pollen spreaders. But if there's a particular lesson to be learned from the medal's two latest recipients—a sure key to success—it must be: work for the Post Office!



## New Presidential Team



**CLARKE COSGROVE**  
President



**BENNETT JONES**  
First Vice-President



**LEON WOLFORD**  
Second Vice-President

### **CLARKE COSGROVE**

Having moved up steadily through AIS ranks—from Director to second and then first Vice President, and now to President—Dr. Cosgrove is a familiar figure in the pages of the *BULLETIN*. His infatuation with irises began in Minnesota in the mid-1930s, and since that time he has gained—and given—much in iris experience. In addition to the aforementioned AIS positions, he also has been chairman of a committee to study AIS by-laws, Exhibition Chairman, RVP Counsellor, and RVP of Region 15. As a popular and entertaining speaker, he has appeared at numerous regional and national iris meetings; at the 1972 Golden Jubilee banquet of the British Iris Society he delivered the address from AIS. Outside of AIS he has been President and Editor for both the *Spuria Iris Society* and the *Southern California Iris Society*.

Two graduate degrees in Chemistry produced not a renowned chemist but led, instead, to a Ph.D. in Educational Psychology from the University of Southern California. Until his recent retirement he was the Assistant Director of Evaluation and Research for the Los Angeles school system, a position in which he was responsible for devising aptitude surveys and achievement tests. To the AIS Presidency he brings not only a finely trained mind but also a capacity for organizing details combined with a great understanding of people.

### **BENNETT JONES**

Our new First Vice-President, Bennett Jones, is well known to growers of fine irises for the varieties that have come from his seedling patch. But for that side of Bennett's personality, read the report on the latest Hybridizers' Medals in this *BULLETIN*.

Bennett's membership in AIS dates from 1946, and in 1949 he attended his first AIS convention—in Portland, Oregon. The next Portland convention, in 1960, found him Chairman, as did the most recent one in 1972. And in addition to coordinating those two national events, he also served two terms as RVP of Region 13. Since 1973 he has been on the AIS Board of Directors and is now Chairman of the Registrations Committee.



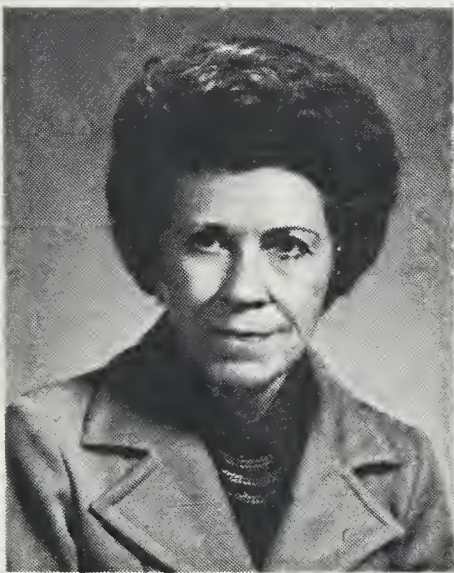
### LEON WOLFORD

Four rhizomes from Sears-Roebuck in 1947 introduced our new Second Vice-President to irises, although growing them in earnest didn't begin until about ten years later. From that point there was no turning back. He has served as RVP for Region 17, Area Chairman in that region for the Dallas-Ft. Worth area, and President of the Iris Society of Dallas. He was a motivating spirit in establishing a Judges' Training program in a region that pioneered the program, and subsequently he was both chairman and instructor for Region 17's Judges' Training. Since 1973 he has been a member of the AIS Board of Directors.

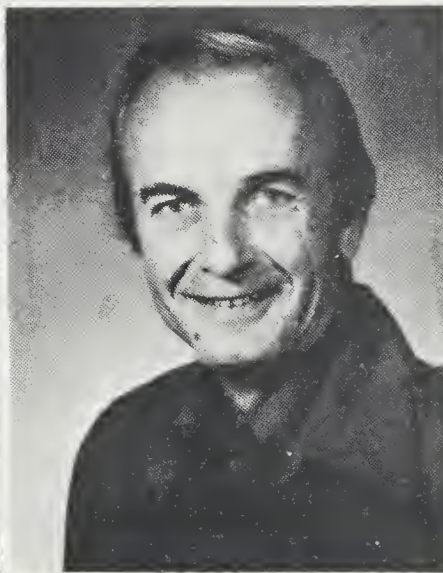
Leon is now retired from service with the United States Post Office, giving him and his wife Edith more time to share iris growing and activities.

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## New Directors



MELBA HAMBLÉN



HAROLD STAHLÝ



KENNETH WAITE

### MELBA HAMBLÉN

After a brief absence, Melba Hamblen has staged a return appearance to the AIS Board. But even without her official AIS activities, Melba is well-known to most irisarians as a hybridizer and commercial grower. From her Utah garden have come an impressive number of garden favorites, and for this she was awarded the Hybridizer's Medal in 1962.

Within the society, Melba capably headed the Registrations Committee for over ten years and chaired the Revision Feasibility Committee for publishing a Second Edition of *Garden Irises*. Recently, she helped "dream up" the \$10,000 Club which is functioning as a fund-raising instrument for the AIS Foundation and particularly for the *Garden Irises* revision. In 1974 she was awarded the AIS Distinguished Service medal.



### **HAROLD STAHLY**

Except for Navy duty, Hal Stahly's life has been concentrated in the Midwest: growing up on a Nebraska farm, college in Illinois, then teaching college in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. Now he is Chairman of the Department of Education at the University of Michigan—Flint.

Hal began growing irises "seriously" in 1953; they represent his special interest but he is "nuts about gardening" and grows a variety of other plants as well in his back yard 1/3 acre. Recently he acquired about the same amount of space in a neighbor's yard which is now planted for the 1976 AIS convention; after that it will be his seedling farm. He has eight AIS conventions under his belt (beginning with Memphis in 1965), is a former RVP of Region 6, and has contributed articles to the AIS BULLETIN. When not in the garden, he and his wife Dorothy enjoy travelling—and particularly to as many regional and national iris conventions as they can. There are five Stahly children and one grandchild.

### **KENNETH WAITE**

In official capacities, Ken Waite has been RVP of Region 1, has served on the nominating committee of the Median Iris Society, and currently is a Median Society Director.

The Waite garden is a small back yard. Approximately 350 varieties of tall bearded, median, Siberian, and Japanese irises are grown there with the able assistance of his wife Agnes. Ken's hybridizing interest is chiefly toward producing the elusive "red," a goal toward which he raises several hundred seedlings each year.

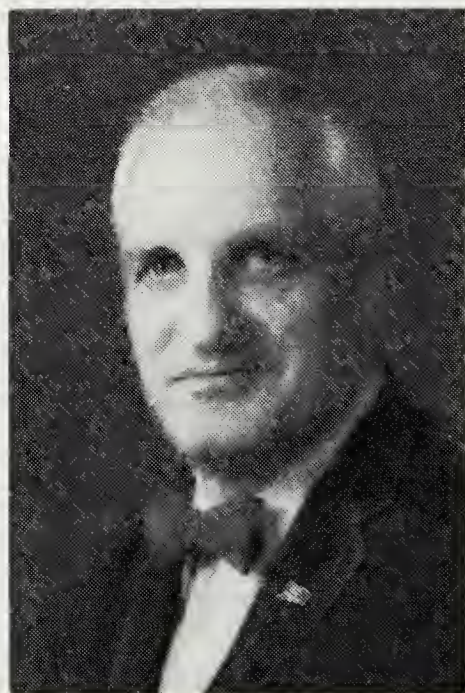
Ken is employed as a Technical Director for television station WWLP in Springfield, Massachusetts. When he's not working or irising, ice hockey and hiking are hobbies he pursues.

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## **New Regional Vice Presidents**

### **CARL G. SCHULZ—REGION 1**

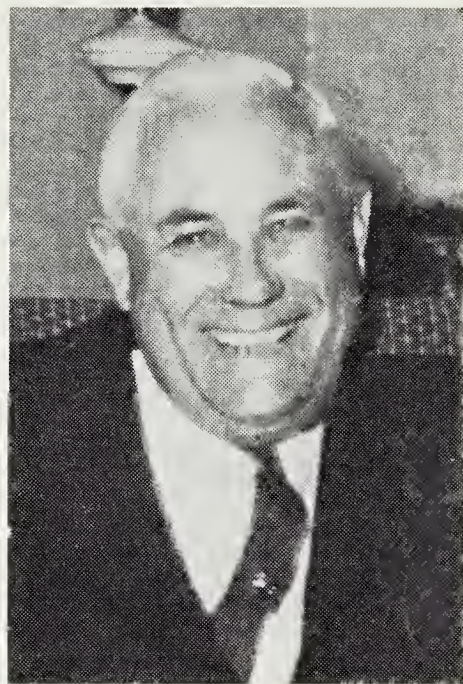
Carl Schulz planted his first irises in 1948, an act that has led to a collection of about 400 mostly tall bearded varieties in the Castle Craig Gardens maintained by him and his wife Ruth. Carl joined AIS in 1956, and since that time both he and Ruth have been active with irises and iris societies (both are Accredited Judges). Among the society offices he has held are those of Treasurer for Region 1 and for the Connecticut Iris Society—positions which must come naturally, as Carl is employed by The Colonial Bank and Trust Company and also is a member of the Board of Apportionment and Taxation of Meriden, Connecticut. Hybridizing also occupies some of his time each spring, and he has some promising seedlings coming along.





### DR. IRWIN A. CONROE—REGION 2

Embarking on his third, non-consecutive, term as Region 2 RVP, Dr. Conroe describes himself as a "retread." In addition to his previous years as RVP, "Doc" has run up a considerable amount of other iris mileage. He has been an active force with the Empire State Iris Society since its formation twenty years ago, serving as Vice President, member of the Board of Directors, an Area Chairman, and Chairman of its Expansion and Publicity committee. Anyone who has attended ESIS rhizome auctions will recognize him as the perennially popular auctioneer. Other speaking engagements have been at regional banquets in the Northeast and as Master of Ceremonies at the 1958 and 1970 AIS Convention banquets in New York.



### DR. ANNE L. LEE—REGION 4

Dr. Lee, a graduate of the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia, has been a practicing physician for more than twenty-five years in Norfolk, Virginia. What time can be spared from a busy practice is devoted to her garden.

Irises have been growing in her garden since "Blue Shimmer days." She freely admits that irises and camellias are her favorite flowers, but she grows many other things as well. All sorts of irises find garden space—from *I. danfordiae* through dwarfs, tall bearded to spurias. Even some Pacific Coast Natives have bloomed there.



### MRS. WELLS E. BURTON—REGION 5

Ginny Burton not only has an extensive and varied list of iris involvement credits, but she also has been active in two diverse areas: New York state and South Carolina. It all began with her appointment as AIS judges late in 1956 (she now enjoys Senior Judge status) while living in Region 2. There, she worked as exhibition chairman for six different years, served in various capacities on numerous iris shows, helped with Judges' Training, and contributed to the regional *Newsletter*; other written contributions have been to the AIS BULLETIN and Region 5's *Newsletter*.

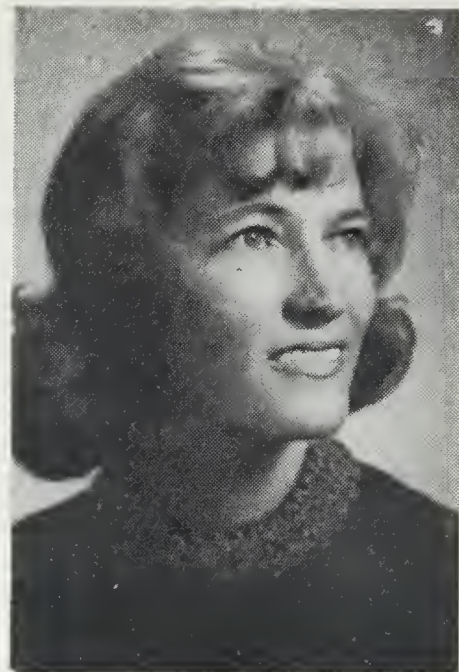
In her garden are tall bearded, Siberians, Louisianas, spurias, arils, some transplanted native irises, and "one lonely tectorum."





### **MRS. DUANE M. CASS—REGION 11**

Eunice Jean Cass, a native Montanan, first became interested in irises in 1958 when a collection was given to her as a housewarming gift. Since then she has found Montana to be ideal for iris growing and touring despite the fact that one must travel great distances to enjoy both commercial and private gardens. Living on a hillside overlooking Missoula, she finds MDBs and SDBs showing to good advantage in her rock garden. Currently she is President of the Missoula Iris Society.



A graduate of the University of Montana, Mrs. Cass holds a BAE specializing in Reading and the Emotionally Disturbed. Aside from gardening, she is active in church, social, and service organizations in her area. Mrs. Cass is a widow with two sons, Kenneth and Dean.

### **MRS. C. C. ROCKWELL, JR.—REGION 17**

Ellene Rockwell grew irises for many years before she and her husband joined AIS. Now she is an Accredited Judge, growing tall bearded, rebloomers, spurias, Louisianas, Japanese, arilbreds, and some natives. Her special interest is with the Louisiana irises, and she currently is serving as a member of the Louisiana Iris Society's Advertising and Continuing Education Committee. She has served as the President of the New Braunfels Iris Society (twice), Historian and Publicity Chairman, as a member of the Judges Training Committee, Editor, and Assistant RVP of Region 17.



### **DR. NORMAN H. NOE—REGION 19**

Norm Noe bought his first iris at age 10 and grew a few while in high school. After he and his wife, Marisa, bought their first house in 1967, he became seriously interested in irises, joining AIS in 1969 and becoming an Accredited Judge in 1973. Now he is robin chairman for the Reblooming Iris Society and has started a hybridizing program for rebloomers. But in addition to remontants, the Noes grow a collection of spring blooming tall bearded plus a few medians, Siberians, and Louisianas.

Working as a systems engineer with Bell Labs, Norm is a graduate of Rensselaer and M.I.T. and obtained his Ph.D. in Operations Research from New York University.



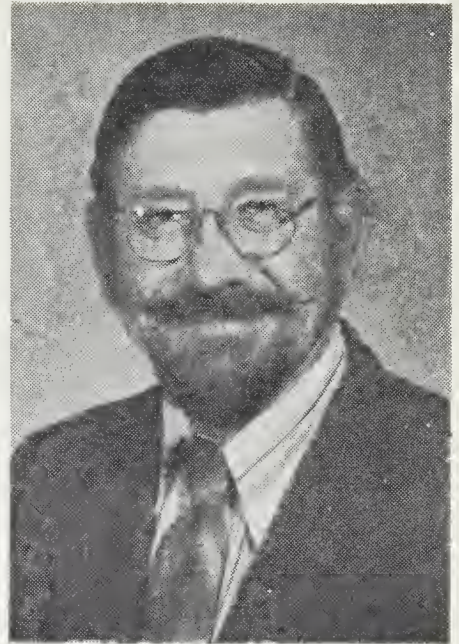


### **JAMES L. ENNENGA—REGION 21**

Jim Ennenga is a Registered Professional Structural Engineer and is Assistant Chief of the Buildings Design Section, Omaha District, Corps of Engineers.

His involvement with irises dates back to 1956 when he planted his first tall bearded. Now his garden encompasses about 700 irises of various types: tall bearded, dwarfs, medians, arils, spurias, Siberians, and diverse species. Native species and remontants are his special interests. He is an Accredited AIS Judge and currently is President of the Greater Omaha Iris Society.

Jim and his wife Ruth have five daughters in their late teens and early twenties.



### **ROBERT C. STEELE—REGION 23**

Robert Steele, after retiring from the Air Force after 23 years of service, plunged directly into the deep end of the iris pool. He planted his first irises in 1965, began hybridizing in 1967, and now he and his wife Dorothy grow around 1000 varieties of all bearded types plus their own seedlings. Both of them hybridize, with the accent on arils and arilbreds.

He has been active in state and local iris societies and has been director of the Region 23 Test Garden. In addition he maintains a Test and Display Garden for arils and arilbreds. Since 1972 he has been an Accredited AIS Judge.



### **THE BRITISH IRIS SOCIETY**

*wishes a happy New Year to all members and friends in the American Iris Society; and asks those interested in becoming members to write to the B.I.S. Membership Secretary, Mrs. G. Tallack, 38 Canonbury Park South, London N1 2JH, England, for particulars.*



# THE ORIGIN OF C. G. WHITE HYBRIDS

THOMAS M. WILKES

These remarkable fertile hybrids were developed after 1948 with the exception of JOPPA PARROT which is known to be of much earlier vintage. This group of modern tetraploids were introduced after 1950, and consists of over thirty introduced varieties and some 15 or 20 seedlings which are also undoubtedly tetraploids. Some of these seedlings were distributed by the Aril Society under WO numbers (e.g. WO-3). Unfortunately Mr. White's breeding records fail to provide us with information as to the precise pedigree of any of these with the exception of ASOKA OF NEPAL, JALLAH-AD-DIN and BANDAR PASHA (1). BANDAR PASHA (1959), as with others of Mr. White's Pasha series, apparently was never distributed although photographic evidence exists that these were highly oncocyclis in phenotype.

The quest for an explanation as to the origin of these famous hybrids has been a diversion of arilarians since the early 1950's. This quest is not entirely inconsequential, since if we could discover how Mr. White, subsequent to 1950, was able to produce a very large number of very fertile hybrids after failing to do so for many years it might be possible to originate analogous hybrids of known pedigree in a reasonably short period of time. I have worked on this project since 1957, and feel certain that the solution advanced herein is a valid explanation. Importantly the explanation is based on accepted cytogenetic theory verified by breeding experiment and chromosome counts, can be applied to not only the further development of fertile arilbreds, but also can possibly be utilized with other types of bearded irises such as the Lilliputs and even the T.B.'s.

Dr. L. F. Randolph (2) 1960 has suggested that these 44 chromosome hybrids. . . . "originated from partly modified, unreduced gametes of first generation hybrids of regeliocyclis parentage combined with normally reduced gametes of tetraploid tall bearded irises." I concur with Dr. Randolph that some of these hybrids undoubtedly were so produced. However, as any arilarian of experience knows, the cross of diploid aril x T.B. is not easily made, and the origination of so many of these hybrids in a relatively short period of time suggests very strongly that other alternate paths were involved.

We know that the cross of diploid aril x T.B. normally produces rather infertile triploid arilbreds. However, not all triploids are sterile, and many are fertile in varying degrees. It therefore seems reasonable that Mr. White as a result of his large scale operations not only produced a number of tetraploids in the manner suggested by Dr. Randolph but also produced a relatively large number of triploids some of which had enough fertility to produce a few viable seeds. Several other possible approaches are also discussed.

One of the most difficult problems has been to understand triploid meiosis. The usual textbook explanations based on cytological examination unfortunately do not lead us to an understanding as to how triploids can produce functional gametes which will produce viable seeds, it gives us an accurate concept as to the chromosomal distributions of triploid gametes, but fails to mention that almost all of them are non-functional in actual pollinations.



When we cross a 20 chromosome aril with a 48 chromosome T.B., the triploid seedlings normally will have 34 chromosomes. At meiosis chromosome counts of the resulting gametes will vary with most averaging about 17 chromosomes, most will have 14-20 chromosomes, but a few will have 10 to 11 chromosomes and a few will have 23 or 24 chromosomes. It however will be those gametes with 10 or 11 chromosomes, or these with 23 or 24 which will be effective in making actual pollinations which will produce viable seedlings.

If we designate an aril set of 10 or 11 chromosomes from a regeliocycli or other diploid aril hybrid, which has chromosomes exclusively of onco-cycli or diploid regelia origin, by the letter A, we can write the chromosome complement of a diploid regeliocycli x onco hybrid as AA; indicating it has two sets of 10 or 11 aril chromosomes. In the same manner we can designate a bearded iris set of 12 chromosomes by the letter B and accordingly write the chromosome complement of a 48 chromosome T.B. as BBBB indicating it has four sets of 12 chromosomes. At meiosis such an aril seedling barring an unreduced gamete will produce a gamete A, and the T.B. will produce a gamete BB. When we successfully cross an aril (AA) x a T.B. BBBB we in effect add the chromosome complements of the male and female gametes ( $A + BB$ ) and our triploid seedlings will have complements of ABB; one set of aril chromosomes (A) and two sets of bearded chromosomes (BB).

During the reduction stage of meiosis the homologous chromosomes of the two bearded iris sets (BB) will pair and the chromosomes of the single aril set (A) will remain unpaired. During the first anaphase a set of bearded iris chromosomes will migrate to each of the opposite poles of the cells and the unpaired aril chromosomes will migrate randomly to one or other end of the cell. On rare occasions, however, all the unpaired set of chromosomes will migrate to one or the other poles of the cell. As a result of such a fortuitious circumstance at telophase, one meiocyte will have a set of bearded chromosomes and a set of aril chromosomes (AB) and the other will have a set of bearded iris chromosomes (B). During the subsequent division stage of meiosis, those dyads with chromosomal complements of AB and A will undergo a mitotic division and form two tetrads of complement (AB) and two with complements of (A). These produce the functional gametes that effect fertilization and produce seedlings.

As mentioned earlier, it is only those gametes with substantially a full set or those with substantially two sets of chromosomes which are fully functional in pollinations which produce viable seeds. To remember easily this rule for triploid meiosis, I think of it as the "All or None" rule of Triploid Meiosis: The fully functional gametes of a triploid are those which contain a full set from the paired sets of chromosomes and *all* of the unpaired chromosomes from the unpaired set, and those with a full set from the paired set of chromosomes and *none* from the unpaired set. Realistically, we must assume that at times a chromosome set with one or two chromosomes more or less than full sets will be functional in a pollination and produce viable seeds; since such cases seem to be somewhat rare in the arilbreds we can ignore them without serious error. Such seedlings will be less fertile and probably the unbalanced sets of these abnormal seedlings will not persist over many generations.



This is an attractive theory, but how do we know it happens? The answer comes from seedling patch evidence and chromosome counts, as well as from evidence from at least one other kind of plants—cultivated tobacco. It happens, not only in the arilbreds, but also in the T.B.'s where Bee Warburton's hybrid PROPER LEMON is a good example.

The C. G. White hybrids have two sets of aril chromosomes (AA) and two sets of bearded iris chromosomes (BB) and can be represented as AABB type hybrids. On meiosis they form gametes of the chromosomal complement AB. From our detailing of the meiosis of a triploid of chromosome complement ABB we know it produces two kinds of gametes with compositions of A and AB. Now AB is the normal gamete of a C. G. White type and when the AB type gamete from an ABB type triploid fertilizes a C. G. White gamete the seedlings will have an AB + AB composition or AABB which is the familial chromosome complement of the C. G. White hybrids.

Similarly we know Mr. White had diploid T.B. varieties which he used extensively with his arils and arilbreds. In our notation, we can indicate the chromosomal complement of a diploid T.B. as BB, two sets of 12 bearded iris chromosomes. If we crossed one of these diploid T.B.'s with an AABB type arilbred, the resulting triploids would be of the B + AB type or ABB type and thus his diploids may also have been used since these have the same chromosomal complement as the triploids (ABB) first discussed which came from crosses of diploid aril x tetraploid TB. On back crossing such triploids with a C. G. White hybrid (AABB) we would produce a tetraploid of the desired AABB type.

We have no compelling evidence that Mr. White used the tetraploid regelias in his work. Accordingly we do not know if he crossed his diploid arils or diploid T.B.'s with tetraploid regelias, or even if he crossed his tetraploid regelias with his tetraploid T.B.'s. It is doubtful if he did as he always considered the merit of his seedlings on the basis of whether they had the desired onco look or not. Such hybrids look phenotypically like T.B.'s and it is doubtful if he would have used diploid or tetraploid regelias with T.B.'s after he saw the seedlings. If one crosses *I. hoogiana* AAAA x a T.B. BBBB, the regeliabreds (they are also arilbreds) resulting are also of the AABB type. They are quite fertile when crossed to AABB type arilbreds. *I. hoogiana* (AAAA) x a diploid T.B. (BB) will produce AAB type triploids and with a diploid aril will produce AAA type triploids barring unreduced gametes in both instances. This question of the use of either diploid or tetraploid regelias is at present unresolved since we have inadequate seedling patch or cytological evidence to evaluate it fairly.

The evidence, on which the theories concerning triploid meiosis advanced in this article is partially based, involves work reported by Goodspeed and Clausen 1917 and 1922 (3) and by Goodspeed, Clausen and Chipman 1927 (4) on tobacco species and cultivated tobacco. Authors Note: The work of Goodspeed and Clausen (References 3 and 4) on *Nicotiana* hybridization, and the mechanisms of triploid meiosis explaining their results, is discussed in detail by the late Donald Forsha Jones in his extremely interesting monograph titled "Selective Fertilization," pp. 104-106 in Chapter VII "Sterility Among Species." It was published by the





*I. gatesii*, the oncocyclis parent of WILLIAM MOHR. Note the intricate veining and dotting, slight signal patch, broad style crests, and globe-like standards.

University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois in 1928, and is out of print. It can probably be obtained through an inter-library loan from your public library.

Cultivated tobacco *N. tabacum*  $2n=48$  is believed to be a natural hybrid of *N. sylvestris* and *N. tomentosa* both diploid species  $2n=24$ , which in some manner doubled its chromosomes. Previous hybridization of two nicotiana species *N. rustica* and *N. paniculata* by Kolreuter in 1760 and restudied by East (5) in 1921 probably led to these studies.

We denote varieties of cultivated tobacco *N. tabacum*  $2n=48$  as  $Ns\ Ns\ Nt\ Nt$  indicating it has two sets of chromosomes from *N. sylvestris* ( $Ns$ ) and the two sets from *N. tomentosa* as  $Nt\ Nt$ , and the gametes can be denoted as  $Ns\ Nt$ . If we cross *N. sylvestris*  $Ns\ Ns$  x cultivated varieties of *N. tabacum*  $NsNsNtNt$  in the absence of an unreduced gamete triploids



NsNsNt will result. If this triploid is backcrossed by varieties of *N. tabacum*, both triploids NsNsNt and tetraploids NsNsNtNt will be formed; on the other hand, if the backcross is made to *N. sylvestris* NsNs the resulting seedlings will be triploids (NsNsNt) and diploids NsNs.

At the time these crosses were made and reported the various kinds of seedlings obtained were unexplainable since chromosome counts for the parents had not been reported, and it was assumed that the diploid species and cultivated tobacco had the same number of chromosomes. Such crosses produced essentially these kinds of plants: diploid plants of the same chromosomal complements as *N. sylvestris*, triploids with genomes of both *N. tabacum* and *N. sylvestris*, and amphidiploids of the same chromosomal complement as *N. tabacum*. Until the nature of these plants was deducible from the chromosome counts the similarity of the diploid seedling group of complement NsNs to *N. sylvestris* and the similarity of the tetraploids NsNsNtNt to *N. tabacum* was not convincingly explainable.

The same situation exists with the C. G. White hybrids (AABB) when they are used to pollinate diploid aril species or aril hybrids derived solely from aril species. Such crosses produce the so called "3/4 bred," triploids of AAB type. When backcrossed to C. G. White hybrids they produce AABB type tetraploids, typical arilbreds, and recognizably related to the C. G. White hybrids.

My attention was drawn to this as a result of the unexplainable breeding behavior of one of my seedlings, garden named "Goldi-Gul." This was the result of a cross of GOLDIANA (Sundt) by KALIFA GULNARE (a C. G. White variety) pollen. GOLDIANA was from a cross of *I. susiana* x McLeod's (Snow Flurry x Luna) seedling. "Goldi-Gul" was a very nice seedling which was not introduced since it too closely resembled IMAM AHMID, another C. G. White variety. It was outstandingly fertile with the C. G. White arilbreds, other sorts of arilbreds and the species. At that time (circa 1966) chromosome counts had not been made, and its breeding behavior was unexplainable. Chromosome counts later established the McLeod (Snow Flurry x Luna) seedling was a tetraploid, probably of the AABB type from an unreduced gamete. GOLDIANA was a triploid of the AAB type and "Goldi-Gul" was a 44 chromosome tetraploid of the AABB type.

At the time of these chromosome counts, we were unaware of the fact that triploids produced a small percentage of tetraploid gametes, as well as an equally small percentage of diploid gametes. Until the work of Clausen and colleagues on nicotiana was studied, which provided analogous results, I was unable to explain why "Goldi-Gul" so closely resembled a C. G. White hybrid and exhibited similar breeding behavior. Since "Goldi-Gul" has the same chromosome complement as typical C. G. White hybrids and knowing these things it was possible to understand the similarities of "Goldi-Gul" to the C. G. White hybrids.

Another cross bearing on triploid meiotic behavior was a cross of ROJO GRANDE (ABB) x KALIFA ABRA (AABB) a C. G. White hybrid. ROJO GRANDE is a counted triploid from a cross of *I. susiana* x PINK FORMAL. The Rojo Grande x K. Abra cross produced a single awful, but very aril-like seedling which was extremely fertile with the C. G. White hybrids. It was badly blotched, as much so as JOPPA PARROT, an early



C. G. White variety. Until the seedling was counted (45 chromosomes) and triploid meiotic behavior better understood it was difficult to understand its breeding behavior, plant characteristics and resemblance to some of the coarsely blotched C. G. White hybrids. Fortunately, I was able to restrain Wiloh from composting her seedling until after chromosome counts were made by Freeman Yendall.

Quite a number of " $\frac{3}{4}$  breds"—triploids from crossing diploid oncos or onco hybrids AA x C.G. White or C. G. White intercross seedlings, have been counted and most have 32 chromosomes (2 sets of 10 aril, and 1 set of 12 bearded iris chromosomes). Experimentally a very substantial number of these have been backcrossed to C. G. White hybrids. Most of the seedlings are phenotypically like the C. G. White hybrids or C. G. White intercross seedlings and are extremely interfertile with them. Such seedlings have not been counted since their breeding behavior clearly indicates their composition (AABB).

One would expect the counts of these tetraploids to be 44 or 45 depending on whether an onco or onco-hybrid of 20 chromosomes, or a regeliocyclis or advanced generation regeliocyclis hybrid of 21 chromosomes were used. Randolph discussed the chromosomal complements of the C. G. White hybrids in some detail in the reference already cited. Quite generally the long *I. korolkowii* metacentric was missing in the 44 chromosome hybrids karyotyped. None of the C. G. White hybrids have 46 chromosomes, the characteristic count of regeliabreds. Simonet (6) (1955) reported the expected counts of 46 for his seedlings "Hoogi-Mac," "Hoog-Phylla," and "Hool-Kana."

The possibility that these hybrids were produced by crossing T.B.'s (BBBB) with tetraploid arils (AAAA) cannot entirely be disregarded. He certainly had both diploid and tetraploid regelias to work with. It is also quite possible that White may have crossed his diploid arils (AA) with a 44 chromosome regelia such as *I. hoogiana* (AAAA), and produced either an AAA triploid or even a tetraploid AAAA type regeliocyclis. Triploid or tetraploid regeliocyclis crossed by tetraploid T.B.'s will produce AABB tetraploids. Except for SHERIFFA which shows obvious traits derived from *I. stolonifera*, none of the C. G. White hybrids show phenotypic regelia traits from either *I. hoogiana* or *I. stolonifera*. I do not believe the tetraploid regelias played a part in the origin of these hybrids. It is true that some seedlings from intercrossing C. G. White varieties do show such regelia traits as hexapogon beards on the standards, linear beards, regelia signals etc., but these probably come from *I. korolkowii*.

Triploid meiosis of AAA type hybrids apparently follows the "All or None" rule, as is shown in a cross of Bea Warburton's which was reported by Freeman Yendall (7) in 1968. Bea crossed one of her pink T.B. seedlings (BBBB) from a cross of (Spindrift x Pink Cameo) x *I. mellita* (BB), which produced her fertile triploid PROPER LEMON. When PROPER LEMON was backcrossed to a T.B. (BBBB) all the resulting 7 seedlings were tetraploids.

We will denote PROPER LEMON as BBB; on meiosis its gametes will be BB and B. On the backcross to a T.B. (BBBB) the resulting seedlings will be BBBB (BB + BB), and BBB (BB + B). That all 7 seedlings were tetraploids is due to "Selective Fertilization" effects, a topic irisarians should be more familiar with.



Another possibility, difficult to assess is that the C. G. White hybrids originated by crossing his diploid arilbreds (AB) which are all 22 chromosome hybrids. As is well known WILLIAM MOHR (AB) is sterile except on those rare occasions when it produces an unreduced gamete (AB). Mr. White certainly knew that occasionally such hybrids would produce seeds as the author discussed this subject with him in the early 1950's, and Mr. White expressed the opinion that no plant should be considered totally sterile citing his 10 year struggle to seed WILLIAM MOHR. He stated that some of these diploid oncobreds occasionally set seeds. If seedlings from these were pollinated by an AABB type, the seedlings would be 44-46 chromosome tetraploids. Mr. White had abandoned record keeping in a lot of his work by 1942, and the record is fragmentary starting about 1936. On occasion, he was known to mix pollens which complicates assessment of such possibilities.



PRESENT (C. G. White 1939), an aril-tall bearded hybrid of the AB type. Much of the aril pattern and flower form can be seen in this variety.



In 1958, Michael Hoog (8) reported counts of DARDANUS, CAMILLA and THOR as all having 31 chromosomes. The counts were made by the eminent cytologist LaCour of the John Innes Horticultural Institute. An unpublished count by Simonet in 1959, showed a chromosome count of 21. In the mid-sixties Freeman Yendall reported counts showing all three were diploids. In 1968 Hoog (9) reported recounts of these varieties showing DARDANUS and THOR as 21 chromosome diploids and CAMILLA as 22. The original mistake undoubtedly was due to plant misidentification. It does, however, indicate that there were at least three unidentified triploid R.C.'s in existence in 1954. HERA is a 32 chromosome R.C. from *I. stolonifera*. By pure chance, Mr. White may have had triploid R.C.s which produced AABB type arilbreds or even have had the elusive tetraploid form of *I. korolkowii* in his garden.

Barring the acquisition and use of triploid regeliocycli or the use of tetraploid regelias in his crossings with the T.B.'s, analysis indicates that his first significant tetraploid arilbreds must have come from crossing his diploid "arils" x tetraploid T.B.'s as suggested by Randolph. Werckmeister (10) 1972 reported that Simonet (private communication) had found his seedlings from crossing the regeliocyclus Teucros x *I. susiana* were 20 chromosome hybrids lacking the long regelia metacentric. If we indicate the chromosome complement of a diploid regeliocyclus as AoAk indicating a set of 10 oncocyclus chromosomes and 11 regelia chromosomes from *I. korolkowii*  $2n=22$  we can see that the highest degree of probability exists that on meiosis it will throw gametes of 10 and 11 chromosomes. When we backcross it to an oncocyclus  $2n=20$  (AA), two kinds of hybrids can be produced—those with 20 chromosomes (10 regelia, and 10 oncocyclus), and 21 chromosomes (11 regelia and 10 oncocyclus). Theoretically 50% of such R.C. x oncocyclus advanced generation hybrids should be 20 chromosome hybrids. At least in the case of TEUCROS "Selective Fertilization" effects must favor the production of 20 chromosome hybrids.

Since Mr. White's diploid arils were produced from his crosses of R.C.'s x oncocyclus, repeatedly backcrossed to his "oncos" we can surmise that many were 20 chromosome hybrids. Such hybrids as the results of crossovers would have the heteromorphic chromosomes mentioned by Randolph. This formation of 44 chromosome hybrids from crossing diploid 20 chromosome advanced generation hybrids by 48 chromosome T.B.'s is thoroughly justified from cytological considerations. Although it would likely not account for such a large number of tetraploids being developed in a very short period of time, after years of failure it is very persuasive that several of his first tetraploids were so developed. From the evidence presented herein, a number of other possible avenues to rapidly increase this number have been discussed.

We have postponed one possibility up to this point: The possibility that he produced a few tetraploids from crosses of diploid arils (AA) x T.B.'s, and that the rest were produced by intercrossing a few of such tetraploids. I have had the opportunity to observe more than 20,000 seedlings produced by my wife Wiloh Wilkes by crossing C. G. White varieties, and/or by backcrossing some of these or outcrossing to other such hybrids. I am, of course, thoroughly familiar with the C. G. White varieties and have had well over 20 of his unintroduced seedlings to observe and compare with the named varieties.



The variation from such crosses is of course very broad, yet out of thousands of seedlings it would have been difficult for a discriminating breeder to select many seedlings which would be mistaken for an introduced variety. Seedlings from intercrossing the C. G. White varieties contain a very substantial percentage of yellow and white amoenas, yet none of the C. G. White varieties would be so described although some are bicolors to a degree. Mr. White considered large contrasting signals as one of the most desirable characteristics of the sought "onco look," yet few of the varieties have very large signals. From every cross of two C. G. White varieties a few seedlings show decided improvement over either parent. Mr. White was a very perceptive breeder with very fixed ideas as to what he wanted in his arilbreds, and if he had seen the results of a few intercrosses of his varieties, he certainly would have selected these for introduction rather than the varieties he introduced. These are just a few reasons for my belief that the introduced varieties were not from intercrosses of a few original tetraploids.

Mr. White, both orally and in his writings insisted he did not know how he produced his fertile tetraploid hybrids. He did emphasize that he preferred to cross his "oncoss" as he referred to them with his "oncobreds." After he produced a few tetraploids (AABB) from  $2n$  aril  $\times$   $4n$  T.B. crossing he would have crossed these back to his arils producing AAB type triploids. Such " $\frac{3}{4}$  bred" as they are now commonly called are extremely oncocyclis in appearance. We can expect that he backcrossed these AAB type triploids by his fertile (AABB) type arilbreds thus producing more AABB types.

It should be noted that almost all of the methods discussed as possibilities for creating such hybrids are predicated on the availability of a few AABB type tetraploids. After these are produced every partially fertile triploid becomes a potential source of more tetraploids by the backcross. ASOKA OF NEPAL, the first of his modern fertile group bloomed in 1948, and was followed with a constant stream until 1955 the last year for which registrations indicate year of selection.

Three tables are provided to assist the reader. Table I covers crosses of fertile tetraploids. As in the text, each A indicates an aril set of 10 or 11 chromosomes, each B a set of 12 bearded iris chromosomes, and each "D" a set of 8 dwarf bearded iris chromosomes (from *I. pumila*). With a little use of the system one will automatically think of AAAA types as tetraploid regelias or regeliocyclis; each BBBB as a 48 chromosome bearded iris usually a T. B.; DDDD as *I. pumila* (only one of this type so far); AABB as arilbreds, BBDD as Lilliputs, and AADD as dwarf-arilbreds.

Table II shows possible diploid  $\times$  tetraploid crosses, and Table III triploid  $\times$  tetraploid crosses. ABD type triploids are not shown since they are highly infertile except on those rare occasions when an unreduced gamete is formed. When such an unreduced gamete ABD is formed, a pentaploid will result if the ABD triploid was crossed by a tetraploid. In constructing such tables, it does not matter which parent is selected as the pod or pollen parent, since the seedling types resulting will be the same.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to Dr.'s L. F. Randolph, Jirotrimay Mitra, Katherine Heinig and the late Marc Simonet for their cytogenetic studies which have made it possible for us to under-



stand the behavior of irises in their crossings. Hybridization without cytogenetic information is akin to navigating a ship across the Pacific without a compass. Such information is a tool for our use in planning crosses and in interpreting the results.

It is interesting that Dr. Peter Werckmeister in 1960, (11 and 12) was able independently to deduce the chromosomal constitution of the C. G. White hybrids and to characterize them as being amphidiploid-like in their breeding behavior. These deductions were made from purely theoretical considerations and remarkably scant seedling patch evidence. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to Dr. Werckmeister for his services to arilarians in translating the results of cytological and cytogenetic information into applied breeding theory for our use. Those who acquaint laymen with the implications and applications of such work perform an important service, perhaps as important as the work itself. Dr. Werckmeister's development of the amphidiploid-like dwarf-arilbreds (AADD) is in itself a major breeding feat, comparable to the creation of the C. G. White hybrids.

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Fertile Tetraploid		x	Fertile Tetraploid Crosses	
<i>Tetraploid Type</i> 1	<i>Gamete Type</i> 2	<i>Tetraploid Type</i> 3	<i>Gamete Type</i> 4	<i>Seedlings Produced Type</i> 5
AAAA	AA	AAAA	AA	AAAA
AAAA	AA	BBBB	BB	AABB
AAAA	AA	DDDD	DD	AADD
AAAA	AA	AABB	AB	AAAB *
AAAA	AA	BBDD	BD	AABD *
AAAA	AA	AADD	AD	AAAD *
BBBB	BB	BBBB	BB	BBBB
BBBB	BB	DDDD	DD	BBDD
BBBB	BB	AABB	AB	ABBB *
BBBB	BB	AADD	AD	ABBD *
BBBB	BB	BBDD	BD	BBBD *
DDDD	DD	DDDD	DD	DDDD
DDDD	DD	AABB	AB	ABDD *
DDDD	DD	AADD	AD	ADDD *
DDDD	DD	BBDD	BD	BDDD *

Table I. Crosses of fully fertile tetraploids X fully fertile tetraploids. Seedlings denoted by asterisks are sterile or almost sterile—"unbalanced hybrids," whose meiosis is irregular. Since order in which cross is made is immaterial duplications are omitted.

DIPLOID	X	Tetraploid Crosses		Seedlings Produced	
<i>Diploid Type</i> 1	<i>Gamete</i> 2	<i>Tetraploid Type</i> 3	<i>Gamete</i> 4	<i>Triploid Type</i> 5	<i>Tetraploid Type</i> 6
AA	A	AAAA	AA	AAA	AAAA
AA	A	AABB	AB	AAB	AAAB *
AA	A	AADD	AD	AAD	AAAD *
AA	A	BBBB	BB	ABB	AABB
AA	A	BBDD	BD	ABD *	AABD *
AA	A	DDDD	DD	ADD	AADD
BB	B	AAAA	AA	AAB	AABB
BB	B	AABB	AB	ABB	ABBB *
BB	B	AADD	AD	ADB *	ABBD *
BB	B	BBBB	BB	BBB	BBBB
BB	B	BBDD	BD	BBD	BBBD *
BB	B	DDDD	DD	BDD	BBDD
DD	D	AAAA	AA	AAD	AADD
DD	D	AABB	AB	ABD *	ABDD *
DD	D	AADD	AD	ADD	ADDD *
DD	D	BBBB	BB	BBD	BBDD
DD	D	BBDD	BD	BDD	BDDD *
DD	D	DDDD	DD	DDD	DDDD

Table II. Diploid x fertile tetraploid crosses. Tetraploids all members of "fertile families." Diploids are diploid species or diploid hybrids of type shown. Asterisk\* indicates infertile tetraploid hybrid, or relatively infertile (ABD) triploid.



Tetraploid		x	Triploid		Seedlings produced	
Type 1	Gamete 2	Type 3	Gametes 4	5	Tetraploids 6	Triploids 7
AAAA	AA	AAA	AA	A	AAAA	AAA
AAAA	AA	BBB	BB	B	AABB	AAB
AAAA	AA	DDD	DD	D	AADD	AAD
AABB	AB	AAB	AB	A	AABB	AAB
AABB	AB	ABB	AB	B	AABB	ABB
AADD	AD	AAD	AD	A	AADD	AAD
AADD	AD	ADD	AD	D	AADD	ADD
BBBB	BB	AAA	AA	A	AABB	ABB
BBBB	BB	BBB	BB	B	BBDD	BBB
BBBB	BB	DDD	DD	D	BBDD	BBD
BBDD	BD	DDD	DD	D	BBDD	BDD
BBDD	BD	BDD	BD	D	BBDD	BDD
DDDD	DD	AAA	AA	A	AADD	ADD
DDDD	DD	BBB	BB	B	BBDD	BDD
DDDD	DD	DDD	DD	D	DDDD	DDD

Table III. Tetraploid X Triploid Crosses producing fertile tetraploids and/or somewhat fertile triploids. Crosses omitted which would produce infertile tetraploids. No crosses shown with highly infertile (ABD) type triploids. (See Text)



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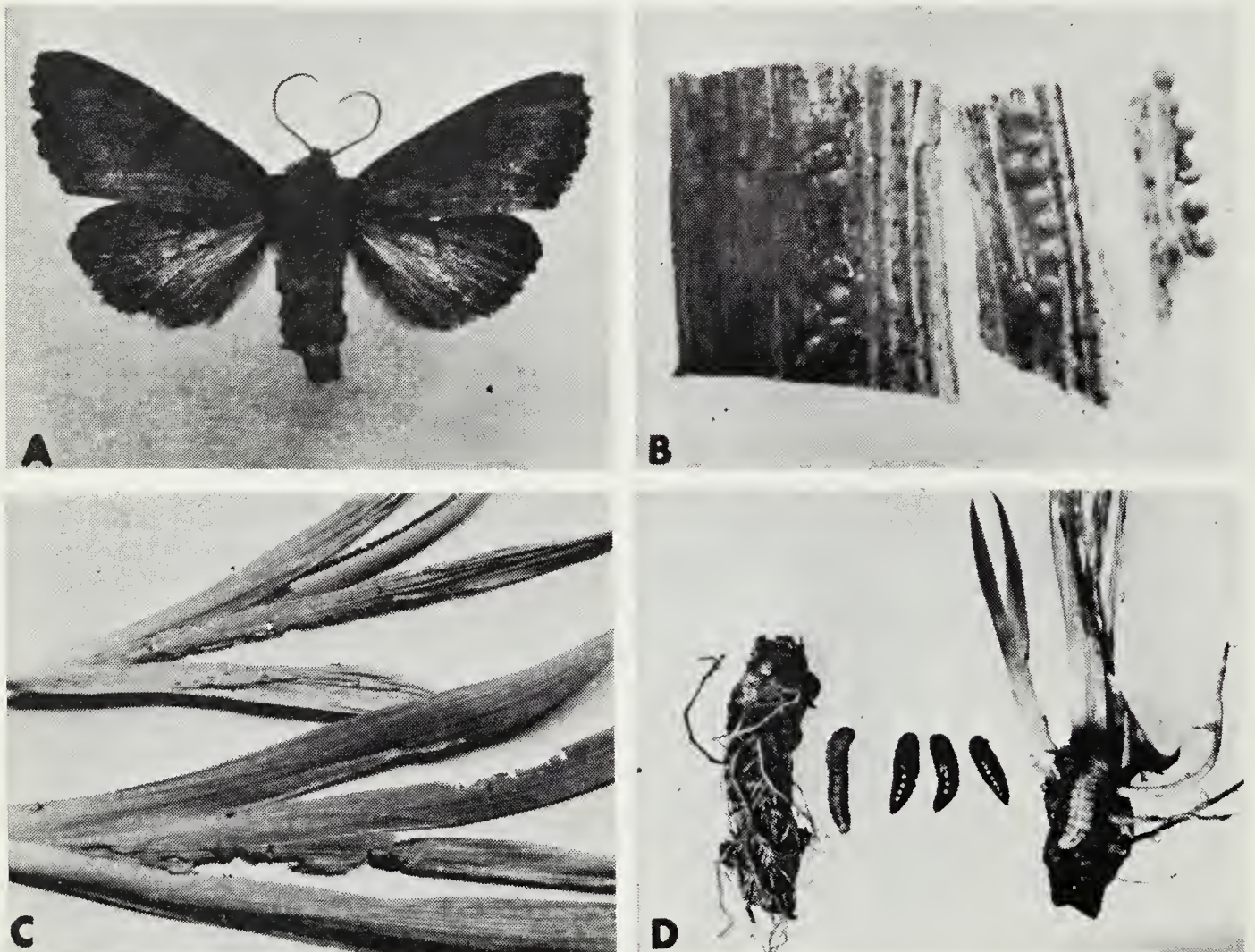
# WHAT'S NEW IN IRIS BORER CONTROL

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The destructive iris borer, *Macronoctua onusta* Grote, is the foremost insect pest of bearded and Japanese irises. This insect attacks all parts of the iris plant, including the foliage, developing flower buds and rhizomes. It can destroy a bed of iris in a single season if the infestation is heavy. This article briefly describes the life history of the iris borer and presents results of experiments undertaken during 1973 and 1974 to evaluate insecticides for its control.

The iris borer is native to North America and belongs to the family of night-flying moths called Noctuidae. It has one generation per year. The adult borer (Fig. 1A) is a light to dark brown moth with a wing spread of about 1½ to 2 inches. During late fall, mid-September through October, moths emerge, mate and lay eggs. They are rarely seen because they hide by day and fly only at night. Females deposit their eggs in groups or clusters of 100 to 150 eggs in crevices and folds of dead iris leaves (Ries 1929). A single female lays an average of 1000 eggs during her lifetime (Neiswander 1961).



The life and damage of iris borers. (A) Adult form of the iris borer. (B) Borer eggs laid in folds and crevices of dried iris leaves. (C) Water-soaked slits and ragged edges where young larvae have fed. (D) Full grown larvae (left and right) and pupae (three in center) of the iris borer.



Winter is spent in the egg stage. Eggs are deeply ridged, cylindrical and flattened (Fig. 1B). They are white when first deposited and later turn pink. They hatch the following spring usually during April and early May. Eggs began to hatch on April 30, 1973 and on April 23, 1974 at Mt. Carmel, Connecticut.

Young larvae wander over the foliage chewing holes in the leaves and feeding on the softer inner tissue. Wounds caused by this feeding bleed or weep and sap accumulates on the outside of the leaf at the point of injury. According to Schread (1970) larvae mine the leaves for awhile before working down into the lower areas of the unsheathing foliage. Marginal leaf injury and narrow, shredded, water-soaked slits frequently appear where the feeding has injured the leaves (Fig. 1C).

Larvae are about one-half grown before they move down to the rhizomes. They feed along the edges or on the undersides of rhizomes. Often a larva will completely devour the inside of a rhizome and then move on to and destroy another rhizome before pupating. Ries (1929) and Schread (1970) both suggest that feeding injury by borers paves the way for the introduction of the soft rot bacterial disease of irises, *Bacillus carotovorus* Jones (now known as *Erwinia carotovora*).

Full grown larvae (Fig. 1D) are 1½ to 1¾ inches in length and deep pink in color. Pupae are dark brown to black and occur in the soil around injured rhizomes.

Effective control of the iris borer may involve both the use of insecticides and the cultural practice of removing rubbish and old plant material from the iris beds before eggs hatch in the spring. The fact that young larvae feed on the leaves and are exposed for a short period before they migrate to the rhizomes is the basis for control using insecticide sprays.

Experiments were conducted in 1973 and 1974 to evaluate the effectiveness of several nonpersistent insecticides that are relatively low in mammalian toxicity. The tests were conducted on bearded irises planted in 24 beds each 2 x 5 ft. in size and containing 35-45 plants. A 2½ gallon compressed air sprayer was used to apply the sprays.

In 1973, sprays were applied on April 24 and again on May 4. DuPont Spreader Sticker (1 ml/gal water) was added to the sprays to assure thorough coverage of the iris foliage. Each treatment was repeated 4 times. Data were collected on August 3. At that time, borer infested plants were recognized by small accumulations of frass found at the junction of the fan and rhizome. Using this criterion for infestation the number of infested plants per plot was recorded. In late September dead iris foliage containing iris borer eggs was distributed over all the plots to insure that they would be infested with borers the following year.

In 1974, sprays were applied on April 24 and again on May 2. One-fourth teaspoon of dry detergent was added to each gallon of spray as a wetting agent. Each treatment was repeated 3 times. Data were taken on August 26-29. At that time, the iris plants in all the plots were dug up and the total number of iris borer larvae and pupae encountered in plants and soil from each plot was recorded.

The results of both experiments given in Tables 1 and 2 clearly show that all the insecticides tested except *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Thuricide) provided some degree of control of the iris borer. The control obtained with resmethrin (SBP-1382) at 2 tsp/gal was certainly not as spectacular



as with dimethoate (Cygon) (Table 2). However, the borer infestation in plots treated with resmethrin was significantly lower than in untreated plots.

Of all the insecticides that were effective against the iris borer, only dimethoate, Isotox and malathion are currently registered for use on iris. The AG 500 formulation of diazinon tested here is not registered for use on iris, but a 25% diazinon spray marketed by the Ortho Division of Chevron Chemical can be used on ornamentals including iris. The results obtained with dimethoate are similar to those obtained by Appleby (1967) for iris borer control in Ohio.

Several of the other insecticides tested are currently available for control of insect pests on ornamentals other than iris and deserve mention here. Dow Chemical's chlorpyrifos (Dursban) is registered for use on many herbaceous and woody plants for control of aphids, cutworms, mealybugs, thrips, whiteflies and others. It is a moderately toxic material that has a short residual on foliage but up to two weeks in the soil. Chevron Chemical's acephate (Orthene) is currently registered for control of aphids, lacebugs, mealybugs, scales and many more insect pests of ornamentals. It is a systemic insecticide with moderate persistence on foliage and is low in mammalian toxicity. Acephate is currently being test marketed in several cities. Registration of both chlorpyrifos and acephate on iris is expected in the near future.

One of the most unique insecticides tested was resmethrin even though it did not provide as effective control of iris borer as other materials. Resmethrin is a synthetic analog of an older, but very familiar insecticide, pyrethrum. Pyrethrum, obtained from flowers of some chrysanthemums, has long been used as a safe and quick knockdown agent to control insects in and around the home. Several of the synthetic analogs of pyrethrum, including resmethrin, are more stable and effective than pyrethrum and are being tested extensively for control of insects in the field. Both the Ortho Division of Chevron Chemical and the B. G. Pratt Company are currently formulating home and garden sprays containing resmethrin (SBP-1382).

Chlordimeform (Galecron), Gardona and leptophos (Phosvel) are not registered for use on ornamentals at this time. Hitchcock (1973) stated that for safety about the garden Gardona appears to be a good candidate to control a variety of insects because it is effective and has a very low mammalian toxicity.

It is evident from these results that there are now several insecticides available or that will soon be available for control of iris borer.

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Table 1. Results of experiments with application of insecticides for control of the iris borer. Mt. Carmel, Conn. 1973.

Insecticide and Formulation	Amt./gal.	No. plants within plots			% plants infested
		infested	uninfested	total	
Phosvel (50% WP)	5 tsp.	1	153	154	0.6
Galecron (95% WP)	4 tsp.	1	160	161	0.6
Gardona (75% WP)	4 tsp.	5	152	157	3.2
SBP-1382 (24% EC)	1 tsp.	17	130	147	11.6
Thuricide (HPC)	1 tsp.	48	110	158	30.4
Untreated	—	64	112	176	36.4

Table 2. Results of experiments with application of insecticides for control of the iris borer. Mt. Carmel, Conn. 1974.

<i>Insecticide and Formulation</i>	<i>Amt./gal.</i>	<i>Total borers/3 plots</i>	<i>Mean no. borers/plot</i>
Cygon (2E)	4 tsp.	0	0.0
Dursban (2E)	2 tsp.	1	.3
Orthene (75S)	0.2 oz. <sup>1</sup>	2	.7
Isotox	2 Tbs. <sup>2</sup>	5	1.7
Diazinon (AG 500)	1 tsp.	15	5.0
Malathion (57% EC)	2 tsp.	19	6.3
SBP-1382 (24% EC)	2 tsp.	34	11.3
Untreated	—	129	43.0

<sup>1</sup> Orthene is marketed for garden use in soluble packets containing 0.2 oz. insecticide/packet.

<sup>2</sup> Isotox contains 5% Sevin, 5% Meta-Systox-R and 2% Kelthane.

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# ROBINS

Faye Edelman, National Robin Director

Even though there are many problem areas in the Robin Program, I feel very optimistic about our future. New applications keep coming in from the 'Join A Robin' brochures that are sent to new members by Cliff Benson. This is a good sign that not only is membership beginning to hold its own but also that the Robins are getting new members to fill the many vacancies left by the older members who are having to drop out for one reason or another. Let's each of us not let an opportunity pass by that we might tell our friends about the advantages of belonging to AIS and its Robin Program. Point out that the Robins are not simply social or friendship correspondences (though they are that, too) but that they also are helpful in the fields of fighting diseases and pests that may plague us, the progress and know-how of hybridizing, etc.

We are starting Robins again in the Arts & Crafts, Arranging, and Fragrance Divisions of the Specials Section. Anyone interested in any of these or in any of the other Sections should contact me to see about being placed in a flight. Please don't hesitate to write me or one of the Section Chairpersons if you have questions or suggestions for making our program better.

I would like to take this opportunity to formally introduce your new *Flight Lines* Editor, Fred Spahn, who will be taking over officially this month. Be sure to send him your excerpts from Robins; his address appears under the *Flight Lines* heading.

Fred, as many of you know and others will soon get to know, is a very hard working and conscientious irisarian who has prepared some very fine and strict rules for the Robins that he directs. For these reasons, among others, I recommended him to the AIS Board of Directors to take over the time consuming job of *Flight Lines* Editor. You can make his work easier if you will carefully read over his guidelines for sending in excerpts from Robins before you send him material. Please keep the letters brief and to the point. He won't have time to read over many long letters in order to get at the material you mean to have in *Flight Lines*. Also keep in mind that there are other editors who will go over the material Fred submits for publication; so if you don't see in print what you sent in, remember that there are other editors and editorial considerations that can be responsible for its omission.

Our very best wishes for a long and fruitful *Flight Lines*, Fred!

**SPECIAL INTEREST:** Fragrance, Space Age, Novelty, Artistic (includes Arts and Crafts), Aril-Arilbred, Miniature Dwarf, Teens and Twenties, Mrs. M. E. Christlieb (Leda), R. 1, Severy, KS 67137

**TALL BEARDED:** Otis R. Skinner, Jr., Box 902, Yorktown, TX 78164

**IRISES IN GENERAL:** Mrs. L. S. Legner (Georgia), White Fence Acres, Box 225, Rochester, IL 62563

**INTERNATIONAL:** Mrs. Mary Herd, Box 57, Jacksboro, TX 76056

**HYBRIDIZING:** (Beginner, Average, Advanced) Mrs. M. E. Hale (Margaret), 1185-24 Rd., R. 2, Grand Junction, CO 81501

**HISTORICAL:** Mrs. Harriet Segessemann, 330 Crescent Dr., Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417



**REGIONAL:** Your RRR or Mr. Howard Coleman, 18710 Sunnybrook Ave., Lathrup Village, MI 48076

**REBLOOMING IRISES:** Dr. Norman H. Noe, Mallard Drive, Martinsville, NJ 08836

**MEDIANS:** Albert Ellis, 19 McClure Ave., Brantford, Ontario, Canada N3R 4L7

**SIBERIAN:** Marjorie Barnes, 1806 NE 73rd St., Seattle, WA 98115

**SPURIA:** Mrs. Joe P. Crawford, Rt. 2, Box 35, Purcell, OK 73080

**JAPANESE:** Mrs. Dan Edelman, Box 591, Fort Morgan, CO 80701

**EVANSIA, LOUISIANA, SPECIES & NATIVES:** Mrs. Alan Reid (Lorena), 17225 McKenzie Hwy., R. 2, Springfield, OR 97477



Fred Spahn

1229 Lincoln Avenue, Dubuque, IA 52001

For better or worse I have been volunteered as your new *Flight Lines* Editor. So I will do the best I can, and in the process hope I can please at least a majority of you. I will appreciate all the help I can get. I have always felt that the Robin Program is the best fringe benefit membership in AIS has to offer, especially for new members.

Looking over the material I inherited and what has since been coming in, it becomes apparent that some definite format should be adhered to in processing comments. I would also like to offer a few ideas on usable material. Might I suggest:

First of all, Robin directors should request that any member who takes exception to being quoted should so advise the director.

All Robins should appoint a reporter to sift through the letters for items worthwhile for excerpting, rather than sending xerox copies of entire letters to me for this purpose. These reporters shouldn't feel required to select something from each member's letter each round of the Robin. Better to have fewer and meatier comments. Always give the last as well as the first name of the person quoted and the state in which he lives. Send these excerpts to me.

I do hope we will have an abundance of material to select from, as I would like to be a bit selective about all the material published. We can not possibly use all material sent in, so keep trying if your first effort doesn't end up in print. I am not sure just how much time this job will require so I can't promise to acknowledge all material received. But I will try.

A lot of the *Flight Lines* comments in the past have been one-liners. I hope to be able, where the material warrants it, to include some lengthier excerpts, a few of which have been submitted for this issue. So do not hesitate to send these.



In the material I received was one thought-provoking letter. I hesitate not to give credit to the writer, but didn't want to involve him with the AIS Judges in his area, should someone take exception to his comments. He has been hybridizing for a number of years but Judges within easy driving distance had failed to visit and properly evaluate the seedlings in his garden. One more such year and he was going to give up hybridizing. Others, including myself, have had this problem and I would like to remind our Judges to make a real effort to visit any hybridizers' gardens in their area next year.

Julius Wadekamper, in a recent issue of the *Bulletin*, stressed the importance of keeping a control plot for comparison purposes so that any experiment conducted wouldn't be based on supposition. I would like to heartily recommend this practice.

Every year one grows irises, one should have learned something new which could be of interest to others. What did YOU learn this year? Let's hear about it in Robins so that the knowledge can be passed on to others. I would like to mention one item that I was happy to learn about at the Roanoke Convention. I normally take in excess of 300 iris slides annually. While taking them I record each slide in a pocket sized notebook. Between pictures, the notebook would end up in any one of five or six pockets and invariably in the last pocket searched in after the next slide was taken. In one of the Convention gardens I noticed someone who had the ideal solution: his notebook had a spiral ring binder, and through this he had threaded a cord and looped it around his neck. Each time he recorded a slide, he dropped the notebook and the cord maintained it at waist height where he could almost automatically locate it.

Has anyone asked any questions recently in your Robin? How about relaying some of these from new and not-so-new members? In a following issue we could insert the best answers excerpted from the Robins. There was one in the present material from Cathy McDonald, MN: "I would like to know more about what procedure some of you use for handling your seeds. I have had problems with the physical aspect of planting my iris seeds. In 1972 I planted them in milk cartons which did not work out well: the cartons completely rotted out within a year. So last summer I bought plastic flats and bored holes in the bottoms. I would like to hear how some of you handle your seeds—from the time your pods set. What are your procedures? I need help."

Fortunately we did have a few excerpts that dealt with seed planting and included them in this issue. But I would like to have more. I, too, need all the help I can get.

#### **Editor's note:**

Fred Spahn, our new Flight Lines editor, has grown most of the popular perennials in quantity at one time or another before finally concentrating most of his gardening time and space on irises. He has been growing irises for over 20 years, hybridizing for 14 years, and for the past seven years has been an AIS Garden Judge. Consisting chiefly of tall bearded, his garden contains one of the finest displays of newer varieties in Region 21.

A firm believer in the Robin program, Fred belongs to seven (five of which he directs) and he organized the first regional robins in Region 21. He has contributed numerous articles to regional bulletins and one to the



AIS BULLETIN. When he isn't busy pampering his irises, Fred designs pumps and water systems for a manufacturer in his home town, Dubuque, Iowa.

### INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, WEEDKILLERS, FERTILIZERS

*Dorothy Brandon, AR:* I ordered Agrimycin 17 and have found it to be the best thing I have ever tried for iris rot. I've had little rot this year, but it checked each one quickly.

*The C. L. Waltermires, OK:* The systemic insecticide that caused the damage to seed germination in daylilies was Isotox. Haven't used it on other plants besides daylilies, so can't say if it would cause the seed to not germinate as it did in the daylilies. Other daylily growers have reported damage to germination from the use of Isotox.

*Lucille Kavan, NE:* Our County Extension Agent also recommends Dimethoate, Cygon, or DeFend, 2 teaspoonfuls to one gallon of water, or Malathion, 1 tablespoonful to one gallon of water. We spray in Nebraska in late April and early May, two weeks apart. Cygon is expensive.

*Sylvia Pehle, MO:* I have had good luck with Dacthal W75 for weed control. It does kill all grasses but not all of the big weeds. I used Preen on bindweed and it surely helps.

*George Bryant, NM:* In March the aphids hit in droves, so we gave them a spraying with Cygon 267. Within 24 hours there wasn't an aphid on the place, and none have been seen since.

### CULTURE

*Bertha Mullican, AR:* You can't beat new ground for planting. The court house bed and my friends and relatives, who have fresh new soil, grow the mostest of everything.

*Bill Hensel, OK:* Wood ashes on iris beds are great. They're the best form of potash we have available, and it improves root growth, makes stronger stalks, and gives deeper color to the flowers.

*Lillian Bierman, NE:* I am a firm believer in mulching irises. It keeps them frozen in the winter, and they don't get started so early in the spring and the mulch keeps this sandy, black loam cool. With our hot Nebraska weather, if the soil is not shaded it does become hot.

*Frank Jones, NJ:* I haven't noticed that iris stalks grow taller in a greenhouse than they do outside, but I have noticed that the plants do not grow very fast. The leaves seem to remain almost stationary. On March first I brought a few more irises inside and they have far outgrown the ones that were in the greenhouse all winter. After the first month in the greenhouse (Nov.-Dec.) almost everything bloomed. The stalks have been scarce since then.

### BOOKS

*Edith Cleaves, CA:* For Christmas I received the book "The Secret Life of Plants" by Peter Tompkins and Christopher Bird. This is a most fascinating book—I could hardly put it down. It's a fat book and has over 400 pages. You may be able to find it in your library.

*Murielle Wilson, OK:* Audrey Wynne Hatfield says in "How to Enjoy Your Weeds" that hemerocallis was routinely eaten in its native China and India. The bulbs may be used in soup, salad, either cooked or raw, eaten



like radishes. The buds may be boiled briefly or fried in butter. Flowers were dried and used as a medicine for tumors or ulcers.

### ROBIN IDEAS

*Maybelle Wright, MN:* You asked what we like to read in a robin. For my part, besides the pleasure of a bit of personal chit chat, I like to read about what irises the other members grow, what crosses they make, if any, what the results were, and what they plan for the future. I would like to get some lively discussion started such as to whether awards should be given only to well proportioned BBs that stay in class in most climates or whether they should be given quite often to the BBs that most resemble TBs in flower size and/or which grew to TB height in many areas.

*Fran Ehle, MN:* I'd like comments on some of the new things on the market as to how good or bad they really are.

### QUESTIONS

*Winnie Simpson, OK:* This robin came the day before our iris show. We had rain and high wind, but we had some nice irises after all. I wish I could come up with some way to get them to the show without damage.

*Fran Ehle MN:* I'd like to know which BB irises are pod fertile and which are not.

### FREEZE DAMAGE

*Cleo Palmer, OK:* I suppose that various conditions are apt to produce various results when it comes to frosts and freezes. Here I have never encountered a frost or freeze that didn't damage any stalk that was out of the fan. It may be only slight or freeze it solid and it mushes as soon as it thaws out. However, even the least damage seems to have some downgrading in quality of any further bloom on such stalks. I have noticed that a frost will often blister the skin of a stalk where the outer few layers of cells were frozen, and the stalk goes ahead and produces nearly normal blooms. However, they are not quite as good as those from an undamaged stalk. Last year LITTLE WONDER had a couple of dozen stalks up to the point that the first bud was just about to show color when they were all frozen solid. Six of these went ahead to produce a few blooms of fair quality and the others mushed as they thawed out. It would seem logical to believe that the six that went ahead and bloomed had a lower water content in the stalk and thus less rupturing of cells took place, so they could go ahead and bloom. When the buds are enclosed in the spathe valves they will be protected from the frost for a time, but even though the stalk may be blistered with the other cells frozen, the stalk could still produce several fairly normal blooms. The temperature they may stand is relative. That is, they may freeze at 32 degrees under one set of conditions and not freeze at 28 degrees if it were only for a brief period and the 32 degrees was for a prolonged period or with a strong wind. The wind chill may be a better guide to use, but it wouldn't be foolproof either.

*Bill Hensel, OK:* One thing I have noticed, and I think it is a result of the freeze, is that I don't have as much increase as usual. I think one explanation might be that the freeze so weakened the rhizome that the bloom stalks in order to bloom drew all the strength from the rhizomes. After blooming, the mother rhizome rotted and left nothing for the increase to feed on.



## REBLOOMERS

*Mildred Mygrant, CA:* Our Bay Area spring bloom begins in mid-March some years, is in almost full bloom by mid-April when some years hail storms ruin the blossoms, then by May first the later bloomers continue the show. Usually my rebloomers send up weak stalks in February when we have a warm spell, but then bloom again in April, often a colder time than February. I have a few rebloomers, such as JOSEPH'S MANTLE, that for a while bloomed five times a year for me, Christmas week its specialty.

*Paul Nott, OR:* I'm sure warm climate rebloomers require an extra long growth period. The late Lloyd Austin irrigated frequently with fertilized water and had spectacular rebloom with them, much earlier than when he didn't use fertilizer. I've grown quite a long list of them and discarded most in 4 or 5 years. Some failed to bloom even in the spring until I piled the fertilizer around them. Just last year our County Extension Agent wrote in his weekly newspaper column that our winter rains leach most of the nitrogen from our western Oregon soil, so that many plants and crops will hardly grow without considerable amounts of nitrogen (and various other minerals, depending on the crop grown) added to the soil every year. I still haven't found out the desirable limit of fertilizer to add, so I keep adding more.

*Phyllis Holtz, ID:* I actually wonder how much fertilizer rebloomers can take without damage. I keep using more and more each year and so far have had no problem. They seem to take a lot of things—weather, etc.—that other irises simply won't.

## BORDER BEARDED

*Grace Carter, OR:* I think we should breed for borders that are in proportion: bloom, stem, and foliage. This won't be simple because what stays small in one area can very easily grow out of proportion in other areas. The problem is how can we introduce them unless we have had them grown in various climates? It slows up the process considerably if we have to send seedlings out around the country before we introduce them, but it is pretty embarrassing to withdraw them if they misbehave.

*Loretta Aaron, OK:* Was surprised to have a border bearded, EYE SHADOW, put on a show in mid-June. It was budded when the freeze hit, and most of the blooms were killed; then in June it bloomed heavily. This is the first time I have had that happen—but then, I like surprises.

## THE WEE ONES

*Perry Dyer, OK:* I would say that 80% of my dwarf crosses have sufficient increase to bloom this spring. I used FLAMINGO LAKE heavily with the *I. balkana* seedlings from Ghio in '72 and it is really interesting to look down the row and see which crosses are with FLAMINGO LAKE—the difference is that much in evidence. They're all huge compared to the others.

*Maybelle Wright, MN:* In the SDBs my first and second votes to COTTON BLOSSOM and SPRING BELLS (sibs from Bennett Jones). At last we have a couple of standards with both width and magnolia-like substance. Close behind are STOCKHOLM, KNOCKOUT, and CANARY ISLE, all great, with fine form and width.



## GROWING IRISES FROM SEED

*Earl Stanley, IL:* In growing seeds in cold climates, they can be grown in the ground and covered with boards; but I grow mine in a cold frame 3 feet wide x 6 feet long with a green fiberglass top. I mix half peat moss and half vermiculite (lumber yards here have it in bags called "Zonal-ite"). While mixing, add a handful of fertilizer. Fill bed until 2/3 full and water well before planting. Make rows 2 inches apart and use plastic labels to mark the seed crosses. Cover cold frame with an old rug; one thing the rug does is to keep the bed from heaving due to freezing and thawing.

*Fern Gildes, OK:* The first thing I have to report has to do with a suggestion a while back in the robin about using Redi-Earth, a planting medium, to germinate seeds in. I mentioned this to Dr. Bill Jones of O.C. when he was here last October, and I'll be jiggered if he didn't try it with the most amazing results one could imagine. I visited his garden this spring and he showed me his seed bed and I gazed in disbelief at seedlings coming up like hair on a dog's back—almost like grass growing, blade to blade. Believe me, friends, any of you who have had trouble germinating seeds had better take a second look at the trade name, Redi-Earth. It holds water and is loose and friable and is absolutely ideal for this purpose.

*Grace Carter, OR:* We have a seed bed that is edged with concrete. Quack grass (which spreads by underground roots) is a great problem here so we treat the soil with Vapam. I try to get the seeds into the ground in October so that they have all winter to stratify themselves. This year it was January. We have a fence around the seedbed to keep the chickens and geese out of it. However, it did not stop the dog from burying bones in it once. I have never had success with planting in pots or cans, and I don't know why. There are many people who swear by cans and/or clay pots for planting. I label the seeds, but labels have a habit of pulling themselves out of the ground and wandering around the seedbed, so I keep a chart that tells me which row has which seeds.

*Charlotte Adams, CA:* I never had such good germination that I can remember as with seeds planted in mid-November. This was early for me, and just in time for the rains. I planted other seeds in February just before a rain, and these are now starting to come up (May 9). I think it is a matter of keeping the cans moist. I never soak the seeds prior to planting; I have yet to contrive a method of doing so without mixing up the seeds.

## SAVING BLOOMOUTS

*Cleo Palmer, OK:* There is no sure fire way of getting increase on a bloom-out as far as I know, but there are ways of encouraging increase from bloomouts. About 50% will put up increase on their own if left undisturbed. This refers to seedlings and not several rhizomes of a named variety, but may well hold true for them also. Some other things that are said to encourage increase are as follows: Hill up the stalk for about six inches above ground level; apply Rootone solution every two weeks for a while or Rootone and a liquid fertilizer solution combination such as Hyponex or Ra-Pid-Gro. Do not cut the stalk until after increase is well developed, if it develops. Increase may not show up until the following bloom season or just before, and it is possible that it could be

later, though I have never observed such happening—mainly because the rhizome was discarded even though it was still sound. The stalk might be wiped with Rootone, also, since proliferations sometime occur from the stalks and Rootone may aid their formation. Mulching to keep the rhizome moist is also an aid during the hot and dry summer months.

### ARILBREDS

*Loretta Aaron, OK:* With snow swirling and wind howling the night our late spring storm blew in, I went out and turned over my three garbage cans and placed these over three clumps of arilbred irises that had the bloom stalks already up six to eight inches. The cans were on for four or five days before I removed them. Now I guess these three clumps will be the only arilbreds that will bloom.

*Dorothy Howard, OK:* I don't have a goodly amount of knowledge about arils—just a real fondness for them and the arilbreds, and the desire to grow them quite well. Yesterday I dug the *I. susiana*, *I. lortetii*, and *I. gatesii* I planted last November. None bloomed (not surprising for this particular year), but all have increase and the roots are six to eight inches long. I followed Henry Danielson's instructions which were to plant arils in our area after October 15, but plant *I. lortetii*, *I. susiana*, and Sylphide after November 15. Herb McKusick recommends October first. This fall I will set some out October 1, others around November 15, and see what the difference will make. Henry told me that ideal pH for arils is from 6.5 to 7.5. Further instructions were to provide excellent drainage for regelias and aril hybrids and not to dig them after bloom. For arilbreds, plant as soon as received, water well so roots will settle in, and don't let them go dry in summer. If he doesn't get rain, Henry waters at two-week intervals. In the spring he has used soluble Hyponex 10-20-30 with good results. I am going to store the oncos I dug in sawdust. Herb McKusick said that sawdust retains some moisture from the air and keeps the rhizomes from dehydrating; the pine oils or resins in sawdust seem to inhibit rot, and rhizomes stored this way start growth and sending out of feeder roots by planting time. When a rhizome has started growing, it never rots as sometimes happens when rhizomes are planted dormant before growth has begun.

### BUD COUNT

*C. A. Cromwell, OK:* Actually, it is true you can tell bud count just by looking, if the flower has paper thin spathes. If, however, it has big green spathes you cannot. It tends to be an exercise in futility anyway, as all that you can either see or pinch do not necessarily bloom in any condition at all. A bud that does not develop might better not be there in the first place. I'll take a cinch 7 over a possible 11 every time. The modern, wide, heavily substanted flower has been accomplished at the expense of those backup buds. Also, I think placement of the buds is more important than the ultimate number in most cases.

### FINALE

*Bess Belle Wagner, OK:* I like the motto "Take time to smell the flowers" so much that I'm off to do just that. And perhaps touch one or two. I've even heard it helps to talk to them.



# Announcements

## **April 12 (Oklahoma): Median Judging School**

The Northwest Oklahoma Iris Society will sponsor a Median Iris Judging School on Saturday, April 12, 1975 at the Alva, Oklahoma Voc-Tech School. Mr. and Mrs. Jim Fry of Wichita, Kansas will conduct the school. Hours will be from 9:00 a.m. until 12 noon and from 1:00 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. The morning session will deal with exhibition judging of Median irises; the afternoon session will be devoted to garden judging. Trainees will do actual garden judging in the Nichols Median Iris Display Garden. Enrollment for the school will be \$2.00 per person. For further information, contact Hooker Nichols, Box 111, Alva, Oklahoma 73717.

## **April 12-13 (Virginia): Daffodil Show**

Heralding spring in an historic area of the country will be the forty-first Annual Daffodil Show presented by the Garden Club of Virginia. Sponsored by the Garden Club of The Northern Neck, it will be held at the Rappahannock Community College in Warsaw, Virginia. Hours are 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, April 12; 12 noon to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday, April 13.

## **April 26-??: Post-Convention trip to Hawaii**

Mrs. Robert S. Carney is inviting the members and friends of the American Iris Society who will be attending the 1975 San Diego Convention to join in a post-Convention trip to Hawaii. For detailed information, write to Mrs. Carney at her home—500 Colonial Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38117.

## **September 26-28 (Ohio): Mini Reblooming Convention**

The Miami Valley Iris Society will host the fall 1975 Region 6 meeting by holding a Mini Reblooming Convention. All AIS members interested in reblooming irises are cordially invited to attend. Details will appear in later BULLETINS. All members in Region 6 and those in the AIS Reblooming Section will receive a special mailing that will give more particulars.

## **Species Iris Seed Exchange List**

The 1974 Species Iris Exchange List still is available from Mrs. J. A. Witt, 16516 25th NE, Seattle, Washington 98155. To get your copy, send her a large-sized self-addressed and stamped envelope. This is the most comprehensive list the exchange has assembled in its eight years of operation. Included are 350 choices which represent seeds of 75 species and hybrids in all sections of the genus *Iris*; 45 donors from around the world have contributed the seeds.

## **SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FUND**

The society gratefully acknowledges contributions to the Scientific Research Fund from the following individuals and organizations:

Albuquerque Arils (in memory of J. Arthur Nelson)  
Delaware Valley Iris Society (Pennsylvania)  
Region 3, 1973 Convention Committee  
Region 20 (in memory of Roy P. Rogers)  
Mrs. James D. Ruggles (Washington)

# AIS FOUNDATION—\$10,000 CLUB

## Charter Members (to 15 November, 1974)

Mr. & Mrs. Jay C. Ackerman (Michigan)	Bennett Jones (Oregon)
Mrs. Peter J. Baukus (Wisconsin)	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Kegerise (Pennsylvania)
Clifford W. Benson (Missouri)	Mrs. Helen McCaughey (Oklahoma)
Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Brown (North Carolina)	George Mace (South Africa)
Mr. William T. Bledsoe (Tennessee)	New Braunfels Iris Society (Texas)
Mr. & Mrs. Richard C. Butler (Arkansas)	Omaha Iris Society (Nebraska)
Mrs. Barbara Boss (Illinois)	William H. Peck (New York)
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Clevenger (Kansas)	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ramsey (Kansas)
Mrs. Rena Crumpler (Virginia)	Region 21 (Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)
Dr. Craig D. Ellyson (Iowa)	Mrs. C. C. Rockwell, Jr., (Texas)
Doris Greenwood (Oregon)	Mr. Herman E. Story (New York)
Mr. & Mrs. James Hamblen (Utah)	Mr. Ralph H. Stuart (Kansas)
Allen Harper (Missouri)	Mr. & Mrs. Leon Wolford (Texas)
Iris Society of Dallas (Texas)	Miss Nadine Yunker (Wisconsin)

## International News

### England, The British Iris Society

From the BIS Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Anne Blanco-White, we have the following information on their 1974 awards.

Dykes Medal: not awarded

Souvenir de M. Lemon Trophy: DOUBLE LAMENT (Taylor)

Hugh Miller Trophy: LIMEHEART (Mrs. Brummitt)

### Frankfurt, Germany

From Dr. Erich Haslinger, Chairman of the International Tall Bearded Iris Trials in the Palmengarten of Frankfurt, we have received announcement of the 1973 and 1974 awards. The trials were conducted by the Gesellschaft der Staudenfreunde (formerly the Deutsche Iris und Lilien Gesellschaft).

### 1973

The Countess von Zeppelin Trophy (for the best tall bearded iris raised in a German-speaking country):

Alstersegel (Denkewitz; Germany)

Palmgarten Medal (for the best tall bearded iris raised abroad):

LIME FIZZ (Schreiners; USA)

Highly Commended:

ALSTERSEGEL (Denkewitz; Germany)	76.1 points
LIME FIZZ (Schreiners; USA)	75.7
MARE TRANQUILITATIS (Werckmeister; Germany)	75.5
M 152/2 (Taylor; Great Britain)	72.3
STURMMOEWE (Denkewitz; Germany)	69.9
MARSHFIRE (Taylor; Great Britain)	69.0
SNOW CLOUD (Schreiners; USA)	68.5



NIGHT OWL (Schreiners; USA) .....	69.6
MARGARITA (Schreiners; USA) .....	69.0

#### 1974

Karl Foerster Medal (the highest prize of the GDS):

ALSTERSEGEL (Denkewitz; Germany)

Award of Merit:

ALSTERSEGEL (Denkewitz; Germany) .....80.8 points

LIME FIZZ (Schreiners; USA) .....78.8

The Countess von Zeppelin Trophy: not awarded

Palmgarten Medal:

LATIN LOVER (Shoop; USA)

Highly Commended:

LATIN LOVER (Shoop; USA) .....84.5 points

GRANDMA'S SPRINGDRESS (Niswonger; USA) .....79.0

VENERATION (Ghio; USA) .....77.8

MEGGIE (Gaulter; USA) .....76.2

RHODA ANNE (Jones; USA) .....74.6

MOD MODE (Gibson; USA) .....73.0

KILT LILT (Gibson; USA) .....72.8

CHAPEAU (Babson; USA) .....72.5

RIPPLING ROSE (Gibson; USA) .....70.1

Hybridizers interested in entering their recent introductions in the trials are cordially invited to do so. For further details, contact Dr. Erich Haslinger, Uhlandstrasse 16, Hanau 645, West Germany.



AIS members at Iris Convention in New Zealand view the garden of Mrs. Dora Sparrow. Mrs. Sparrow is at the left, followed by Hubert Fischer (Illinois), Bee Warburton (Massachusetts), and Archie Owen (southern California).



# In Memoriam

## FRANCES FAY

CLARENCE J. BLOCHER

The friends of Orville and Frances Fay have been saddened by her death on June 8, 1974. She and Orville would have celebrated their 54th wedding anniversary last November.

Although she insisted she knew nothing about flowers, she was in fact a keen judge of both irises and daylilies. Several years ago when Orville introduced his iris BLACK HILLS he thought he would play a little game with Frances. Out in the seedling garden he cut a stalk of a nice dark iris—but not of introducible quality—and took it to the house. When he told Frances that this was BLACK HILLS she looked at it for a few moments and then announced in no uncertain terms that she was cancelling all orders and refunding the money that customers had sent in for the introduction.

In their earlier years of married life, she accompanied Orville as he visited the gardens of the famous iris and daylily hybridizers of that era; and in those travels she acquired a vast store of information. I have had many pleasant hours in their home as they have related their experiences in the earlier days and I have learned much about the great hybridizers of yesterday—men whom I would like to have known personally had I had the opportunity.

I still remember my second visit to the Fay garden in Wilmette, Illinois, many years ago. I arrived rather late in the afternoon. At 5 p.m. Orville announced it was time for dinner and invited me to stay. I thought to myself, "This fellow's wife will clobber him if he brings a guest in for dinner at the last moment," and hastily assured him I must hurry home. Later I discovered that this was a perfectly normal happening at the Fay home; and Frances was an expert at taking care of last minute dinner guests. Rather than a burden, it was her delight to have company—even the unexpected variety.

Although most of you know her because you are growing or have grown the beautiful daylily named for her, for those of us who had the privilege of knowing her personally it is the memory of the lady herself that is indelibly stamped upon our hearts.

## HAROLD CASTLE FLETCHER

Word has reached us from the Hon. Secretary of the British Iris Society that Harold Fletcher died quietly at home on October 18, 1974. He was a Vice President of the BIS and also a past President. He received the Pilkington Award in 1963, presented annually to BIS members who have rendered outstanding service to the Society; and in 1972 he was awarded the Foster Memorial Plaque, given to those who have contributed to the advancement of the Genus Iris.

The two awards give a capsulized report on the extent of Harold's work for the British Iris Society and for irises in general and are certainly a token of the esteem in which he was held. Well-traveled and fluent in several languages, he was something of an unofficial ambassador to iris gatherings outside Great Britain. He was instrumental in the formation



of the Italian Iris Society and was Chairman of the judging panel at the first International Iris Competition (1958) in Florence. Iris trials, exhibits, and conventions in Germany and France also found him lecturing and judging irises. While he was President of the BIS he and his wife attended the 1959 AIS Convention in Oklahoma and then traveled widely in this country to enjoy irises and iris people. Two of his pastimes were photography and hybridizing. The latter produced his "Gilston" series which take their name from his garden's location on Gilston Road.

Harold was accomplished at spreading good will far and wide. His friends were countless, and they will miss him.

**NEW FOR 1975**

**TOUCH OF CLASS** (Wagstaff '75). TB, 36", EM, Bicolor. Standards blended champagne-tan; midribs and stylearms infused with color of falls; mini-flecks of chrome yellow all over. Falls are medium violet. Beard blue-violet tipped bronze. Gently ruffled. Three branches and terminal, 7-9 buds. Extremely pod fertile, seldom has pollen. Sdlg. KW 71-102-2 (Sunset Blues X Gala Madrid). . . . . \$25.00

**KEITH H. WAGSTAFF**

**2424 Sundown Ave. Salt Lake City, Utah 84121**  
*Look for this iris at the 1975 Convention in San Diego.*

**NEW FOR '75**

**TAGALONG.** MDB—Pumila hybrid, 5-6" tall. Dark, dark red, almost a blue-violet. Sister to Kissimee and Mama's Pet with same form and substance. . . . . \$5.00  
**LITTLE ALICE.** MDB—Chamaeiris. 9" tall, sister to Born Royal. Also a nice baby blue with just a suggestion of a darker blue halo. . . . . \$5.00  
**REGAL MISS.** SDB, 12" tall. Very nice form and substance in a pale yellow, or creamy white, with tan-brown halo at beard in ray form. . . . . \$7.50  
**SAND PEBBLES.** SDB, 12" tall. A buffy-tan self with medium-size blaze of red-brown. Little Sire X Cherry Garden. . . . \$7.50  
**HOT PANTS.** SDB, 12" tall, blooming with intermediates. A 24-chr. *mellita* hybrid. Fertile with other 24-chr. plants, such as tables. A white self with dark pink plicata markings around edges of both standards and falls. (White pants with pink lace around them!) . . . . . \$7.50  
**ALL FIVE FOR \$30.00.** I also give extras. Write for list of other introductions (my own only).  
\$1.00 extra on orders of \$10.00 and under to help pay for packing and mailing. Others post paid.

**FRANK A. WILLIAMS**

**5288 Riverview Drive Kalamazoo, Mich. 49004**

# At the Species Level

ROY DAVIDSON

So what IS an Iris anymore??? This may seem like a ridiculous question, but it is one that is becoming increasingly important. In the belief that the nomenclature of horticulture ought to be, insofar as possible, parallel with that of botany, we have in the past attempted to keep the membership informed as new species were found and described and named, and as transfers or other transactions affected the names of iris species we already knew.

As we are all aware by now, a proposal has been published by one authority that would limit irises to being strictly rhizomatous plants, all others being transferred to other-than-iris designations. If to the scientific world this gives a clearer picture of the inter-relationships of the subjects, then it ought to be hailed and adopted forthwith.

But to gardeners it is a nuisance and something to be avoided, even resisted. It means changing not only garden labels but all the references, both in mind and in writings. This we could manage, but what about the iris shows? What will be allowable under the official sanction of the sponsoring societies—only rhizomatous sorts, or will any others (formerly irises) be welcome?

Obviously it has become necessary to clarify exactly where the society stands on the matter. Whose authority shall be taken as final? At present the botanical opinion of the western world rests more or less securely with decisions of the Royal Botanical Society, Kew, and to this time Kew has not seen fit to acknowledge any transfers of bulbous members. Horticulture and the Iris societies—ours and others—may well have been in a stew about nothing. However it is evident that at some future time, and probably sooner than later, such decisions will be forced upon us; thus it would be wise to be quite prepared so there is minimum upheaval as a consequence. An awareness of the situation is probably the best preparation.

In the meantime we must adopt a basic authority and should so state for all to know. Currently it must be assumed that AIS considers its own publication *Garden Irises* to be its authority, modified as it is to the needs of horticulture from a purely botanical basis, though only extending that basis; a horticultural classification only amplifies, no basic changes being involved.

It has been proposed that a very easy answer from the iris show standpoint would be to provide entry to any and all plants belonging to the Iris family, Iridaceae, but this seems to invite more problems than it solves. Such diversity as *Crocus* and *Gladiolus* should certainly not be eligible for iris society awards, although there is no reason the show schedule might not allow them a place to be exhibited, but not in competition.

Hopefully some provisions can be made in the up-coming revision of *Garden Irises* to allow for all these eventualities.

## THE WINTER IRIS

A considerable renewed interest has been recently evinced in the winter-flowering *Iris unguicularis* and its allies. In seasons of a milder winter this can be flowered in all but the coldest parts of the country, with the aid of



some special arrangements. On the Pacific Coast, it succeeds from Vancouver, B.C., southwards to southern California, as well as inland in such places as frosts do not penetrate deeply, while on the Atlantic side it is successful from the vicinity of Washington, D.C. southwards into the Gulf states, in all but the warmest situations, for it does appreciate a touch of cold in order to set its buds, just as do peonies. This is a Mediterranean species, and as such it revels in a stiff, well drained soil in a warm spot that is undisturbed and uninvaded by other plants. Books on how-to-do-it inevitably recommend planting at the foot of a south-facing wall, the soil being a poor one so the growth does not go all to leaves. The best flowering comes on old undisturbed clumps, a sifting of bonemeal and potash added annually, and division is probably best in early spring; at least one does not sacrifice a season's flower that way, although transplanting also is successful in fall. The flower buds themselves are quite resistant to frost, but the flowers are not; so buds should be "pulled," the same way you "pull" rather than "pick" daffodils, and put into deep water in a cool room to develop. A deep, well insulated frame can extend the gardening zones into which this lovely mid-winter flower may be enjoyed; a cover of some insulating nature can be thrown over in coldest times, and you may pick your own in the icy garden.

#### **PACIFIC COAST IRISES IN COLD CLIMATES**

Another group of dainty irises deserving of some special attention and proving to be somewhat adaptable is the Pacific Coast or Californicae Section. Gardeners in such diverse places as Oklahoma and Connecticut are holding great faith that they can and will grow these heretofore exotics. They have been willing to experiment, often at the cost of all their plants, and to start anew, having learned what NOT to do next time. As most of the ground-rules have been written for California conditions, a new set is in the making for other areas. E. P. Hurlbut (Conn.) thinks seed of hybrid combination has greater chance of producing in New England; his advice is to treat them as one would any other woodland wildflower, remembering that they do not like dense shade (as few irises do) and that soil drainage must be very quick. J. H. Keithly (Okla.) advises a situation lightly shaded (they are not plants of the windswept prairie) and a thick loose mulch in winter (most do not appreciate really heavy freezing). Perhaps here we have the genesis of strains that may in time prove amenable almost anywhere.

#### **THE "WILDFLOWER" LOOK**

In this frenzied "era of specialization" even our garden flowers show the marks of a "stepped-up progress." As soon as some wildflower becomes fashionable, the zest of the breeder demands a concentrated improvement plan, the outcome inevitably planned to be a bigger and better flower. Now bigger is not necessarily better, although in some tall plants (such as *I. versicolor*) there is balance to a larger flower on such a tall stalk. The inevitable result seems to be that all the winsome charm and grace that endeared the subject in the first place—all its wildflower qualities—depart forever.

Certainly there is always room for genuine improvement in such matters as vigor and resistance to disease and tolerance to drought and other

adversity. So also it is possible to select for clearer coloring, new pattern and color combinations, as well as better petal substance and greater weather resistance. A greater strength of stalk and leaves that are an asset the year round are other ways of improving on nature. But *please*, can't we have some dainty three-part flowers, some not trying to look like globes, some that flutter in the wind, and even fade (in a pretty way of course) in decline? Can't we still achieve such things as "improved wildflowers"?

**1967 — EIGHTH BIRTHDAY — 1975**

.....and proud of it. With publication of the eighth annual seed list, the Species Study Group of AIS commences another season of spreading the word with seeds of irises of all sorts. This is our best list to date, and includes a number of things never offered on prior lists. Thanks to 45 contributing members, there are almost 300 seedlots listed, some representatives from almost all sections of the large and diverse Genus Iris, plus a few related things from the Iris family. If you would like to know and grow some of the really lovely little things of Irisdom, send for the seedlist; it is free for a long, addressed, stamped envelope from: Jean G. Witt, 16516-25th NE Seattle. Wa. 98155

You may join in active participation of species iris cultivation by joining a robin on the subject; write to:

Lorena Reid, 17225 McKenzie Hwy., Rt. 2, Springfield, Or. 97477

And you may receive fullest satisfaction with membership in the Species Iris Study Group; contact: Homer Metcalf, Dept. of Plant & Soil Sci., Montana State University, Bozeman, Mt. 59715.

**LANDSEND GARDENS**

MR. AND MRS. F. ALLEN BROWN

4326 Grandin Road Ext., S.W.

Roanoke, Virginia 24018

**1975 INTRODUCTIONS**

- MAJESTIC HORIZON (Frances Brown). Sdlg. 71-56, 36", M-L. Clean pink standards; rosy violet flaring falls, bordered in pink; violet beard tipped pink; 9 to 10 buds; well branched. Many favorable comments from convention members in 1974. (Melodrama x Pipes of Pan) X Gypsy Lullaby ..... \$25.00
- FAIRY SLIPPERS (Frances Brown). Sdlg. 68-125-B, 30", M-L. Unusual shade of rose; wide ruffled flaring falls, conspicuous cream color lines radiating from hafts to the length of falls; deep rose beard tipped cream. (Fair Luzon X Rippling Waters) X Jane Elizabeth. .... \$25.00
- LOST IN WONDER (Frances Brown). Sdlg. 69-87, 37", E-M. Smooth antique gold standards. Falls pale amber with faint orchid blending, bordered antique gold; beard antique gold tipped violet. All petals ruffled and serrated. (Sabre Dance X New Moon) X Buffy. .... \$25.00
- SWEET AFTERGLOW (Frances Brown). Sdlg. 68-95, 35", E-L. Giant white flowers with faint pearl-pink tint. Dusty rose-pink hafts and midribs; heavy wide beard of dusty rose tipped white; excellent substance and growing qualities. (Pink Dresden X Frost and Flame) X Cherub Choir. .... \$25.00
- HONEYMOON ATTIRE (Frances Brown). Sdlg. 71-71-A, 35", E-L. Beautiful clean, clear pink flowers with excellent form and ruffling; perfect branching and high bud count. Beard is a shade deeper pink with delicate tint of blue. (Fleeta X Rippling Waters) X Pink Enchantment. .... \$25.00

LIST ON REQUEST.



# AIS Judges for 1975

CAROL RAMSEY, *Chairman of Judges*

The following rosters by Regions include five categories of judges: Accredited Judges, Apprentice Judges, Exhibition Judges, Senior Judges, and Honorary Judges. In the lists, Accredited Judges are identified by a G, Apprentice Judges by an A, Exhibition Judges by an E, Senior Judges by an S, and Honorary Judges by an H.

Those Judges who have served as Regional Vice Presidents have an \* preceding their names.

**ATTENTION SHOW CHAIRMEN.** To aid Show Committees, it is noted that Accredited (G) Judges may judge shows individually or as part of a panel; Apprentice (A) Judges may *only* serve in a judging capacity as apprentices under the tutelage and supervision of Accredited Judges; Exhibition (E) Judges are authorized to judge shows but may not tutor Apprentice Judges. Senior (S) and Honorary (H) Judges are fully accredited and may function the same as Accredited Judges, but should be consulted as to their availability.

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A Mrs. Donald R. King, Brentwood  
G Mrs. J. W. Kuykendall, Jr., Memphis  
G Mrs. M. A. Luna, Lewisburg  
G Mr. Raymond N. Miller, Memphis  
G Mrs. Raymond N. Miller, Memphis  
G Mr. H. W. Neubert, Knoxville  
G Mrs. Nadine S. Pennell, Millington  
S Mrs. Adelaide D. Peterson, Nashville  
G Mrs. Dick Reynolds, Nashville  
G Mrs. R. G. Ross, Jr., Memphis  
H \*Mr. Jake H. Scharff, Memphis  
G Mrs. Shirley Sides, Memphis  
G Mrs. Frank Tyree, Lewisburg  
G Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Nashville  
G Mr. Phillip A. Williams, Eagleville  
H Mr. Jesse E. Wills, Nashville  
G Mrs. William V. Winton, Memphis

#### REGION 8

##### Wisconsin

S \*RVP Mr. Arthur G. Blodgett, Waukesha  
G Mrs. Peter J. Baukus, West Allis  
G Mr. Melvin Bausch, Mequon  
G Mrs. Melvin Bausch, Mequon  
G Mrs. Arthur G. Blodgett, Waukesha  
S \*Mrs. Howard W. Goodrick, Brookfield  
G Mr. Frederick C. Jahnke, Cedarburg  
G Mr. Royal O. Johnson, Wind Lake  
G Mr. Walter A. Machulak, Hales Corners

G Mrs. Walter A. Machulak, Hales Corners  
G Mrs. George Ney, Milwaukee  
G \*Mr. Clarence H. Protzmann, Milwaukee  
S Mr. Robert M. Reinhardt, New Berlin  
S Mrs. Robert M. Reinhardt, New Berlin  
G Mrs. John E. Troka, Milwaukee  
G \*Mrs. Earl J. Yunker, Taycheedah  
G Miss Nadine Yunker, Taycheedah



# Minnesota

G Mr. Walter Carlock, Minneapolis	G Mrs. D. C. Messer, Excelsior
G Dr. Reuben David, Hopkins	G Mr. Stanton C. Rudser, Minneapolis
G Mrs. LeRoy Duvall, Dassel	S *Mr. Wilbert G. Sindt, Afton
S Mrs. Alice Foss, Minneapolis	A Mrs. Wilbert G. Sindt, Afton
S *Mr. Granvil B. Gable, Minneapolis	G Mrs. Clifford Stover, Minneapolis
S *Mr. Glenn F. Hanson, Minneapolis	G Mr. Julius Wadekamper, Rogers
G Mrs. Glenn F. Hanson, Minneapolis	G Mrs. Tom D. Wright, Bloomington

# REGION 9

## Illinois

G *RVP Mr. Harley E. Briscoe, White Hall	G Mrs. Karl F. Jensen, Belvidere
A Mr. Donovan Albers, Northlake	G Mr. Leonard Juggle, Elmhurst
G Mrs. Michael Birkholtz, West Chicago	G Mr. George A. Livingston, Earlville
S Mr. Fred E. Bond, Albion	G Mr. James E. Marsh, Chicago
G Mrs. Barbara Boss, Oak Park	G Mr. James Mason, Hinsdale
G Mrs. John T. Brown, Marion	G Miss Ruth I. Messer, West Chicago
H Mr. W. C. Carter, Herrin	A Mrs. Isabelle M. Miles, Chicago
G Mrs. Clyde Cox, Eldorado	G Mrs. L. F. Murphy, Mount Vernon
G Mr. Henry Danielson, Chicago	A Mrs. Marion D. Pais, Richton Park
G *Mr. E. H. T. Drake, Park Ridge	H Bro. Charles Reckamp, S.V.D., Techny
G Mrs. E. H. T. Drake, Park Ridge	G Mrs. Freda M. Redenbo, Smithboro
G Mrs. Victor D. DuJardin, Jr., Bloom- ingdale	G Miss Marilyn Redenbo, Smithboro
H *Mr. Orville W. Fay, Northbrook	S *Mr. Nathan H. Rudolph, Aurora
H *Mr. Hubert A. Fischer, Hinsdale	G Mrs. Nathan H. Rudolph, Aurora
H Mrs. R. E. Greenlee, Chrisman	G Mr. Marvin A. Shoup, Kankakee
G Mrs. William Hagberg, Westmont	G Rev. David B. Sindt, Chicago
S Mrs. John Harrell, Aurora	G Mr. Richard J. Sloan, Gurnee
H Mrs. W. J. Hinkel, Marion	G Mr. John M. Thompson, Springfield
S Mr. G. E. Hubbard, DeKalb	S Mr. James S. Tucker, Centralia
G Mr. Karl F. Jensen, Belvidere	S *Mr. D. Steve Varner, Monticello

# REGION 10

## Louisiana

G *RVP Mr. Joseph K. Mertzweiller, Baton Rouge	G Dr. W. E. Fletcher, Lafayette
S Miss Aline M. Arceneaux, Lafayette	G Mrs. Wilson J. Gaidry, III, Houma
S *Mr. Charles W. Arny, Jr., Lafayette	G Mr. Marvin A. Granger, Lake Charles
G Mrs. Charles W. Arny, Jr., Lafayette	G Miss Faenelia A. Hicks, Lafayette
S *Miss Marie Caillet, Lafayette	G Mrs. Erwin Jordan, Alexandria
H Mrs. Walter Colquitt, Forbing	G Dr. Bernard H. McSparrin, Alexandria
S *Mrs. W. E. Conger, Arcadia	G Mrs. Ira S. Nelson, Broussard
G Mr. Don Dugal, Lafayette	G *Mrs. J. S. Noel, Shreveport
S Mrs. Robert Ehrhardt, Sr., Shreveport	G Mr. Jules A. Patin, Jr., Lafayette

# REGION 11

## Montana

G *RVP Mrs. Duane M. Cass, Missoula	G Mrs. Floyd Smith, Great Falls
S Mrs. Marvin A. Hart, Missoula	G Mrs. W. R. Walters, Great Falls
S *Dr. Homer N. Metcalf, Bozeman	

## Idaho

G Mrs. Jim Allison, Meridian	S Mrs. Alfred Kramer, Castleford
G Mrs. Floyd Bandy, Twin Falls	G Mr. Neil A. Mogensen, Fruitland
G Mr. Donald D. Chadd, Twin Falls	G Mrs. Victor W. Nelson, Twin Falls
S *Mrs. Elsie J. Henke, Boise	S Mrs. Estelle A. Ricketts, Jerome
G Mrs. Charles E. Holtz, McCall	S Mrs. Carl Smith, Lewiston
G *Mrs. Don R. Holtz, Kellogg	S Mrs. Glen Suiter, Eagle
S *Mr. Robert L. Jensen, Montpelier	H Mrs. C. W. Vallette, Declo

# Wyoming

S \*Mrs. C. Arvid Nelson, Laramie

S Mrs. Lowell A. Storm, Chugwater

## REGION 12

### Utah

S \*RVP Mr. Bion Tolman, Salt Lake City

G Mr. Tony L. Ballard, Smithfield

G Mrs. Townley Brian, Ogden

G Mrs. David Burton, Salt Lake City

G Mrs. T. O. Daley, Ogden

S Mrs. Clyde M. Decker, Ogden

G Miss Charlotte T. Easter, Salt Lake City

G Mr. James R. Hamblen, Roy

H \*Mrs. James R. Hamblen, Roy

G Mrs. H. C. Hansen, Logan

G Mrs. Merrill S. Johnson, Salt Lake City

S \*Dr. Odell Julander, Springville

S Mr. Carl A. Larsen, Salt Lake City

G Mr. W. E. McClure, Roy

H \*Mr. Tell Muhlestein, Orem

G Mrs. Thomas Osguthorpe, Salt Lake City

G Mr. Les Peterson, Salt Lake City

S Mr. C. Meredith Reynolds, Bountiful

S Mrs. C. Meredith Reynolds, Bountiful

S Mr. Raymond C. Solomon, Salt Lake City

G \*Mr. Herbert J. Spence, Ogden

G Mr. Ben Stanger, Sunset

S Mrs. Merlin Tams, Wellsville

G Mr. Keith H. Wagstaff, Salt Lake City

## REGION 13

### Oregon

G \*RVP Mr. George A. Galer, Portland

S Mrs. Tom M. Brown, Milton-Freewater

A Mrs. Grover C. Carter, Hood River

H Mrs. Fred DeForest, Sr., Canby

G Mrs. Doris Greenwood, Portland

S \*Mr. Bennett C. Jones, Portland

H \*Dr. R. E. Kleinsorge, Silverton

G Mrs. Lorena M. Reid, Springfield

H Mr. Bernard F. Schreiner, Salem

H \*Mr. Robert V. Schreiner, Salem

S Mr. George A. Shoop, Portland

G Mrs. Delora I. Smith, Springfield

S Mr. Chet W. Tompkins, Canby

S Mrs. Carleton Van deWater, Mitchell

### Washington

A Miss Patricia Adams, Spokane

S \*Mr. Foster M. Allen, Washougal

G Mrs. Charles M. Baldwin, Walla Walla

G Mrs. G. D. Bletcher, Spokane

G Mr. Donald J. Boen, Sr., Walla Walla

G Mr. Jack Boushay, Cashmere

S Mrs. Rex P. Brown, Kirkland

G Mr. Charles F. Carper, Seattle

S Mr. Norris W. Carter, Spokane

G Mr. Fred R. Crandall, Seattle

S Mr. Merle Daling, Waterville

S Mr. B. LeRoy Davidson, Seattle

G Mrs. Evelyn R. Garcia, Sunnyside

G Mr. Paul W. Harms, Spokane

S \*Dr. Frederick R. Judy, Spokane

G Mrs. George F. Lankow, Kirkland

S Mrs. William L. Mize, Bellingham

S \*Mr. Austin Morgan, College Place

S Mrs. Walter E. Noyd, Wenatchee

A Mr. Warren E. Noyes, Monroe

G \*Mr. H. M. Parker, Richland

G Mrs. H. M. Parker, Richland

G Mrs. Henry Peterson, Port Orchard

S Mr. Gordon W. Plough, Wenatchee

G Mr. Gerald L. Richardson, Richland

G Mrs. Harold D. Ritchie, Renton

S Mrs. James D. Ruggles, Bellingham

H Mrs. Hazel E. Schmelzer, Walla Walla

A Miss Doris E. Shinn, Spokane

G Mrs. S. M. Sisley, Spokane

S Mr. Robert F. Smiley, Federal Way

S Mrs. Jake L. Smith, Waitsburg

G Mrs. Lewis Trout, Moses Lake

## REGION 14

### Northern California

G \*RVP Mr. Joseph J. Ghio, Santa Cruz

G Mr. Carl H. Boswell, Concord

G Mrs. Carl H. Boswell, Concord

G Mr. Robert M. Brown, Kensington

G Mrs. Sam Burnett, Sacramento

S Mrs. E. V. Butler, Sacramento

G Mr. Ralph B. Coleman, Santa Cruz

G \*Mr. Glenn F. Corlew, Walnut Creek

S Mrs. John Coscarelly, San Jose

H \*Mr. Frank L. Crouch, Berkeley

A Mr. Donald R. Denney, San Francisco

S Mr. Sidney P. DuBose, Stockton

G Mrs. Robert L. Dunn, North Highlands

S \*Mr. Joseph A. Gatty, Stockton

H \*Mr. Larry A. Gaulter, Castro Valley

S Mrs. Larry A. Gaulter, Castro Valley

S Mr. James M. Gibson, Porterville

G Mr. Richard E. Gibson, Sacramento



G Mr. Tommy D. Graham, Antioch  
 S Mr. Ben R. Hager, Stockton  
 G Mrs. Robert E. Haley, Richmond  
 G Mrs. Evelyn Hayes, Lemoore  
 A Mr. Charles Haynes, Fresno  
 S \*Mr. Joseph H. Hoage, Willows  
 G \*Mrs. Marilyn J. Holloway, Sacramento  
 A Mr. Donald R. Horton, Sacramento  
 G Mrs. James Ingle, Lindsay  
 G Mr. Robert E. Jerrell, Orinda  
 S Mr. George W. Johnson, Hayward  
 S Mrs. George W. Johnson, Hayward  
 G Mr. Keith Keppel, Stockton  
 S Mr. Walter F. Luhn, Hayward  
 G Mr. Paul Maxim, Redding  
 S Mrs. Paul Maxim, Redding  
 A Mr. James P. McWhirter, Hayward  
 G Mr. Duane E. Meek, Concord  
 G Mrs. Duane E. Meek, Concord  
 G Mrs. William Messick, Lafayette  
 A Dr. John D. Nelson, Saratoga  
 A Mrs. John D. Nelson, Saratoga  
 S Mrs. R. Nelson Nicholson, Stockton  
 A Mrs. John D. O'Brien, Portola Valley

S \*Mr. Roy L. Oliphant, Berkeley  
 A Capt. Manley C. Osborne, Sunnyvale  
 S Mr. Donald L. Peterson, Campbell  
 G Mr. Richard T. Pettijohn, San Francisco  
 S Mr. Carl A. Quadros, Hanford  
 A Mr. Gomer Reece, Fresno  
 G Mr. Sam Reece, Fresno  
 H Miss Ruth Rees, San Jose  
 H \*Mrs. Bernice R. Roe, San Jose  
 S Mrs. Arthur L. Romer, Ukiah  
 S Mr. W. B. Schortman, Porterville  
 H \*Mr. W. F. Scott, Jr., Walnut Creek  
 H Miss Hazel R. Stewart, Carmichael  
 S Mrs. Mona Stipp, Santa Rosa  
 G Mrs. Sven I. Thoolen, Orinda  
 S Mr. Edward E. Varnum, San Jose  
 G Mrs. Edward E. Varnum, San Jose  
 S Mrs. Eleanor Vennum, San Jose  
 G Dr. John H. Weiler, Fresno  
 G Mrs. Verne J. Wheeler, Sacramento  
 G Mr. Dennis A. Wilkie, San Jose  
 G Mr. Bryce Williamson, Campbell  
 G Mr. Vernon D. Wood, Pinole

#### Nevada

G Mrs. Mark Condo, Las Vegas  
 G Mrs. James N. Craig, Reno  
 G Mrs. Marvin Ray, Las Vegas  
 G Mr. Joseph R. Sanfratel, Las Vegas

### REGION 15

#### Southern California

G \*RVP Mrs. Barbara A. Serdynski, Los Angeles  
 S \*Mr. Thornton M. Abell, Santa Monica  
 S Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, La Canada  
 G Mr. Richard A. Basler, Irvine  
 G Mr. Robert C. Brooks, San Marcos  
 G Mrs. Walter E. Bunker, San Diego  
 G Mrs. N. Reavis Carrington, San Diego  
 G Mrs. Valera Chenoweth, Lemon Grove  
 A Mr. Raymond Chesnik, San Marcos  
 S Mr. Ralph L. Conrad, Van Nuys  
 G Mrs. Donald D. Cook, North Hollywood  
 S \*Dr. Clarke Cosgrove, San Gabriel  
 G \*Mr. Arthur B. Day, Chula Vista  
 A Mrs. Alan W. Denney, Santa Monica  
 G Mr. F. Duncan Eader, Arcadia  
 G Mrs. Charles R. Foster, Vista  
 G Mr. Thomas W. F. Foster, Irvine  
 G Mrs. Harry B. Frey, Riverside  
 G Mrs. Jack S. Garrison, Murrieta  
 G Mr. William J. Gunther, Del Mar  
 G Mrs. Dick Hadley, Arlington  
 G Mrs. Bernard L. Hamner, Perris  
 G Mrs. William D. Hawkinson, El Monte  
 S \*Mr. Lerton W. Hooker, Spring Valley  
 S Mr. Charles R. Hopson, San Gabriel  
 G Mrs. Mary N. Hoskins, Bakersfield  
 G Mrs. Margaret M. Howard, Escondido  
 G \*Mr. Robert Paul Hubley, Anaheim  
 G Mrs. Clarence Joris, San Bernardino  
 G Mrs. Frances Kuhs, Bakersfield  
 G Mr. James La Master, Del Mar  
 G Mrs. L. Brooks Lawson, Escondido  
 G Mrs. Thelma O. Leaton, Glendale  
 H Dr. Lee W. Lenz, Claremont  
 G Mrs. Frank McCown, Holtville  
 G Mrs. George W. Nelson, Arlington  
 S \*Mrs. Edward Owen, Encinitas  
 G Mr. Edward J. Pasahow, San Diego  
 G Mr. S. August Phillips, Inglewood  
 G Mrs. B. D. Pilley, San Marcos  
 G Mr. Jose C. Rivera, Vista  
 S Mrs. George M. Roach, Sr., Los Angeles  
 G Mr. Mark E. Rogers, Yucaipa  
 G Mr. Harry A. Tate, Riverside  
 G Mrs. John E. Tearington, Hawthorne  
 S Mr. Collie S. Terrell, Wasco  
 G Mrs. Collie S. Terrell, Wasco  
 H Mr. Marion R. Walker, Ventura  
 G Mrs. Wayne W. Weaver, Lakeside

#### Arizona

A Mrs. James Deremiah, Phoenix  
 A Mrs. M. A. Greene, Phoenix  
 G Mrs. Jane Harding, Tucson  
 G Mrs. Genevieve H. Jasper, Tucson  
 G Mr. Herbert H. McKusick, Globe  
 G Mrs. Ronald E. McLean, Tucson  
 S Mrs. John W. Turner, Tucson

## REGION 16

### Ontario

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>G *Acting RVP Mr. W. J. Taylor, Willowdale</p> <p>G Mr. Donald V. Fritshaw, Hamilton</p> <p>E Mrs. W. A. Harris, Toronto</p> <p>G Miss Vera Laurin, Willowdale</p> | <p>H Mr. Robert D. Little, Richmond Hill</p> <p>G *Mr. Bruce Richardson, Hannon</p> <p>S Mrs. Bruce Richardson, Hannon</p> <p>G Mr. Walker A. Ross, Burlington</p> <p>G Mr. M. D. Smith, Thornhill</p> |
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### Quebec

- S \*Mr. Douglas Insleay, Ville Brossard

## REGION 17

### Texas

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>G *RVP Mrs. C. C. Rockwell, Jr., Fentress</p> <p>G Mrs. Fred Acrey, Dallas</p> <p>S Mrs. A. M. Aiken, Jr., Paris</p> <p>G Mrs. K. D. Albritton, Belton</p> <p>G Mr. C. J. Andrews, Arlington</p> <p>S Mrs. H. P. Ballengee, Phillips</p> <p>G Mrs. Charles E. Benson, Lubbock</p> <p>S Mr. Z. G. Benson, Wichita Falls</p> <p>G Mrs. R. C. Blevins, Fort Worth</p> <p>G Mrs. W. D. Brady, Dumont</p> <p>S Mrs. J. Gordon Bristow, Big Spring</p> <p>G *Mr. L. E. Brooks, Iowa Park</p> <p>S Mrs. L. E. Brooks, Iowa Park</p> <p>H Mr. J. H. Burge, Denton</p> <p>S Mrs. Lawrence Burt, Waco</p> <p>G Mr. Marlin Carruth, Dallas</p> <p>S Mrs. Preston A. Childers, Temple</p> <p>S *Dr. J. W. Collier, Bryan</p> <p>A Mr. F. D. Coppin, Waco</p> <p>G Mrs. Frank Courtney, Dallas</p> <p>G Mr. Jim D. Coward, Waxahachie</p> <p>G Mrs. K. G. Davis, Chillicothe</p> <p>G Mrs. Martin Dean, New Braunfels</p> <p>G Mr. Robert G. Demory, Richardson</p> <p>H Dr. Clarence P. Denman, Fort Worth</p> <p>G Mrs. M. S. Downing, Canyon</p> <p>G Mrs. H. F. Fulkerson, Dallas</p> <p>S Mrs. Doyle Gray, Belton</p> <p>G Mr. Myron Guither, Grand Prairie</p> <p>G Mrs. Una Hamilton, Brookshire</p> <p>S Mr. H. H. Henkelman, Fort Worth</p> <p>G Mrs. Jesse Herd, Jacksboro</p> | <p>G Mrs. Finley Herrington, Lorenzo</p> <p>G Mr. Paul W. Horn, Fort Worth</p> <p>G Mrs. Charles A. Howard, Lubbock</p> <p>G Mrs. L. O. Jordan, Dallas</p> <p>G *Mrs. Vernon H. Keesee, Lubbock</p> <p>G Mrs. Harley L. King, Tulia</p> <p>G Mrs. Grady Knight, Lubbock</p> <p>G Mrs. W. F. Lawhorn, Temple</p> <p>G Mr. E. W. Lawler, Dallas</p> <p>S Mr. W. D. Lee, Houston</p> <p>S Mrs. Joe M. Leonard, Sr., Gainesville</p> <p>G Mrs. W. A. Messer, Sr., Belton</p> <p>S Mr. M. W. Norton, Jr., Dallas</p> <p>S Mrs. M. W. Norton, Jr., Dallas</p> <p>S *Mrs. Stayton Nunn, Houston</p> <p>S Mr. William K. Patton, Matador</p> <p>S Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reneau, Belton</p> <p>H *Mr. Guy Rogers, Wichita Falls</p> <p>H Mrs. Guy Rogers, Wichita Falls</p> <p>G Mrs. Les Rowland, Abilene</p> <p>S Mrs. John C. Sexton, El Paso</p> <p>G Capt. Otis R. Skinner, Yorktown</p> <p>G Mrs. Otis R. Skinner, Yorktown</p> <p>G Mr. Frank L. Stephens, Amarillo</p> <p>G Mrs. Wynnaline Stinson, Dallas</p> <p>G Mrs. Luella Stopani, El Paso</p> <p>S Mrs. A. M. Tallmon, Nocona</p> <p>G Mrs. John Wade, El Paso</p> <p>G Mrs. John Welch, El Paso</p> <p>G Mrs. N. W. Williams, Fort Worth</p> <p>S *Mr. Leon C. Wolford, Dallas</p> <p>G Mrs. Leon C. Wolford, Dallas</p> |
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## REGION 18

### Missouri

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>G *RVP Mrs. Paul Newman, Ironton</p> <p>H Mrs. Fletcher C. Bell, Rich Hill</p> <p>G Mrs. A. Bellagamba, Bridgeton</p> <p>S Mr. Clifford W. Benson, Chesterfield</p> <p>H *Mrs. Walter H. Buxton, St. Louis</p> <p>A Mr. James Lee Chism, Festus</p> <p>G Mrs. James Lee Chism, Festus</p> <p>G Mr. Bob Crockett, Joplin</p> <p>G Mrs. Bob Crockett, Joplin</p> <p>S Mrs. W. O. Fleck, Independence</p> <p>G Mr. C. L. Fondoble, Washburn</p> <p>G Mrs. C. L. Fondoble, Washburn</p> <p>S *Mr. C. Allen Harper, Kansas City</p> | <p>G Mr. Calvin Helsley, Mansfield</p> <p>G Miss Annabel Hennrich, Ironton</p> <p>A Mrs. John E. Jackson, Festus</p> <p>A Mrs. Edwin W. Knight, Farmington</p> <p>A Mrs. Ruth McDavid, DeSoto</p> <p>G Mr. Matt J. McHugh, Kansas City</p> <p>S *Mr. C. Robert Minnick, Kansas City</p> <p>G Mrs. C. Robert Minnick, Kansas City</p> <p>G Mr. James W. Morris, Florissant</p> <p>G Mr. O. D. Niswonger, Cape Girardeau</p> <p>S Mr. Marvin G. Olson, Webster Groves</p> <p>S Mrs. Marvin G. Olson, Webster Groves</p> <p>S Mr. Ray C. Palmer, Manchester</p> |
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S Mrs. Ray C. Palmer, Manchester  
 G Mr. Victor A. Quesnel, Farmington  
 S Mrs. Victor A. Quesnel, Farmington  
 S Mr. Elvan E. Roderick, Desloge  
 H \*Mr. Carl O. Schirmer, St. Joseph  
 S Mr. Herman J. Selle, Kansas City

S Mr. Stanley G. Street, Independence  
 A Mrs. Frances E. Sutton, Ironton  
 S Mr. Elmer H. Tiemann, Fredericktown  
 A Mrs. Floyd H. White, Festus  
 A Mr. Russell H. Wurl, Maryland Heights  
 A Mr. Alan Wyatt, Marquand

#### Kansas

G Mr. George A. Bender, McPherson  
 G Mrs. George A. Bender, McPherson  
 G Mrs. Leo Boulanger, Parsons  
 S Mr. Roy Brizendine, Topeka  
 G Mrs. Roy Brizendine, Topeka  
 G Mr. W. F. Brown, Wichita  
 G Mrs. Velma Carlson, Wichita  
 G Mrs. Meredith E. Christlieb, Severy  
 G Mrs. Robert E. Ewing, Wichita  
 G Mr. James W. Fry, Wichita  
 G Mrs. James W. Fry, Wichita  
 G Mrs. Felix Garcia, Wichita  
 H Mr. Herbert C. Graves, Oberlin  
 S Mrs. Ervin Gruben, Scott City  
 G Mrs. Paul Hatcher, Emporia  
 S Mrs. Charles Heisz, Selden  
 G Rev. Robert R. Jeffries, Ransom  
 G Mrs. Charles Jendel, Wichita  
 G Mr. Floyd Jones, Garden City  
 S \*Rev. David R. Kinish, Atchison  
 G Mr. Delbert O. Long, Madison  
 G Mrs. Delbert O. Long, Madison

G \*Mr. Russell Morgan, Parsons  
 G Mrs. Russell Morgan, Parsons  
 G Mr. Fred A. Paulsen, Wichita  
 G Mrs. Fred A. Paulsen, Wichita  
 A Mr. Jimmie L. Poe, Wichita  
 A Mrs. Jimmie L. Poe, Wichita  
 G \*Mr. J. Donald Puett, Baxter Springs  
 G Mrs. J. Donald Puett, Baxter Springs  
 S Mrs. Richard V. Ramsey, Wichita  
 S Mrs. Helen E. Reynolds, El Dorado  
 G Mrs. Harlan Rogers, Emporia  
 G Mrs. M. L. Russell, Garden City  
 S Mrs. J. H. Salley, Liberal  
 S Mr. J. L. Schoonover, Humboldt  
 A Mrs. Harry E. Spence, McPherson  
 G Mr. Ralph H. Stuart, Wichita  
 G Mrs. George E. Torrey, Wichita  
 G Mrs. Robert Ven John, Dodge City  
 S \*Dr. Hugo Wall, Wichita  
 G Mrs. Hugo Wall, Wichita  
 G Mr. George W. Warner, Junction City  
 G Mrs. Gladys Young, Parsons

### REGION 19

#### New Jersey

G \*RVP Dr. Norman H. Noe, Martinsville  
 G Mrs. Elizabeth Aulicky, Warren  
 S Mr. Raymond J. Blicharz, Trenton  
 G Mr. Franklin E. Carr, Bordentown  
 A Mrs. Harry Held, Warren  
 G Mr. B. J. Houseward, Jr., Hawthorne  
 G Dr. Frederick J. Knocke, Readington  
 G Mr. William J. Krasting, Wenonah  
 G Mr. Melvin Leavitt, Whitehouse  
 G Mrs. Melvin Leavitt, Whitehouse  
 G Mr. Frederick J. McAliece, Tenaflly  
 G Mrs. Frederick J. McAliece, Tenaflly  
 G \*Mrs. Lloyd F. Rake, Titusville

G Mr. Clement B. Reeves, Jr., West Cape May  
 S \*Mr. Willard I. Rogers, Berkeley Heights  
 G Mrs. Willard I. Rogers, Berkeley Heights  
 A Mr. Richard C. Sparling, Allendale  
 G Mr. W. W. Steinhauer, Audubon  
 A Mr. David G. Walsh, Englishtown  
 H Mrs. Fred P. Walther, Upper Montclair  
 S Mr. Ira E. Wood, New Providence  
 S \*Mrs. Ira E. Wood, New Providence  
 G Mr. Stephen Zdepski, Milford

#### New York

H Mr. Edwin Rundlett, Staten Island      H \*Mrs. Kenneth D. Smith, Staten Island

### REGION 20

#### Colorado

G \*RVP Mr. Frederic H. Nicholl, Arvada  
 G Mrs. Paul Anderson, LaSalle  
 S \*Dr. John R. Durrance, Denver  
 G Mrs. Dan Edelman, Fort Morgan  
 G Mr. Charles L. Hare, Sr., Longmont  
 A Mrs. Charles L. Hare, Sr., Longmont  
 G Mr. John Hartman, Meeker  
 G Mrs. Samuel L. Heacock, Denver  
 G Mrs. H. P. Hollingsworth, Colorado Springs

G Mrs. M. H. Hurlburt, Denver  
 G Mrs. Thomas A. Johnson, Denver  
 G \*Dr. Carl J. C. Jorgensen, Fort Collins  
 A Mrs. K. R. Kelly, Wheatridge  
 S \*Mr. Harry B. Kuesel, Littleton  
 S \*Mr. Everett C. Long, Boulder  
 G Mr. Thomas L. Magee, Littleton  
 G Mrs. Robert Martin, Greeley  
 G Mrs. Tolbert E. Murphy, Colorado Springs

G Mrs. Dwayne Quinn, Colorado Springs  
 S \*Mr. Joseph O. Riley, Denver  
 G Mrs. Henry L. Shields, Delta

A Mr. Robert Sorensen, Denver  
 G Mrs. Ted S. Weber, Denver  
 G Mrs. Charles Wedow, Denver

## REGION 21

### Nebraska

G \*RVP Mr. James L. Ennenga, Omaha  
 G Mrs. John Bierman, Battle Creek  
 S Mrs. J. N. Cox, Norfolk  
 G Mr. Allan G. Ensminger, Lincoln  
 G Mrs. Arnold Freudenburg, Norfolk  
 S Mrs. John A. Graff, Omaha  
 S Mrs. Hazel Grapes, Big Springs  
 G \*Mr. Larry L. Harder, Ponca  
 G Mrs. Barbara Harrod, Burwell  
 G Mrs. A. J. Harvey, Lexington  
 S Mrs. Leon High, Lexington  
 G Mr. Lester Hildenbrandt, Lexington

G Mr. Roy A. Johnson, Norfolk  
 S Mrs. Lucille J. Kavan, Omaha  
 S Mr. W. M. Keeling, Falls City  
 G Mrs. Jerome Keenan, Lexington  
 S Mr. Ralph E. Lewis, Hastings  
 H Mrs. J. Arthur Nelson, Omaha  
 G Mr. Roger R. Nelson, Wayne  
 G Mrs. N. S. Pederson, Norfolk  
 S Mrs. C. V. Robertson, Chambers  
 H Mr. Henry E. Sass, Bennington  
 S Mr. Arnold E. Schliefert, Murdock  
 S Mrs. Frank E. Skrdla, O'Neill

### Iowa

G Mrs. R. B. Bates, Davenport  
 G Mrs. Iris Bohnsack, Traer  
 G \*Mr. Leo W. Framke, Blencoe  
 S Mrs. L. N. Hockett, Marshalltown  
 G Mrs. Curt Parsons, Sioux City

H \*Mrs. Ralph E. Ricker, Sioux City  
 G \*Mr. Kempton Settle, Marshalltown  
 G Mr. Fred E. Spahn, Dubuque  
 H Mr. Charles G. Whiting, Mapleton  
 S Dr. R. W. Wilder, Stanhope

### South Dakota

G Mr. John E. Griffin, Sioux Falls  
 G Mrs. Evangeline Martindale, Sioux Falls

S Mr. Clifford W. Smith, Vermillion

## REGION 22

### Oklahoma

G \*RVP Mr. Ronald Mullin, Pawnee  
 S Mr. Wiley D. Abshire, Seminole  
 G Mr. M. B. Bartley, Enid  
 G Mrs. Joe P. Crawford, Purcell  
 G Mr. C. A. Cromwell, II, Oklahoma City  
 G Mrs. Wayne Drumm, Stillwater  
 G Mr. Perry Dyer, Blanchard  
 G Miss Betty Emmons, Okeene  
 G Mrs. Howard Estes, Oklahoma City  
 G Mrs. Margaret Finch, Nardin  
 G Mr. W. G. Frass, Enid  
 S Mrs. Robert L. Gilbert, Lawton  
 G Mrs. Fern Gildea, Enid  
 S Mrs. H. V. Glitsch, Woodward  
 G Mr. James N. Hawley, Edmond  
 G Mrs. H. R. Hensel, Norman  
 G Mr. Alva J. Hickerson, Tulsa  
 G Mrs. Alva J. Hickerson, Tulsa  
 H \*Miss Eleanor Hill, Tulsa  
 G Mrs. Robert C. Howard, Tulsa  
 S \*Mr. John W. Humphrey, Stillwater  
 G Dr. W. E. Jones, Oklahoma City  
 G Mrs. Charles E. Kenney, Tulsa  
 G Mrs. C. R. Mason, Edmond  
 G Mrs. Virginia Mathews, Roff

S \*Mrs. C. E. McCaughey, Oklahoma City  
 G Mrs. J. B. McConnell, Tulsa  
 A Mrs. L. C. McNeilly, Newcastle  
 G Mr. Hooker Nichols, Woodward  
 G Mr. Cleo Palmer, Geary  
 G \*Mr. Perry L. Parrish, Oklahoma City  
 G Mrs. Ica Pierson, Lawton  
 S Mrs. Harold G. Plato, Oklahoma City  
 S Mrs. Russell Pryer, Oklahoma City  
 S \*Dr. M. L. Sadorris, Sr., Cleveland  
 S Mr. Ted Schwachhofer, Muskogee  
 S Mr. Kenneth J. Shaver, Bethany  
 G Mrs. Marthella Shoemake, Nicoma Park  
 H Mrs. Iris Smith, Hitchcock  
 G Mrs. Al Spencer, Tulsa  
 S Mrs. Cyrus Stanley, Yukon  
 A Mr. Larry D. Stayer, Tulsa  
 A Mrs. Larry D. Stayer, Tulsa  
 G Mrs. O. L. Sullivan, Tecumseh  
 S Mrs. Mike VanMeter, Oklahoma City  
 G Mr. Charles L. Waltermire, Walters  
 A Mrs. Charles L. Waltermire, Walters  
 G Mrs. H. E. Wilson, Grove

### Arkansas

G \*Mr. Richard C. Butler, Little Rock  
 S Mr. Oren E. Campbell, North Little Rock

S \*Mr. Frank E. Chowning, Little Rock  
 G Mr. Zeh Dennis, Jr., Hot Springs  
 S \*Mrs. Zeh Dennis, Jr., Hot Springs



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|---|---------------------------------------|
| A Mrs. John Holbrook, Russellville      | S Mrs. Vay B. Sargo, Hot Springs      |
| G Mrs. Lester King, North Little Rock   | G *Mr. Hoyt T. Smith, Little Rock     |
| A Mrs. Helen Laessig, North Little Rock | G Mrs. Hoyt T. Smith, Little Rock     |
| S Mr. Richard E. Morgan, Little Rock    | G Mrs. Joe Smith, Hot Springs         |
| S Mr. Arthur E. Rowe, Jr., Bentonville  | A Mr. Sherman Washington, Hot Springs |
| G Mr. Henry C. Rowlan, Little Rock      | G Mrs. Leo Whitten, North Little Rock |
| G Mr. Joe L. Saia, Helena               |                                       |

## REGION 23

### New Mexico

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|--|---|
| G *RVP Mr. Robert D. Steele, Albuquerque | S *Mrs. Bernard Lowenstein, Albuquerque |
| G Mrs. Richard S. Bohannon, Albuquerque  | G Mr. James E. McClintock, Carlsbad     |
| G Mr. George E. Bryant, Las Cruces       | S Mrs. James E. McClintock, Carlsbad    |
| A Mrs. Robert L. Clark, Aztec            | G Mrs. William M. McGrath, Albuquerque  |
| G Mrs. Milton J. Clauser, Albuquerque    | G Mrs. William H. McKinley, Roswell     |
| S Mrs. George L. Doolittle, Albuquerque  | H *Mrs. Earl S. Mount, Albuquerque      |
| G Mrs. Irby A. Downey, Albuquerque       | G *Mrs. Francis C. O'Kelly, Albuquerque |
| G Mrs. Cecil M. Eiffert, Roswell         | A Col. G. L. Seligmann, Las Cruces      |
| G Mrs. Roger Figge, Albuquerque          | G Mr. Howard G. Shockey, Albuquerque    |
| G Mrs. Earl G. Gould, Albuquerque        | G Mrs. Walter C. White, Albuquerque     |
| G Mrs. Dennis Hoilman, Albuquerque       | G *Mr. Ernest P. Wilson, Albuquerque    |
| G Mrs. Edward T. Johnson, Santa Fe       | A Mrs. Richard A. Wilson, Albuquerque   |
| G Mr. Frank V. Kalich, Albuquerque       | G Mrs. James R. Yocum, Albuquerque      |

## REGION 24

### Alabama

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|---|---|
| G *RVP Mr. Donald R. Saxton, Huntsville   | G Mrs. A. I. Kuykendall, Guntersville             |
| G Mr. Joe L. Askins, Brownsboro           | G *Mr. Joe M. Langdon, Birmingham                 |
| S Mrs. Ernest E. Batson, Florence         | G Mrs. Joe M. Langdon, Birmingham                 |
| G Miss Eula Birdsong, Albertville         | G Dr. Richard D. Mansfield-Jones, Pleasant Grove  |
| S *Mrs. Paul Frank Boon, Birmingham       | G Mrs. Richard D. Mansfield-Jones, Pleasant Grove |
| G Mrs. B. W. Branumn, Huntsville          | S Mrs. E. P. Miles, Birmingham                    |
| G Mrs. E. G. Brown, Palmerdale            | G Miss Nan Elizabeth Miles, Birmingham            |
| G Mr. B. Howard Camp, Albertville         | G Mrs. Perry H. Morton, Gadsden                   |
| G Mrs. B. Howard Camp, Albertville        | G Mrs. E. H. Phillips, Birmingham                 |
| G Mrs. Lester Fanning, Madison            | S Mr. William H. Ponder, Gadsden                  |
| S Mrs. Ruth T. Fletcher, Gadsden          | G Mr. Julian M. Ross, Huntsville                  |
| S Dr. L. E. Fraser, Florence              | G Mrs. Donald R. Saxton, Huntsville               |
| G Mrs. Floyd Garner, Albertville          | G Miss Sarah Scruggs, Guntersville                |
| G Mr. Thomas A. Gilliam, Huntsville       | G Mr. Herbert L. Sherrod, Tusculumbia             |
| G Dr. Marvin J. Hall, Huntsville          | G Mrs. R. P. Van Valkenburgh, Huntsville          |
| G Mrs. H. C. Hendricks, Birmingham        | S Mr. Mel Wallace, Birmingham                     |
| G Mr. Grady Kennedy, Huntsville           | G Mrs. A. D. Wilder, Huntsville                   |
| G Mrs. Grady Kennedy, Huntsville          |   |
| S Mrs. Russell Jolly Kernachan, Sheffield |   |

### Mississippi

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|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| S Mr. Halbert Cunningham, Crawford | G Mrs. Frank McCann, Jackson     |
| G *Mrs. A. C. Hopton, Jackson      | S Mrs. A. K. Primos, Jackson     |
| G Mrs. Everette H. Hughes, Jackson | G Mr. W. D. Shewmake, Greenwood  |
| S Mrs. Hugh Johnston, Vicksburg    | E Mrs. W. D. Shewmake, Greenwood |
| E Mrs. M. M. LeBaugh, Columbus     | S Mrs. H. P. Tipton, Southaven   |

## JUDGES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

### Australia

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| G Mrs. N. E. H. Caldwell, Camberwell, Victoria | G Mr. Alan Johnson, Tongala, Victoria       |
| G Mr. Leslie J. Donnell, Dingley, Victoria     | G Dr. Gordon B. Loveridge, St. Ives, N.S.W. |

England

- H Mr. H. Senior Fothergill, Orpington, Kent  
G Dr. Charles C. Hall, Letchworth, Herts  
G Mr. Laurence W. Neel, Reigate, Surrey  
G Mr. John D. Taylor, Hythe, Kent

Italy

- G Prof. Gian Luigi Sani, Florence

New Zealand

- G Mr. Ian C. Bell, Wanganui  
G Mrs. H. E. Collins, Tauranga

South Africa

- H Mr. George Mace, Brackenfell, Cape

Switzerland

- G Mr. Oskar F. Stahel, Zurich

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## LES PETERSON-IRIS-NEW FOR 1975

1320 Murphy Lane • Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

ALBUQUERQUE. TB, 32", ML. (Country Poet X Tambourine). Colors here are sufficiently bright for suggesting "fiesta time." A near variegata with full, pleasingly formed standards of tan-yellow, lightly touched currant red (RHS 821) color of wide, round, flaring falls. Falls have slight overlay of brown and are banded color of standards. Beard is orange-yellow. An iris to make any pretty garden prettier. HC '74. ....\$25.00

FAIREST COUSIN. TB, 33", EM. ((LP 64-202: (tracing to Native Dancer x Party Dress, Pink Fulfillment, Pink Lace, Premier Peach) x Gypsy Lullaby) X (sdlg. from LP 64-202 x Country Poet). A bitone in the pink and blue class—winsome and charming. Full, well-positioned standards are a blend of sand white and soft peach. Wide, flaring falls are wisteria blue and banded color of standards. Beard is tangerine. ....\$25.00

HIGHLAND WATERS. TB, 35", ML. ((Lilac Champagne x Eleanor's Pride) x Orange Pagoda) x ((La Negra Flor x Orange Parade) x (62-17: inv. line of red breeding x Mary Randall) X Prince Indigo. For those who like blues—and who doesn't? A tall, superbly branched stalk having 9-10 large attractive blooms of Gentian blue (RHS 42/1) faintly touched lavender. Yellow beard. Standards full—falls flaring; both ruffled. ....\$25.00

IN THE PINK. TB, 34", ML. Paris Gown X ((May Orchid x (La Negra Flor x Orange Parade) x Tantallon). A self in the rose-pink class (RHS 427/1) with deeper pink beard—and "in the pink" categorically as to every good quality needed to make up a satisfying iris. Each stalk a bouquet of rose-pink loveliness when in bloom. EC and HC '74. ....\$25.00

LULLABY THEME. TB, 36", ML. (Main Event x Gypsy Lullaby) X LP 69-77: (tracing to Native Dancer x Party Dress, Pink Fulfillment, Pink Lace, Premier Peach) x Gypsy Lullaby) x sib). A tall, stately, excellently branched, large-flowered bitone in tones of Sea Lavender violet. Nicely assembled standards (RHS 637/3) and beautifully flaring, fluted falls (RHS 637). An iris to make your heart dream with pleasure. HC '74. ....\$25.00

MAYAN MORN. TB, 34", ML. (Morn Aglow X Marquesan Skies). Like a picturesque sunrise of hazy or subdued medium pink with an overlay of delicate blue. A rare sight to welcome day beginning, this iris of mauve beauty. Neatly composed standards; wide, flaring falls—reddish beard. ....\$25.00

SPECIAL: Any Three of Your Choosing \$65.00—All Six \$120.00. Extras Added.

### *Previous Introductions*

BARLETTA '74. A "fancy" color pattern. Misty white standards touched lavender. Falls combination of medium blue and white, touched lavender. ....\$20.00

WESTERN SALUTE '74. Large ruffled flower of antique gold—pale, soft blue covering surface of very flaring, ruffled falls. ....\$22.50



# MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

Sheraton Inn Skyline East, Tulsa Oklahoma

November 1-3, 1974

The meeting was called to order at 8:35 P.M. Friday, November 1, 1974, by President Wall with the following in attendance: First Vice President Cosgrove; Secretary Benson; Treasurer Ackerman; Past President Bledsoe; Registrar Negus; Directors Crumpler, Hanson, Jones, McCaughey, Ramsey and Wolford; and Directors-elect Hamblen and Waite. Glenn Corlew, Chairman, Membership Committee; Perry Parrish, Chairman, Publicity Committee; Adolph Vogt, RVP, Region 7; W. J. Taylor, RVP, Region 16; Mrs. C. C. Rockwell, RVP-elect, Region 17; Ralph Stuart, Assistant RVP, Region 18; and Ronald Mullin, RVP, Region 22, attended the sessions.

President Wall read a letter from Past President Fischer saying that he had delivered the official greeting of the American Iris Society to the members and convention guests of the Australian Iris Society. Dr. Wall also read a letter from Mrs. Lloyd Zurbrigg advising that the Australian-New Zealand tour was underway with 31 AIS members participating.

Secretary Benson reported on the present membership of the Society by Regions and States. As of November 1, the Society's total membership is 5,271, down slightly from 5,329 a year ago. Region 18 has the largest membership, followed by Regions 6, 15, 14, 22, 17, 4, 7, 2, 9, 13, and 1.

Treasurer Ackerman submitted the Society's financial report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1974, as audited by Seidman and Seidman, Certified Public Accountants, Lansing, Michigan. There being no objection, the Treasurer's report stood approved with publication in the BULLETIN authorized.

Dr. Cosgrove moved and Mr. Jones seconded that the minutes of the Roanoke Board meeting, May 14 and 15, 1974, be approved as published in the October BULLETIN #215. Motion passed.

Dr. Wall reviewed his correspondence with Professor Tjia of the University of Kentucky pertaining to black and white glossies Prof. Tjia needs for a publication. The Board directed the President to advise Prof. Tjia that the Society does not maintain a file of photographs and suggest Dykes' *Genus Iris* as a source of such material.

Dr. Cosgrove reported on plans for the BULLETIN and that we would rely on guest editors at least for the next two issues. Dr. Cosgrove and the Board expressed the Society's thanks to the July and October Editors, Mr. Parrish and Mr. Mullin.

Mrs. Negus, reporting on BULLETIN advertising, advised that letters had been sent October 10, 1974, to 100 potential advertisers for 1975. The matter of increasing advertising rates was discussed with no action taken pending recommendations to be received at the spring Board meeting.

RVP Counsellor Wood, in a letter read by Dr. Wall, expressed regret at missing the Board meeting because of the conflict with the Australian-New Zealand tour, and thanked the Society's Regional Vice Presidents for their excellent work during the past year.

Mrs. Hamblen initiated a discussion concerning placement of advertising in the April issues of the BULLETIN. After consideration of a wide range of opinions on the matter, the Board decided to not formulate a policy at this time.

Mrs. Negus, Registrar, reported \$1609 income from registrations for the 1974 fiscal year; that *Registrations and Introductions* would be available about January 1; and that she is now contacting printers for estimates.

Dr. Cosgrove, Acting Awards Chairman, advised the Board that in accordance with recommendations adopted by the Board in Roanoke, May 1974, to notify all award winners prior to publication of awards in the BULLETIN, as soon as the official ballots had been counted, he had notified by personal letter all AM, AM equivalent and Special Medal winners. Mrs. Negus had sent certificates to HC and HM winners, and the British Iris Society had notified the Dykes winner.

Mrs. McCaughey, Historian, displayed a series of iris prints dated 1892, donated to the Society by Mr. and Mrs. Oren Campbell, North Little Rock, Arkansas, and asked the Board members to indicate their desires in properly preserving the prints. Mr. Jones moved and Mr. Wolford seconded that Mrs. McCaughey investigate an album type mounting, receive estimates and have a recommendation for the spring Board meeting. Motion carried, and the Board expressed its thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell for their thoughtful generosity.

Test Garden Chairman Harry Kuesel, in his report read by Dr. Wall, advised that two national test gardens have been established, with the 1975 NTG located at Dr.

Cosgrove's garden, and the 1976 NTG situated on grounds adjacent to the convention hotel. Regarding regional test gardens, Mr. Kuesel reported that: Region 7 has two and Region 24 has one very active test gardens; Region 8 has reactivated its program; Regions 5 and 18 are attempting to reactivate RTG programs; Regions 3, 4, 9, 14, 19 and 22 have either not reported or indicate little activity; and most regions report they have discontinued their test gardens.

Dr. Cosgrove reported that on this year's official awards ballot, two irises received the required votes for RTG awards, but that he had not succeeded in determining the hybridizers because of lack of response from test garden directors.

President Wall read the report of B. LeRoy Davidson, Chairman, Species Committee, which detailed some of Mr. Davidson's species research conducted in England this past year. Further, his report expressed a growing alarm among certain AIS members and species growers concerning what shall be the basic authority for allowing show entries.

Following a discussion of the problem brought up by Mr. Davidson, especially as it would concern a revision of *Garden Irises*, the Board directed that the *Garden Irises* Committee be authorized to decide on a reliable authority for classification and to state its authority.

Mr. Wolford, Chairman, Slides Committee, reported that requests for 85 slide sets were filled during the past year, with 18 of those being sent free to affiliates; that although offered as a non-profit service to the membership, the program is paying its own way; and that two new sets have recently been added, "1974 Roanoke Convention" donated by Dr. D. C. Nearpass and "Japanese Irises" donated by Adolph Vogt. The Board expressed its thanks to Dr. Nearpass and Mr. Vogt.

Mrs. Dan Edelman, Chairman, Robins Committee, in her report read by Dr. Wall, advised that since May the robin program has gained 33 new members as a result of convention robin activity and robin application materials sent to all new AIS members, and commended the dedicated AIS members working with her.

Mr. Jones, Chairman, Registrations Committee, reported that many complaints have been received about hybridizers' holding of names for several years, thereby tying up these names, and that it is felt some limit should be put on name holding. Mr. Jones moved and Dr. Cosgrove seconded that effective January 1, 1975, a name reserved must be registered within five years, or the name will be released without refund of the application fee. Motion passed.

Mr. Parrish, Chairman, Publicity Committee, reported that three press releases were recently sent to garden editors of major newspapers and magazines concerning awards, specifically the Dykes and AM winners, varietal descriptions of the winners, and information about the hybridizers, and that the material is being used.

The meeting recessed at 10:40 P.M. November 1, and reconvened at 9:07 A.M. Saturday, November 2, 1974.

Mr. Corlew, Chairman, Membership Committee, reported on the 1974 membership campaign: The trophy for new memberships will be presented to Mr. Mullin who achieved the highest point total; the renewal trophy will be presented to Region 16 which recorded 85.9% renewals. Mr. Corlew commended Region 22 which came closest to the projected goal for new members. Dr. Cosgrove moved and Mr. Bledsoe seconded to continue the two membership campaign awards for 1975 with the same rules. Motion carried.

Dr. Cosgrove, Chairman, Exhibitions Committee, referred the Board to the full exhibitions report as published in the October BULLETIN #215. Dr. Cosgrove reported on the continuing problem with delayed reports, and that there was a drop in on-time reports in 1974.

Dr. Wall read a letter from a Region 9 committee on color revision concerning the need for a new revision for show color classification. Dr. Cosgrove commented that fewer shows each year classify entries by color and it is felt that the last edition of *Color Classification* should be the final one as a tribute to its authors. The Board agreed and directed that all matters pertaining to classifying irises at shows be referred to the Exhibitions Committee.

Mr. Hanson, Chairman, Affiliates and Sections, reported a drop in the number of affiliates since tightening of the rules, but that cooperation is improving in supplying information. Following a discussion on requirements for affiliation, Dr. Cosgrove moved and Mrs. Crumpler seconded that all new applications for affiliation receive the recommendation of the Regional Vice President. Dr. Cosgrove later offered an amendment that as an additional requirement for affiliation, present and new affiliates must furnish their officers' election dates. Mrs. Crumpler seconded the amendment and the motion carried as amended.



President Wall read a letter from Harold L. Stahly reporting on preparations for the Lansing, Michigan convention and confirming the convention dates of June 4-8, 1976.

Mr. Corlew on behalf of Region 14 presented the following: That in accordance with action taken by the membership at the regional fall meeting on October 26, 1974, Region 14 (Northern California and Nevada) cordially invites the American Iris Society to hold the 1978 or 1979 AIS national convention in Northern California, probable headquarters to be located in the San Jose area. Mr. Bledsoe moved and Mr. Jones seconded that the invitation of Region 14 to hold the AIS national convention in 1978 be accepted. Motion passed.

Mr. Bledsoe read the following letter from James G. Burch, President, Huntsville Chapter: "The Huntsville Chapter of the American Iris Society and the Northern Alabama Iris Society hereby invite the American Iris Society to hold its annual convention in Huntsville in the spring of 1979." Mr. Jones moved and Mrs. Ramsey seconded that the invitation to hold the 1979 AIS national convention in Huntsville be accepted. Motion carried.

Dr. Cosgrove discussed the San Diego convention and the desire to, as a cost cutting measure, eliminate one convention day by condensing all meetings into one day, and asked the Board's approval of the four day convention, April 23-26, 1975. Mr. Bledsoe moved and Mr. Jones seconded to confirm the dates April 23-26, 1975 for the San Diego convention. Motion passed.

President Wall read an interim report of the RVP Nomination Review Committee, Mr. Wood, Chairman: That a survey of the regions is underway; that few regions specify nomination procedures; that some regions have no bylaws; that regional organizations do need some help; and that the work of the committee should continue. Mr. Wood offered his resignation as chairman, and the Board regrettably accepted.

Mrs. Hamblen, Chairman *Garden Irises* Feasibility Committee, presented detailed and comprehensive proposals for a revision of *Garden Irises*. Mrs. McCaughey explained that one source of financing will be the AIS Foundation which proposes to lend money to the American Iris Society and that the "\$10,000 Club" has been formed to raise funds for the Foundation. Mrs. Hamblen announced that Mrs. F. W. Warburton had been officially appointed Editor by President Wall during the past summer. Following a lengthy discussion of the committee's report, Mrs. Ramsey moved and Mr. Jones seconded that the Editor's proposal for grouping general interest material at the front of the book followed by the scientific and reference material be accepted. Motion carried.

Mr. Jones moved and Mrs. Crumpler seconded that the Board accept with thanks the report of the *Garden Irises* Feasibility Committee and release the committee. Motion carried.

Mr. Jones moved and Mrs. McCaughey seconded that the Board establish a *Garden Irises* Editorial Committee, chaired by Mrs. Hamblen, and that additional members be appointed by the Chairman in consultation with the Editor, Mrs. Warburton. Motion passed.

Dr. Cosgrove, Chairman, presented the report and recommendations of the Awards Committee:

1) Regarding the MIS proposals for median awards as presented in Roanoke, May 1974, the committee would not accept the suggested increases for any median group.

2) The committee recommended and Dr. Cosgrove so moved that the number of HM votes allowed for standard dwarf bearded irises on the official ballot be increased from three to four. Mrs. Ramsey seconded, and the motion carried.

3) The committee recommended and Dr. Cosgrove so moved that certificates the same size as the AM and EC certificates be awarded to national test garden irises receiving a minimum of 25 votes, with the number of votes allowed each judge limited to five. Mrs. McCaughey seconded, and the motion carried.

4) Regarding the Board of Directors Award, Dr. Cosgrove offered to furnish the award to be presented in San Diego. Mr. Bledsoe moved and Mrs. McCaughey seconded that the Board accept Dr. Cosgrove's kind offer of an AIS Board of Directors Award for SNOW FLURRY. Motion passed.

5) The committee called attention to the Board of Directors Meeting minutes of November 6-7, 1965, as published in the January 1966 BULLETIN #180, and recommended that the section in italics on page 94, lines 16 and 17 be removed. Mrs. McCaughey so moved, Mrs. Crumpler seconded, and the motion carried.

6) The committee recommended that all Award of Merit winners in the median classes be eligible for the Dykes Medal, as are the tall bearded class Awards of

Merit and for all other classes the award equivalent to the AM. Mrs. Crumpler so moved, Mrs. Ramsey seconded, and the motion passed.

The meeting recessed at 11:35 A.M. and reconvened at 1:38 P.M. November 2, 1974.

Continuing the report of the Awards Committee, Dr. Cosgrove stated the position of the Awards Committee that the BULLETIN be published on time whenever possible, and in support of this position, the committee recommended adoption, and Dr. Cosgrove so moved, of the following:

- 1) That the deadline for official ballots be changed from June 25 to July 10.
- 2) That the announcement of the official ballot awards be carried in the October issues of the BULLETIN.
- 3) That the Popularity Poll ballots be issued as a supplement to the July issues of the BULLETIN.
- 4) That a supplementary announcement of the official ballot awards accompany the Judges Choice ballot.
- 5) That the results of the Popularity Poll and the Judges Choice balloting be carried in the January issues of the BULLETIN.
- 6) That the official ballot carry a place for the Payne Award and the HMs and HCs for Japanese irises.

Mrs. Ramsey seconded the motion for adoption. Motion passed.

Regarding requests for special awards for Space Age irises and Reblooming irises, Dr. Cosgrove reported that the committee could not come to any decision because of the lack of definition for the Space Age and Reblooming classes.

Mrs. Ramsey, Chairman, Judges and Judges Training Committee, reported on judges' activities, training and performance in 1974, and commended Region 14 and its Judges Chairman, Dr. John Weiler, for outstanding work in judges training. Mrs. Ramsey presented her recommendation for 1975 and moved their approval as follows:

1) The appointments of Dr. Charles C. Hall, Herts, England, and Mr. John D. Taylor, Kent, England, as Accredited AIS Judges.

2) The appointments of the following as Senior Judges (as later amended):

Mrs. A. M. Aiken, Paris, Texas  
Miss Aline M. Arceneaux, Lafayette, Louisiana  
Mrs. H. P. Ballengee, Phillips, Texas  
Mr. Halbert Cunningham, Crawford, Mississippi  
Mrs. Clyde M. Decker, Ogden, Utah  
Mr. James H. Duren, Morrow, Georgia  
Dr. L. E. Fraser, Florence, Alabama  
Mrs. Doyle Gray, Belton, Texas  
Mrs. Jane I. Hall, Clay, New York  
Mrs. Craven B. Helms, Monroe, North Carolina  
Mr. Lerton W. Hooker, Spring Valley, California  
Mr. G. E. Hubbard, DeKalb, Illinois  
Mrs. Hugh Johnston, Vicksburg, Mississippi  
Mrs. Bernard Lowenstein, Albuquerque, New Mexico  
Mr. C. Robert Minnick, Kansas City, Missouri  
Mr. Richard E. Morgan, Little Rock, Arkansas  
Mr. William K. Patton, Matador, Texas  
Mr. William H. Ponder, Gadsden, Alabama  
Mrs. Victor A. Quesnel, Farmington, Missouri  
Mrs. George M. Roach, Sr., Los Angeles, California  
Mr. Willard I. Rogers, Berkeley Heights, New Jersey  
Mrs. John C. Sexton, El Paso, Texas  
Mr. Robert F. Smiley, Federal Way, Washington  
Dr. Harold L. Stahly, Grand Blanc, Michigan  
Mrs. Merlin Tams, Wellsville, Utah  
Mr. Bion Tolman, Salt Lake City, Utah  
Mr. James S. Tucker, Centralia, Illinois  
Mr. Kenneth M. Waite, Westfield, Massachusetts  
Mr. George Paul Watts, Armonk, New York

3) The appointments of the following as Honorary Judges:

Mrs. Walter H. Buxton, St. Louis, Missouri  
Dr. Clarence P. Denman, Fort Worth, Texas  
Mr. George Mace, Cape, South Africa  
Mrs. J. Arthur Nelson, Omaha, Nebraska



Mr. Jake H. Scharff, Memphis, Tennessee

Mrs. Iris Smith, Hitchcock, Oklahoma

4) The 1975 Roster of Judges with publication in the January 1975 BULLETIN, Mr. Bledsoe seconded the motion to approve the recommendations. Motion passed.

For purposes of clarification, Mrs. Ramsey moved and Mr. Bledsoe seconded that an AIS Judge who has served a total of fifteen years as a judge, not necessarily consecutive years, is eligible for appointment as a Senior Judge upon recommendation of his Regional Vice President and the AIS Chairman of Judges, subject to approval of the AIS Board of Directors. Motion passed.

President Wall formally recognized that Mr. Earl Browder, Mrs. J. R. Hamblen, Mrs. C. E. McCaughey, and Mr. Kenneth Waite had been duly elected and qualified as members of the Board of Directors, and declared that the new Board was now seated.

The Board extended a vote of personal thanks to the retired directors, Mr. William H. Peck and Mr. Ira E. Wood, for their loyalty, untiring efforts, and devotion in service to AIS.

Noting that following the election of a new President, he would automatically be, as Immediate Past President, a voting member of the Board, President Wall resigned his elected directorship which expires in 1976. Mr. Bledsoe, representing the AIS Personnel Committee, reported that in accordance with the Board's wishes as recorded in the minutes of the Roanoke Meeting, October 1974 BULLETIN #215, page 89, he was presenting the names of the two candidates held in reserve.

Dr. Wall directed that the Board vote by secret ballot. Mr. Benson counted the ballots and announced that Dr. Harold L. Stahly had been elected a Director of the American Iris Society, filling the unexpired term of Dr. Wall.

President Wall called for nominations for President. Mr. Bledsoe placed in nomination the name of Dr. Clarke Cosgrove, and Mrs. McCaughey seconded the nomination. There being no other nominations, Dr. Wall declared the nominations closed and Dr. Cosgrove was elected President by unanimous vote.

The Board expressed its heartfelt thanks and appreciation to Dr. Wall for his excellent administration of the affairs of the Society during his three years as President. Dr. Wall thanked the Board and the membership for their cooperation and support during his term.

President Cosgrove called for nominations for the vice presidential positions.

Mrs. Ramsey nominated Mr. Jones for First Vice President, with Mr. Wolford seconding. Mrs. McCaughey nominated Mrs. Hamblen, with Mr. Hanson seconding. There being no further nominations, President Cosgrove directed a vote by secret ballot. Mr. Benson and Mrs. Negus counted the ballots, and Mr. Bennett C. Jones was declared elected as First Vice President.

Mrs. Crumpler nominated Mr. Wolford for Second Vice President, with Mrs. Ramsey seconding. There being no further nomination, Mr. Leon C. Wolford was elected Second Vice President.

Mr. Bledsoe, Chairman, Honorary Medals Committee, presented the committee's report and recommendations:

1) That in recognition of the esteem in which the AIS Board of Directors holds the memory of the late Dr. J. Arthur Nelson, and in consideration also of valuable services rendered in color classification, show practices, and related areas, the Board of Directors award an honorary life membership in AIS to Mrs. Irene Nelson. Dr. Wall moved and Mr. Wolford seconded to approve the recommendation. Motion carried.

2) That AIS Hybridizers Medals be awarded to Mr. Keith Keppel and Mr. Bennett C. Jones. Mr. Wolford so moved, Mrs. Ramsey seconded, and the motion carried.

3) That AIS Distinguished Service Medals be awarded to Dr. Hugo Wall, Mr. William H. Peck, Mr. Ira E. Wood, and Mrs. Ira E. Wood. Mr. Jones moved to approve the recommendation for awarding of the four medals, Mrs. Crumpler seconded, and the motion carried.

Mr. Hanson moved and Mrs. McCaughey seconded, that Mr. Benson be reelected as Secretary. Motion carried.

Mr. Hansom moved and Mrs. McCaughey seconded that Mr. Ackerman be reelected as Treasurer. Motion passed.

The Board deferred election of an Editor.

President Cosgrove recommended that Mrs. Negus be reappointed as Registrar and Mrs. McCaughey be reappointed as Historian. Mrs. Ramsey so moved, Mrs. Crumpler seconded, and the motion carried.

President Cosgrove presented the names of Regional Vice Presidents who had

been duly nominated by their respective regions and recommended their appointments as follows:

1) For reappointment, having served one or two years, as RVPs for 1975:

Region 3—Dr. John Harvey, Jr.  
Region 6—Mr. D. Olen Rawdon  
Region 7—Mr. Adolph J. Vogt  
Region 8—Mr. Arthur G. Blodgett  
Region 9—Mr. Harley E. Briscoe  
Region 10—Mr. Joseph K. Mertzweiller  
Region 12—Mr. Bion Tolman  
Region 13—Mr. George A. Galer  
Region 14—Mr. Joseph J. Ghio  
Region 15—Mrs. Barbara A. Serdynski  
Region 18—Mrs. Paul Newman  
Region 20—Mr. Frederic H. Nicholl  
Region 22—Mr. Ronald Mullin  
Region 24—Mr. Donald R. Saxton

Mrs. Crumpler moved and Mr. Wolford seconded to approve the reappointments. Motion carried.

2) For appointment as new RVPs for 1975:

Region 1—Mr. Carl G. Schulz, 38 Antonio Ave., Meriden, Connecticut 06450  
Region 2—Dr. Irwin A. Conroe, 42 Font Grove Rd., Slingerlands, New York 12159  
Region 4—Dr. Anne L. Lee, 3505 White Chapel Rd., Norfolk, Virginia 23509  
Region 5—Mrs. Wells E. Burton, Box 287, Route 2, Miller Dr., Ladson, South Carolina 29456  
Region 11—Mrs. Duane M. Cass, 108 Rimrock Way, Missoula, Montana 59801  
Region 17—Mrs. C. C. Rockwell, Jr., P.O. Box 7, Fentress, Texas 78622  
Region 19—Dr. Norman H. Noe, Mallard Dr., Martinsville, New Jersey 08836  
Region 21—Mr. James L. Ennenga, 1621 N. 85th St., Omaha, Nebraska 68114  
Region 23—Mr. Robert D. Steele, 3920 Clinton Blvd., S.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87105

Mrs. McCaughey moved and Mr. Wolford seconded to approve the appointments of the new RVPs. Motion passed.

3) For appointment as Acting RVP for 1975:

Region 16—Mr. W. J. Taylor, 220 Willowdale Ave., Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Z3, Canada

Mr. Jones moved and Mrs. Ramsey seconded to approve Mr. Taylor's appointment as Acting RVP for 1975. Motion passed.

The meeting recessed at 4:45 P.M. Saturday, November 2, and reconvened at 9:04 A.M. Sunday, November 3, 1974.

President Cosgrove announced that he was reactivating the Executive Committee which, by previous Board action, consists of the President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Immediate Past President and Treasurer.

Mr. Jones reported on broad policies under consideration for AIS sponsored tours. Mr. Hanson moved and Mr. Wolford seconded that the Board refer to the Executive Committee the matter of agreement on basic principles for dealing with commercial tours with the final statements to be worked out by the Executive Committee. Motion passed.

Dr. Cosgrove presented for discussion the matter of the alternate choice vote for the Dykes Medal on the official awards ballot. After considerable discussion, Mr. Wolford moved and Mrs. Hamblen seconded, that the alternate choice for the Dykes Medal be eliminated, with a return to the method of supplementary balloting; with irises receiving 5% or more of the votes cast on the official ballot to appear on the supplementary ballot. Motion passed.

Mrs. Ramsey discussed the need for a revision of Chapter 1, "Awards and Honors" *Handbook for Judges and Show Officials*, and moved that Chapter 1 be revised and included as a supplement or section of a BULLETIN issue, with an additional 1000 copies printed to insert in the handbooks remaining for sale, and to be financed from the publication reserves. Mr. Jones seconded and the motion passed.

Mrs. Ramsey moved and Mrs. McCaughey seconded to amend the new Senior Judge list to include Dr. Stahly. Motion passed.

Following a discussion on advertising costs for the BULLETIN, Mrs. McCaughey moved and Mrs. Crumpler seconded that the matter of advertising rate increases be referred to the Executive Committee. Motion passed.

President Cosgrove presented his recommendations for the BULLETIN as follows:



PROPOSED SETUP AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR  
AIS BULLETIN STAFF

Editor-in-Chief

Managing Editor

Advertising Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Contributing Editors: Flight Lines Editor

International Editor

Youth Editor

Section Bulletin Representatives

Recommendations:

Three parttime paid editors:

Editor-in-Chief—responsible for content and format of BULLETIN

Managing Editor—located near printing company, responsible for co-ordinating publication

Advertising Editor—responsible for advertising, billing, etc.

Two Associate Editors, one of whom is chairman of the Editorial Board, responsible for standard features and special issues as assigned by the Editor-in-Chief

All Bulletin advertising should be charged to the appropriate committee or office and the funds credited to the BULLETIN

EDITORIAL BOARD

Five members: an Associate Editor, chairman

representative from Scientific Committee

one past sectional president or representative

one immediate past Regional Vice President

one member at large

Recommendations:

Editorial Board to study questions referred to it by the Board of Directors and/or Editor-in-Chief and to recommend to the Board of Directors and the Editor-in-Chief policies pertaining to the BULLETIN and other publications of the Society, to recommend guest editors and the publication of specific special issues of the BULLETIN and other forms of publications, to review articles referred by the Editor-in-Chief.

Mrs. Ramsey moved and Mrs. Crumpler seconded to approve Dr. Cosgrove's recommendations for the AIS BULLETIN. Motion passed.

Treasurer Ackerman presented the budget for fiscal year 1974-75. Following consideration of budget items, Mrs. McCaughey moved and Mr. Hanson seconded that the Board accept the budget for 1974-75 as proposed by the Treasurer. Motion carried.

President Cosgrove recommended the following committee chairmen for 1975:

Affiliates and Sections—Mr. Glenn Hanson

Awards—Mr. Bennett C. Jones

Convention Liaison—Dr. Harold L. Stahly

Exhibitions—Mrs. B. E. Crumpler

Foundation Liaison—Mr. William H. Peck

Honorary Awards—Dr. Hugo Wall

Judges and Judges Training—Mrs. R. V. Ramsey

Membership—Mr. Glenn F. Corlew

Publicity—Mr. Perry L. Parrish

Registrations—Mr. Kenneth M. Waite

Robins—Mrs. Dan Edelman

RVP Counsellor—Mr. Leon C. Wolford

Scientific—Dr. Raymond C. Allen

Slides—Dr. D. C. Nearpass

Species—Mr. B. LeRoy Davidson

Test Gardens—Mr. Harry B. Kuesel

Youth—Mrs. Robert E. Dasch

Mrs. Crumpler moved and Mrs. Hamblen seconded that Dr. Cosgrove's recommendations for committee chairmen for 1975 be approved. Motion passed.

Mr. Ackerman moved and Dr. Wall seconded that standard bank resolutions be made for change of officers. Motion carried.

Dr. Cosgrove reported the selection of the following members for the Personnel Committee for 1975: Mr. Donald R. Saxton and Mr. Joseph J. Ghio by the RVPs, and Mr. Anthony Willott by the Sections. Dr. Cosgrove appointed Mr. Jones and Mrs. Ramsey to represent the Board on that Committee. Dr. Wall moved and Mrs. McCaughey seconded the appointment of Mr. Jones and Mrs. Ramsey. Motion passed.

Dr. Wall moved and Mr. Jones seconded that the Board extend a resolution of thanks and appreciation to the Tulsa Area Iris Society and Region 22 for the thoughtful and gracious arrangements provided for this meeting. Motion passed.

The meeting adjourned at 11:40 A.M. Sunday, November 3, 1974.

Clifford W. Benson  
Secretary

**THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY**  
**Financial Statement**  
**for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1974**  
**OPERATING RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES**

*Receipts*

Membership Dues .....		\$31,596.91	
Slides .....		346.30	
Membership tapes .....		289.76	
BULLETIN Advertising .....		5,706.55	
Registration Committee .....		3,111.31	
Exhibition Committee .....		3,655.45	
Miscellaneous .....		288.95	
Refunds .....		62.89	
Interest earned .....		1,257.77	
Proceeds of sales			
Commemorative medals .....	\$	337.20	
Merchandise for resale .....		934.85	
BULLETINS .....		293.96	
Checklists .....		844.85	
Other AIS publications .....		586.37	2,997.23
Total operating receipts .....			\$49,313.12

*Expenses*

<b>BULLETIN</b>			
Salaries .....	\$	2,707.50	
Printing .....		15,925.75	
Engraving and Photography .....		693.49	
Other expenses .....		1,719.43	
Total BULLETIN expenses .....			\$21,046.17

**SECRETARY'S OFFICE**

Salaries .....	\$10,141.60	
Gifts (in lieu of rent) .....	1,000.00	
Merchandise for resale .....	904.66	
Other expenses .....	4,745.97	
Total office expenses .....		\$16,792.23

**OTHER EXPENSES**

RVPs .....	\$	88.00	
Officers .....		123.94	
Awards .....		2,103.67	
Exhibitions .....		2,497.76	
Judges & Judges Training .....		224.55	
Memberships .....		2,121.00	
Registrations .....		2,984.80	
Robins .....		249.65	
Slides .....		171.28	
Test Gardens .....		5.73	
Other committees .....		97.39	
Payroll Taxes .....		1,057.79	
Total other expenses .....			\$11,725.56
Sub total—cash expenses .....			49,563.96
Transfer to Publications Reserve .....			1,362.00
Total operating expenses .....			\$50,925.96
Net operating receipts .....			\$ (1,612.84)



SUMMARY OF FUNDS, RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

	<i>Begin. Bal.</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Net Change</i>	<i>End. Bal.</i>
FUNDED LIFE MEMBERSHIPS ...	\$15,500.00				
From new life members .....		\$ 825.00	\$	\$ 825.00	\$16,325.00
SCIENTIFIC & RESEARCH ACCT. .	8,309.90				
From research members					
(Net over \$7.50 each) .....		60.00			
From research gifts .....		150.00			
From interest earned .....		386.78			
To research grants .....			( 350.00)	246.78	8,556.68
BUILDING FUND .....	443.42				
From contributions .....		25.00			
From interest earned .....		22.22		47.22	490.64
PUBLICATIONS RESERVE .....	3,141.26				
From operating fund .....		1,362.00			
From interest earned .....		169.60		1,531.60	4,672.86
SECTION DUES .....	none				
From dues collected .....		2,165.25			
To sections .....			( 2,165.25)	none	none
BRITISH IRIS SOCIETY DUES ....	none				
From dues collected .....		366.00			
To BIS .....			( 366.00)	none	none
SUB TOTAL .....	\$27,394.58	\$5,531.85	(\$2,881.25)	\$2,650.60	\$30,045.18
OPERATING FUND					
(see separate statement) .....	16,435.04			( 1,612.84)	14,822.20
TOTAL FUNDS, RESERVES					
AND LIABILITIES .....	\$43,829.62			\$1,037.76	\$44,867.38

CASH RECONCILIATION

	<i>Begin. Bal.</i>	<i>Net Change</i>	<i>End. Bal.</i>
Central West End Bank, St. Louis			
(Transfer account) .....	\$ 3,017.46	\$ 408.51	\$ 3,425.97
(Petty cash account) .....	1,000.00	none	1,000.00
American Bank & Trust Co., Lansing			
(Administrative account) .....	7,127.45	(2,331.71)	4,795.74
Savings Accounts & certificates ....	32,684.71	2,960.96	35,645.67
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS .....	\$43,829.63	\$ 1,037.76	\$44,867.38

WINNERS—1974 NEW MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

	<i>Points</i>		<i>Points</i>
Mr. Ronald Mullin, Region 22...	540	Mr. Oren Campbell, Region 22...	197
Mrs. R. P. Van Valkenburgh,		Mr. Joseph Ghio, Region 14 ....	108
Region 24 .....	302		

WINNERS—1974 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL CAMPAIGN

<i>Winner</i>			
Region 16	92.10% of 1973 Membership Renewed		
<i>Runners Up</i>			
Region 22	.....89.83%	Region 20	.....88.78%
Region 9	.....89.61%	Region 14	.....88.76%
Region 3	.....88.95%		

## 1975 NEW MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The 1975 New Membership Campaign opened on January 1, 1975 and will close on September 30, 1975.

Competition for awards will be on an individual basis. Individual participants will be credited for the various types of memberships as follows.

<i>Type of Membership</i>	<i>Will Count as</i>
Single Annual	10 points
Family Annual	12 points
Single Triennial	25 points
Family Triennial	30 points
Youth—when parent is member	2 points
Youth—when parent is non-member	3 points
Sustaining	20 points
Research	50 points
Single Life Membership	200 points
Family Life Membership	250 points
Change from Single Annual to Family	2 points
Change from Single Triennial to Family	5 points

For every sixty (60) points credited, the participant will be awarded one single annual membership extension.

For every seventy-two (72) points credited, the participant will be awarded one family annual membership extension.

During the 1976 National Convention a Trophy will be awarded to the individual accumulating the greatest number of points during the Campaign.

### RULES

1. Notice of each new member must be sent to the RVP or Regional Membership Chairman within one week after it is secured.
2. Each new membership should be reported on a separate slip of paper (postcard size) showing name and address of the new member, the Region and the name and address of the participant securing the new membership. This slip should then be used by the RVP (or Regional Membership Chairman) in reporting to the National Membership Chairman.
3. Only those new Memberships properly reported to the National Membership Chairman will be counted.
4. New memberships are to be credited only to the participant actually securing them.
5. Renewal of memberships after a lapse of one year will count as a new member.
6. New memberships received by the Secretary in the St. Louis office after September 30, 1975 will not be counted.

## 1975 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL CAMPAIGN

Competition in the 1975 Membership Renewal Campaign will be on a Regional Basis and conducted in accordance with the following.

The Membership Renewal Campaign will cover the period of October 1, 1974 through September 30, 1975.

Regions will be ranked on the percentage of renewals for members on record as of October 1, 1975.

Renewals received by the Secretary in the St. Louis office after September 30, 1975 will not be counted.

The Region achieving the highest renewal percentage will be presented an appropriate award at the National Convention.

All renewal dues must be sent directly to Mr. Clifford W. Benson, Secretary, American Iris Society, 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, MO. 63110. In addition, when you send in your renewal check, be sure to indicate any address change.



U. S. POSTAL SERVICE <b>STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION</b> <i>(Act of August 12, 1970: Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code)</i>		SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2 (REVERSE)
1. TITLE OF PUBLICATION <b>Bulletin of the American Iris Society</b>		2. DATE OF FILING <b>1 October 1974</b>
3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE <b>Quarterly: January - April - July - October</b>		
4. LOCATION OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION <i>(Street, city, county, state, ZIP code) (Not printers)</i> <b>Missouri Botanical Garden, 2315 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.</b>		
5. LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OR GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS <i>(Not printers)</i> <b>Missouri Botanical Garden, 2315 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.</b>		
6. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR PUBLISHER <i>(Name and address)</i> <b>American Iris Society, Mo. Botanical Gdn., 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63110.</b> EDITOR <i>(Name and address)</i> <b>No permanent editor at this accomplishment.</b> MANAGER EDITOR <i>(Name and address)</i> <b>None</b>		
7. OWNER <i>(If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given.)</i>		
NAME <b>No Stockholders -- only dues paying members (horticultural)</b>		ADDRESS
<b>The American Iris Society, Missouri Botanical Garden, 2315 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.</b>		
8. KNOWN BONDHOLDERS, MORTGAGEES, AND OTHER SECURITY HOLDERS OWNING OR HOLDING 1 PERCENT OR MORE OF TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS, MORTGAGES OR OTHER SECURITIES <i>(If there are none, so state)</i>		
NAME <b>None</b>		ADDRESS
9. FOR OPTIONAL COMPLETION BY PUBLISHERS MAILING AT THE REGULAR RATES <i>(Section 132.121, Postal Service Manual)</i>  39 U. S. C. 3626 provides in pertinent part: "No person who would have been entitled to mail matter under former section 4359 of this title shall mail such matter at the rates provided under this subsection unless he files annually with the Postal Service a written request for permission to mail matter at such rates." In accordance with the provisions of this statute, I hereby request permission to mail the publication named herein at the reduced postage rates presently authorized by 39 U. S. C. 3626. (Signature and title of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner) <b>Clifford W. Benson -- Executive Secretary</b>		
10. FOR COMPLETION BY NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AUTHORIZED TO MAIL AT SPECIAL RATES <i>(Section 132.122, Postal Manual)</i> (Check one)  The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes <input type="checkbox"/> Have not changed during preceding 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> Have changed during preceding 12 months <i>(If changed, publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement.)</i>		
11. EXTENT AND NATURE OF CIRCULATION	AVERAGE NO. COPIES EACH ISSUE DURING PRECEDING 12 MONTHS	ACTUAL NUMBER OF COPIES OF SINGLE ISSUE PUBLISHED NEAREST TO FILING DATE
A. TOTAL NO. COPIES PRINTED <i>(Net Press Run)</i>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>5,160</b>
B. PAID CIRCULATION 1. SALES THROUGH DEALERS AND CARRIERS, STREET VENDORS AND COUNTER SALES		
2. MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	<b>4,388</b>	<b>4,493</b>
C. TOTAL PAID CIRCULATION	<b>4,388</b>	<b>4,493</b>
D. FREE DISTRIBUTION BY MAIL, CARRIER OR OTHER MEANS 1. SAMPLES, COMPLIMENTARY, AND OTHER FREE COPIES	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>
2. COPIES DISTRIBUTED TO NEWS AGENTS, BUT NOT SOLD		
E. TOTAL DISTRIBUTION <i>(Sum of C and D)</i>	<b>4,488</b>	<b>4,523</b>
F. OFFICE USE, LEFT-OVER, UNACCOUNTED, SPOILED AFTER PRINTING	<b>527</b>	<b>637</b>
G. TOTAL <i>(Sum of E &amp; F--should equal net press run shown in A)</i>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>5,160</b>

(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
   

 Clifford W. Benson -- Executive Secretary

# **WILLIAM T. BLEDSOE**

**Hilldale Gardens, RFD 2**

**Fayetteville, Tennessee 37334**

## **Introduces**

FLAMEBURST (Lunar Fire X Sunburst Duet). M to L. Ruffled (almost lacy) orange self; fat, red beard. Large flower. Excellent form with closed standards and flaring falls. 34 inches. 7 to 9 buds; sturdy stalk; good branching; excellent increase. ....Net \$25.00

BRONZE LANTERN (Leora Kate X Golden Opportunity). E to M. Laced, tan self with matching beard. Large flower with good form. 30 inches. 6 to 7 buds; sturdy stalk. ....Net \$25.00

WILD INDIAN (Rocket Rust X ((Pink Fulfillment x (Lynn Hall x Pink Fulfillment))). E to M. Large, fancy flower. Dark rose standards; medium red falls with vertical red lines on white hafts. 32 inches. 5 buds, strong stalk. Although stingy of bloom, it has sired some outstanding seedlings, and is now being introduced primarily to keep straight the lineage of its distinctive descendants, some of which will be introduced later. Limited stock. ..Net \$15.00

## **Other Recent Introductions**

LILLIAN TERRELL. (1974). A near approach to the "red, white and blue" iris. Tall, beautiful and prolific. ....Net \$20.00

BLUE BONANZA (1972). Medium blue self. ....\$ 5.00

NASHVILLE SOUND (1972). Shrimp pink self. ....\$ 5.00

**PLEASE ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT**

**GENEROUS BONUSES GIVEN**



# GIBSON'S IRIS GARDEN

146 So. Villa St., Porterville, California 93257

## TALL BEARDED

ANON. '74, M, 40". #47-OA.

\$25.00

This beautiful, fluted and ruffled amber-colored iris is a later development from the APRICOT BLAZE line. The 5"x6" blossoms are perfectly formed. The APRIL MELODY and SMOKE RINGS blood make the petals very broad as one would expect. Standards are semi-flaring and a carrot red self (Wilson 612/1), having a strong inward curving midrib, holding them in perfect alignment. Stylearms are of the same color. Fluted falls are an amber yellow, the outer rim fused a light brown, making it a plicata. Lemon yellow inner rim on white ground. Haft is garnet brown. All this is complimented with a pronounced tangerine beard. Vigorous grower; 3 branches and terminal; 10 buds. One of our most popular seedlings.

AUTUMN ECHO. '75, E & Rebloom, 36". #6-OA.

\$25.00

This is an unusually rich colored, reblooming plicata blend. 6"x7" blooms. The beautiful arched standards are highly ruffled and fluted with some lace. The outside is a blend of garnet brown flushed yellow. The inside of the petal is a yellow ground with garnet brown markings, making it a distinct plicata inside. Falls semi-flaring have an intense canary yellow ground speckled with garnet brown, the outside rim being almost a solid band of same color. Small white signal patch is at the tip of tangerine orange beard. A garnet brown line runs from the top of beard to join the brown rim. Branching is good; 3 plus terminal; 8 to 10 buds. Wild Ginger X Summer Sunshine.

CO CO MOCHA. '75, M, 36". #55-9A.

\$25.00

Truly an unusual, rare brown color. An elusive hue that I've been seeking for years. Standards are a deep golden brown, almost solid in color and tightly held. Stylearm and crest are the same color. Semi-flaring falls are highly ruffled. Golden brown rim developing to dots of same color on a clean white ground. Deeper brown stripe runs from the rich golden brown beard to the brown rim. The name is well applied to its color. 3 branches plus terminal; 6 buds.

PLUM DAZZLE. '75, M, 42". #148-OA.

\$25.00

A ruffled blend. Standards are garnet brown flushed over Aconite violet, beautifully arched and ruffled. Crest is same color. Falls have  $\frac{1}{2}$ " garnet band over the same Aconite violet as S. Beard is rich brownish yellow. 6"x6" blooms; 3 branches plus terminal, 8 buds. Cambodia X 126-A.

RANCHO ROSE. '75, M, 38". #41-1A.

\$25.00

As the name implies, this is a rose plicata. The 5"x8" firmly held magenta rose standards are ruffled and serrated. Falls are very lacy and liting as well as flaring. The color is Daphne red markings on a ground of salmon rose. Markings are distributed thru out, really making it a fancy. The beautiful beard is white on the lower part and brilliant nasturtium red on top. Petals,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. From ORANGE BUFF crossing.

SUN SNAP. '75 M & Rebloom, 38". #6-OE.

\$25.00

This exotic beauty is a sibling of AUTUMN ECHO, but of a much different pattern. Branching is three plus with 8 buds. Reblooms as reliably as AUTUMN ECHO. Standards are serrated and ruffled, having a wide garnet rim of specks and lines (more intense at the edge) over a cobalt yellow ground. Inside the standard is a deep yellow. Falls are really outstanding, having a most intense, smooth cobalt yellow ground that really demands attention. Around the edge is a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch band of garnet brown specks and lines. At the tip of the orange-yellow beard is a small white signal patch.

TRIPPLE RIPPLE. '75, ML, 24". BB.

\$25.00

Standards are of a wide, dark Aconite violet rim with pure white center. Highly ruffled. Falls have a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " Aconite rim (almost black) on a pure white ground. The rim is intensely ruffled or fluted, from which it derives its name. White beard tipped yellow. 3 branches, many buds. 44-5F X STEPPING OUT.

By ordering 3 varieties, select another variety free. By ordering 4 varieties, the three other varieties will be sent free.

A price list on quality iris will be sent on request. California orders please include sales tax. A charge of \$1.00 for handling and shipping. Please no orders after August 15.

## 1974 INTRODUCTIONS

AMBER FLASH—Blend of copper and rose.

BLUEBERRY TRIM—Blueberry rim on cream plicata.

FROST KISS—Pure white stitched mauve violet.

INDIGO RIM—Dark aconite violet rim on white. Plicata.

MISS COMMENT—Lacy blend, lavender and tan combination.

ORANGE PLUSH—Orange-buff self of plicata parentage.

\$20.00 each. Order 3 varieties, select another free. Order 4 varieties, the other two will be sent free. Earlier varieties available from price list available on request.

# MOUNT CLARE IRIS GARDEN

3036 N. Narragansett Avenue

Chicago, Ill. 60634

Since 1941 Home of the Aril Iris of the Great Lakes Region

## 1975 INTRODUCTIONS

MOON DUST. Arilbred, 24", E-M. Sdlg. 73-1. The basic color is tan on both standards and falls, sprinkled with darker dots on the entire flower. Very large, onco-appearing flower on a sturdy stem that needs no staking. Very large, dark signal; brown beard. This plant is extremely pod and pollen fertile on most all arilbreds. It is an easy grower and fast increaser. Excellent for breeding work in producing large, dark signals. (Jallah Effendi x Kalifa Baltis) X (Rojo Grande x Ib-Mac). . . . . \$25.00

MORNING RADIANCE. Arilbred, 24". Sdlg. 70-4. The basic color is white, but has a pinkish tint to it when closely viewed. Sporting a large reddish signal and brown beard. Hailed by qualified judges as a real advancement in this color class. If you are looking for an exhibition flower, here it is in both form and color. Very brilliant and beautiful. A real eye catcher! Imam Jaban X Imaret. . . . . \$35.00

WINTER'S CHARM. Sdlg. 71-7. BB, 24", ML. There is 1/4 aril blood in this flower, but it will not be introduced as an arilbred because it hasn't enough aril characteristics to win any awards under the new rules put into effect by ASI. I was at a loss to know what to do with it, but so many have convinced me to introduce it under another class. So it will be introduced as a border bearded. Both standards and falls are oyster white; stylearms have bluish cast; beard white tipped blue. 10-12 buds on a well-branched stalk; 2-3 buds per socket. This flower takes its form and branching characteristics from its mother and beard from the pollen parent. Flower is a perfect size for a border. A dependable bloomer each year and fast increaser. Because of this, we are offering it at a very low price. Winter Olympics X Saffron Charm. . . . . \$12.50

## 1974 INTRODUCTIONS

## 1973 INTRODUCTIONS

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## 1972 INTRODUCTIONS

GENETIC LEADER, GENETIC ARTIST AND MISS MID-AMERICA

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TEMPLE DANCER, TWILIGHT DANCER, SUMMER SET AND ONE MORE KISS

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Send for circular describing all introductions in full and also pure arils and culture. We wish to thank our many satisfied customers and friends. Your letters of praise have been most appreciated.

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1974—See July '74 BULLETIN for descriptions.

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NOTE: ALL COPY FOR OCTOBER ISSUE DUE AUGUST 10.



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*The American Iris Society maintains numbers of excellent sets of iris slides for rental. Each set contains 100 slides, 35mm size. A list of the names of the irises accompanies each set. Ideal for a program for your iris meetings and garden club meetings, these slides are a fine way to study the new irises. Are you considering, or would you like to see, some new irises? What better way than to rent a set of slides and keep informed on the new varieties.*

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2. Region IV in '74. A preview of the gardens that will be on tour. These slides were furnished by officials of the Roanoke Convention.
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DR. D. C. NEARPASS, Chairman, Slides Committee  
9526 50th Place, College Park, Maryland 20740

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Foster Allen: 25 (left)  
Christchurch Star (New  
Zealand): 58  
Sid DuBose: 38  
Philip Edinger: 8, 35

Edward Pasahow: 15  
Olive J. Rice: 25 (right)  
Throckmorton-Smith (Roanoke):  
13

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NEW YORK  
BOTANICAL GARDEN

NUMBER 217 • APRIL 1975



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# THE BULLETIN

## of the

# AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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Vol. LVI, No. 2

Series No. 217

April 1975

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A non-profit institution incorporated Feb. 2, 1927, in the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. By the terms of the Charter, the Corporation has no stockholders and exists for the sole purpose of promoting the culture and improvement of the IRIS.

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*Photographs in this issue:* Rosa B. VanValkenburgh (pp. 14, 16, 24-25). Betty Wood (p. 26).

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH: Tall bearded iris GRAND WALTZ (Schreiner 1970), an Award of Merit winner in 1973.



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# FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

With every media of the news laden with stories of the financial pressures being exerted upon individuals, businesses and government, it is not exceptional that the American Iris Society and similar organizations are having difficulty in stretching a fixed income to meet ever increasing costs.

It would be next to winning the Dykes Medal if the editor could devote all the available space in the BULLETIN to pictures, discussion and information about the members of the Iris Genus and of the AIS. But finances demand some space and only an informed membership can provide the leadership and know-how to carry the Society through difficult times, as has been done several times in the past.

Why not "unfix" the income by increasing membership dues? Everyone knows that costs have skyrocketed. The Board of Directors feels that this should be the last resort with many members now having to evaluate each personal expenditure; members who are also on fixed incomes; young people who are struggling to pay for an education and to establish themselves and who must postpone the luxury of a hobby.

There will be changes, hopefully without lessening any of the desirable qualities and services the Society has possessed and supplied. As the Hon. Secretary of the British Iris Society in the latest issue of the *BIS Newsletter* wrote, "Societies as much as individuals need to change their habits at intervals if they are to continue to be really active."

Some may have noted the slight change in size of the January and in this issue of the BULLETIN. Since its inception the BULLETIN has been the same size. But so many changes have taken place in the printing and paper industries that to continue the old size was economically prohibitive. The general adoption several years ago of international paper sizes based on metric measurements resulted in immediate changes in the size of newspapers and mass circulated magazines. But the uneconomical cut of paper and the special setup for the presses was continued by the BULLETIN until the last rise in costs made a change mandatory. Content and format have remained constant.

This is an example of the analysis your Board of Directors will be making of each major expense of the Society. Each will be examined in terms of the cost-benefit to the greatest number of members without neglecting those interests which may now be shared by a minority.

Those who read the minutes of the last Board meeting in the January issue also noted the changes in the timing of the award announcements. These changes were made, not to delay the dissemi-



nation of the information, but to avoid delaying the publication of the BULLETIN. The guest editors struggled to meet our printer's deadlines only to be faced by impractical deadlines on other fronts. All the guest editors performed miracles on short notice and we, the membership and Board, are indebted to them. Thanks are due again to Philip Edinger for the January issue and to Albert deGroat for this, the April issue. Hopefully, the Board will name an Editor-in-Chief and other members of the BULLETIN Staff and Editorial Board during the April Board meeting in San Diego.

The naming of these members and others to the major standing committees of the Society is in line with the avowed policy of the Board to increase participation and importantly to increase knowledge of all aspects of the operations of the Society. It is stated constantly that there is no lack of willing hands, but there is a reluctance to volunteer. "Let George do it" often becomes "Ask George, he'll do it." But we need to know at least George's surname so he can be asked. We are anxious to tap new ideas by involving more members. There is a place for all and a listening ear for suggestions, comments and constructive criticism.

In spite of a dim financial picture the proposed revision of *Garden Irises* is progressing at an accelerated rate under the editorial direction of Bee Warburton and backed by the Revision Committee with Melba Hamblen as chairman.

Almost everywhere the first signs of spring are heralding another glorious iris season. The groundhog did not see his shadow. In the warmer areas the season is well along with the Convention Committee for the 1975 Convention consulting all the occult signs for verification of the April 23-26th dates, knowing that San Diego always provides and that the Annual Meeting in Region 15 will be one to remember.

—CLARKE COSGROVE

## SAN DIEGO IS EXCITEMENT

As Convention time approaches, pulses begin to pound faster, plans are finalized, suitcase packing is started, reservations are sent—California awaits your visit. In San Diego, California, it is hoped the weatherman will be friendly—promising soft warm showers early in the season to bring out warm sunshine, not hot; so that the rainbow blooms of the many varieties of iris grown within the county will be on display. Flower shows have already been held since January—iris, camellias, and orchids—Los Angeles, then Carlsbad in the northern part of the county and in Coronado, the island city across the bay.

### Blooms are "bustin' " out all over—

Exciting San Diego holds many things of interest to those who come to visit during our 1975 National Iris Convention. At that time,

we will visit ten gardens throughout the southern portion of Region 15—the tip of California.

The headquarters, the Royal Inn at the Wharf, gives a commanding view of the water and Point Loma with its historical Lighthouse and yet is within walking distance of downtown San Diego. Nearby is famous Balboa Park—A Botanical wonderland of some 1400 acres encompassing beautiful Spanish-Moorish buildings that house numerous museums and galleries. Also we find the world's largest collection of wild animals on display at the Zoo plus the famed Children's Zoo with its nursery of baby animals. A few miles to the north on Mission Bay is the fabulous Sea World with its performing dolphins, whales and penguins. A few miles to the south, one can visit Old Mexico with its unique shopping, exciting jai-alai, bull fights, horse and greyhound racing.

Mountains, deserts, and seashores—camping, hunting, fishing, and hiking facilities—all in one great resort area that runs from the sea to the desert. Exciting San Diego offers much to see and do; whether your visit is just for the convention or for an extended stay. We welcome you to the 1975 American Iris Convention.

Truly San Diego is Excitement!

Hasta luego—be seeing you—Saludos Amigos!

WALTER & PENNY BUNKER

Co-Chairmen of Convention

*[Editor's Note—This may not reach you in time to help you decide to attend. It may serve to evoke memories (if you did) or suggest that it's time to plan ahead for Lansing in 1976.]*

## IT'S NOT TOO LATE FOR '76

Jill Copeland from Mattawan, Michigan reminds all hybridizers that it is still possible to get seedlings or introductions displayed at the 1976 Lansing, Michigan AIS Convention.

### ATTENTION TO ALL HYBRIDIZERS!

If you have not sent that special rhizome to the 1976 Michigan Convention, it's *not* too late!

Please send—1. Large blooming-size rhizomes

2. Up to 6 of a variety—so that two may be planted in each of three gardens.

3. Label them completely—especially bloom time.

4. TO:

Mrs. James Copeland

R. 1, M43

Wolf Lake Fish Hatchery

Mattawan, MI 49071

***In the Bicentennial Year—***  
**GET THE “SPIRIT OF 6 IN '76” . . . MICHIGAN**



# The Reblooming Iris Society: ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Raymond G. Smith

It was nearly a decade ago now that Edwin Rundlett and Lloyd Zurbrigg germinated the idea of a rebloomer iris society, so perhaps the time has arrived to review our beginnings. To supplement this review, and for members interested in written records, it seems appropriate to provide a fairly complete bibliography of articles about rebloomers.

In 1956 Edwin Rundlett accepted appointment as Division Chairman for reblooming robins of the American Iris Society and shortly thereafter was directing five national robins. Within the space of a half dozen years interest had increased to the point where membership was over a hundred with ten robins flying. By 1970 there were 127 members in 13 robins.

The need for a formal publication became apparent, and in 1961 Raymond Smith donated his first registered but unIntroduced rebloomer, POLAR FLAME, to the group to fund a semi-annual journal. The first issue under the title of the *Reblooming Iris Reporter* appeared in January, 1962 under the editorship of Rundlett and consisted of 14 pages. Enthusiasm along with the journal expanded *pari passus*, with the latter ultimately reaching 50 pages. The increased interest created the possibility of formal organization and the Reblooming Iris Society was formed and officially accepted as a section of AIS at the annual national convention in Denver in 1967. With Zurbrigg as first president and Rundlett as editor of the journal, membership rapidly expanded to above the 200 mark. The young organization quickly acquired all of the accoutrements of formal structure, including slide library and regional test gardens.

The *RIR* continued as the official publication of the group until September, 1971, when Rundlett resigned due to illness. Lloyd Zurbrigg accepted major editorial responsibility, and with modest change of format (slightly larger page size and minor name change) the *Reblooming Iris Recorder* began tri-annual publication with issue No. 1 in April 1972.

Progress was also being made with public display. In November, 1965 the San Diego-Imperial Counties Iris Society staged its first west coast fall rebloomer show, which became an annual event. Other officially sanctioned fall shows followed in other California cities, as well as in Ohio, Virginia, and New Jersey. A number of regional judging sessions were held by Region 6 in Indiana.

Individual honors followed close upon organizational progress. For his national contributions and specifically for his outstanding promotional work with all aspects of rebloomers for more than a quarter of a century, Edwin Rundlett was awarded the Distinguished

Service Medal by AIS in 1970. In 1972 the same award was bestowed upon the late Dr. G. Percy Brown for his unrelenting efforts spanning some forty years directed to hybridizing cold-climate rebloomers.

The advent of official shows brought official awards, of course. Queen of Show awards have been won by the varieties EARLY SNOW-BIRD (an offspring of POLAR FLAME that funded the *Reporter*), SUMMER GREEN SHADOWS, FALL FULFILLMENT, JOSEPH'S MANTLE, BRIGHT EYES, CAYENNE CAPERS, WINTER GOLD, RED POLISH, WESTERN HILLS, BONUS, SCHEHERAZADE, HELEN KELLER, RUTH'S LOVE, CHANT, and FALL GLORY.

Beginning in 1968 an annual reblooming iris symposium has been reported in the *RIR* along with a consumer report listing rebloom of varieties according to the grower's number of freeze free growing days. In 1971 the first symposium of median iris rebloom appeared in *RIR* with a listing of 19 sorts. And in 1972 the *RIR* was published jointly with Vol. 13, No. 4 of the *Medianite*, with the entire issue devoted to rebloomer medians.

The potential of the rebloomer iris has not escaped recognition outside of the United States. The May, 1971 *Newsletter* of the British Iris Society carried an article by M. R. North of Middlesex, England reporting interest by a group of irisarians and calling for the development of a rebloomer strain suited to the British climate. This call resulted in some 30-40 members banding together to exchange plants and compare experiences via a newsletter, *The Remontant Circle Bulletin*. By this means, and also from plants and seed acquired from Carol Jensen of Belvidere, Ill., the group has gradually assembled a collection of reliable performers for Great Britain.

Interest in rebloomers is now widespread, with memberships in 36 states, Canada, Japan and Britain and rebloom has been reported in France, Germany and Australia as well. It might be noted in passing that the annual International Competition in Florence, Italy provides for a rebloomer section.

The following is a fairly exhaustive list of publications concerning rebloomer irises. Only a few references have been omitted and these consist largely of single paragraphs in regional journals or individual items appearing in the Flight Lines section of the *BULLETIN*.

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Cliff Benson reports these recent contributions to AIS Funds:

#### **AIS Research Memberships**

Mr. Ira E. Wood, 37 Pine Court, New Providence, NJ 07974

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Wood, 37 Pine Court, New Providence, NJ 07974

#### **AIS Sustaining Memberships**

Mr. John C. Webster, Ladew Topiary—Box 58, Monkton, MD 21111

Mr. Jake H. Scharff, 4818 Normandy Road, Memphis, TN

A contribution of \$1,000 from Hubert A. Fischer in memory of his wife, Mrs. Hubert (Marie) A. Fischer.

## MEDIAN IRIS SOCIETY DISPLAY GARDENS

Get to know the new medians! They start your iris season early; they fit well here and there in the small garden, border, or rock garden; and they have that special charm that little things have. They are bloom-failure insurance for convention planners. There are now seventy MIS Display Gardens distributed throughout the country in every Region except Regions 7 and 10. Your RVP has the list of those in your Region. Visit the one nearest you a few weeks before TB season and get to know the new medians.

BETTY WOOD, *Display Garden Chairman*  
The Median Iris Society

## DIARY FROM 'DOWN UNDER'

Rosa B. Van Valkenburgh

Oct. 14—The clan gathered from all parts of the U.S. and one from Canada at the San Francisco Airport. Thirty-one AIS members left Qantas Airlines for Sydney, Australia. We knew many of the touring members and before the tour was over we would know all the group. After hours and hours of flying, eating every 2 or 3 hours, the 747 Jet stopped in Honolulu and Nandi in the Fiji Islands for about an hour. We had crossed the International Date Line and had already lost one day. Nearly all of the 400 passengers did walk around the airports and shops in the airport, but some slept through the flight.

Oct. 16—Early in the morning we saw the Sydney harbor. I'll never forget the brilliant blue of the sky, indigo blue of the water, the bright emerald green of the land and the red tile roofs of the houses as we landed. Going through customs for the first time was quite an event. The local Iris Group had a bus waiting to take us to the Shore Motel. While our rooms were being prepared, refreshments were served around the poolside. It was our first experience to have the waitress ask us if we wanted white or black coffee or tea. After a couple of hours sleep or rest a Welcome Reception and Dinner was held for all visiting irisarians and Australian members. Huge arrangements of iris decorated the party rooms. Graeme Grosvenor, President of the Sydney group, welcomed all visitors from Canada, England, New Zealand and the United States. Mr. Hubert Fischer gave the response from the AIS Tour Group. As our names were called each person was introduced and assigned to a table. Two from each country were represented at the various tables.

Oct. 17—Dressed in rain gear we visited Gordon Loveridge's garden. Spurias, arils, tall bearded iris were featured with the camellias, rhododendrons, roses, wisteria and alyssum. All the annuals seemed to be in full bloom. It seemed that the purple and white plicatas, such as ROCOCO and CHARMED CIRCLE bloom early in all hemispheres.



Beautiful rocks collected from all over Australia added to the semi-shaded garden of Len and Phyllis Davis. Ferns, tree ferns,—stag, elk horn, bird nest—to name a few of them. Orchids, camellias, azaleas, rhododendrons and, of course, iris also competed in this garden.



Bee Warburton and tall "friend" in Payens garden.

The garden of Bob Raabe featured Louisiana iris. The exotic plants, shrubs, vines and trees were all named. Many species iris are grown here but the Louisiana and spurias, especially MORNING-TIDE (spuria), stole the show.

It was a treat to meet Lucy and Paul Payens. Their garden was typically an English garden. Spurias, tall bearded, every kind of annual blooming like jewels in this lovely setting, and, of course, many azaleas, camellias and rhododendrons.

The newest garden, and perhaps one of the most beautiful, was that of Helen and Graeme Grosvenor and John Taylor, Helen's brother. They were camellia and rose enthusiasts before iris. I was particularly interested in the raised beds of iris. The rocks added so much, and all types of flowering border plants were included in the rock garden where the medians were in bloom. Roses as large as dinner plates were the background planting for the swimming pool. A lovely tea was held in this setting. All this and iris, too.

On our tour we had noted that most of the houses in Sydney had low fences with a beautiful, immaculate flower garden.

Oct. 18—Our city tour included many points of interest, including Argyle Place (Sydney's only village green), the Botanic Gardens, Lady McQuarie Chair and of course a conducted tour of the Sydney Opera House, a magnificent building. The afternoon was free for shopping, although our money was devalued from \$1 to 75 cents in Australian money.

Oct. 19—The Australian Iris Society, New South Wales Region,



held its annual show at St. John's Church Hall. The show was officially opened by Mr. Allen Johnson, President of the Australian Iris Society. He presented the awards from the stage. I noted the spurias, Louisianas, specie iris and, among the tall bearded and I remember seeing stalks of UTAH VALLEY, SAPPHIRE HILLS, LAUNCHING PAD, CHARMED CIRCLE, RETA FRY, NEW MOON and many others. The awards, as I noted, were different from those at shows in the U.S. Large cards told of the awards and ribbons with an iris printed on them denoted first, second and third place. Large banner-type ribbons, sometimes tri-colored, featured the top prizes in the horticulture sections. Another thing I noticed was the display of off-stalk blooms and this was judged.

Oct. 20, 21—[Two days of traveling and sight-seeing filled these two days.] Traveling the famous Hume Highway our bus driver gave an interesting history of each of the towns through which we passed. We passed the largest cement manufacturing plant in the Southern Hemisphere before we arrived at the Madorma Ranch. Everyone was very excited as we saw our very first kangaroo and wallaroo. After huge steaks and steaming cups of coffee, we watched Ron Cross throw a boomerang and later shear a 3-year-old ram in 3½ minutes.

Finally we arrived in Canberra. The Park Royal Motel was one of the nicest and everyone enjoyed dressing for a lovely dinner.

Oct. 22—Our tour began the next morning in the Canberra Botanic Gardens. I was intrigued by the many varieties of Banksia. Although it reminded me of the red Bottle Brush trees, the Banksias I saw were brown in color. One shrub I thought quite different and appealing in color was Boronia Megastoma, small rose-red bells with a fragrance of lemon. All the trees were beautiful in the gardens.

We stopped at the National Library of Australia, which cost 8 million dollars. We visited Parliament House, the Australian Mint, saw the Academy of Science building and saw the Australian and American War Memorials. This was a regular museum of all branches of the service. Lunch was served while cruising Lake Burley Griffin, named for an American architect who designed the city of Canberra. All lighting in the city was concealed, with the bridges being lit by lights concealed under the handrails. Buildings have lights under awnings. We also noted the residence of the Prime Minister of Australia. On the coat of arms is pictured an Emu and a Kangaroo. They were selected as a national symbol as neither animal can go backward, only forward. Australia wants progress.

We flew from Canberra, arriving at the Tullamarine Airport in Melbourne. After arriving we dressed for the Reception and dinner. The Embassy Room had large arrangements of iris and each table had two hostesses. They were to answer our questions or to aid us in any way during the Convention.

Oct. 23—Up bright and early and the buses were off to tour the



gardens. The first stop was the Guest Iris Garden at Como, South Yarra where Chris Van Rienduk was the gardener. Many of the tour group enjoyed talking to him. The Eupatorium, which was lavender in color, drew attention away from the guest iris. Beautiful grounds with azaleas, nemesia, rhododendrons, foxglove, phlox, candytuft, achium in the rock garden, and a large fountain in front of the old mansion. The iris were not blooming too well and I felt they should not be judged. Many border bearded and older TB's were blooming in the flower border.

[Editor's Note: Space will not allow the full treatment the writer has given each garden visited during this part of the tour. Some highlights have been excerpted here.] Speaking of the Tempo Two garden of Leslie and Barry Blyth she was impressed with how "these young people (were) so vitally interested in iris" and with a number of their seedlings and introductions. These included a new one IN DREAMS, a light apricot with lavender infusion and a ¼ inch edge of lavender, a number of medians and "two interesting aril dwarfs...

SAJETTA and PIRATE BIRD." In John Baldwin's garden, which was small but with many seedlings, she "particularly liked John's introduction of ALL SERENE and SATIN RIPPLES, which are pale cream in color."

"That evening, a program was held on judging standards and procedures in the various countries represented. Bill Gunther, Hubert Fischer represented the AIS. Jean Collins, Les Donnell and Rita Caldwell also gave talks. Ira and Betty Wood, using slides, presented an interesting program on Siberian iris hybridizing."

As the tour days continued several beautiful gardens were visited and some time was spent at the Sir Colin MacKenzie Wild Life Sanctuary in Healesville where many of the Australian favorites such as Koala bears, kangaroos, black swans, brush turkeys, lyre birds, cockatoes, dingoes were seen and photographed.



John Baldwin (Australia) and his own ALL SERENE.

The days from Oct. 26-29 were taken up with free time for



shopping; a side trip by air to Adelaide where Gilbert Cole's Iris Gardens, with over 1200 varieties in the planting were viewed; a return visit to the Guest Iris Garden at South Yarra and a visit to the Royal Botanic Gardens. On the 29th they "went back to the Town Hall for a sumptuous farewell luncheon. Rita Caldwell, Les Donnell, Alan Johnson and Margaret Zurbrigg spoke. A special surprise was announced by Les Donnell. We were to go to the square. Soon a tram pulled up, an Iris Banner on the front and took all the group on a final city tour of Melbourne, a wonderful climax for our Australian Iris Convention. All the Australians and New Zealanders were so friendly and we were treated royally in both countries. We left by plane across the Tasman Sea for Christchurch, New Zealand."

Oct. 30—A number of the gardens in the Christchurch area were visited. One was "the gardens of Mona Vale, a garden similar in purpose to the Presby Memorial Garden in the U.S., but smaller in size. Mr. C. S. Thomas donated \$2,000 to start this garden. It will be magnificent when finished, only in its second year of bloom this year. A large Lebanon cedar looks out over the rivers and huge rhododendrons, giant azaleas added to the 350 iris hybrids and species. Many iris were in bloom but DILLY DILLY in large clumps caught my eye." That evening "a program was held at the Canterbury Horticultural Society Hall and Mr. Ken Blakemore welcomed the visitors to Christchurch. Mrs. Dora Sparrow introduced Bee Warburton, Archie Owen and Margaret Zurbrigg who gave interesting talks. The hall had decorations of large arrangements on white pedestals."

Oct. 31—Mr. Gilpin, Director of Parks and Gardens, talked to us concerning the Ilam garden and the Botanic garden. The Ilam garden was formerly the home of Mr. Edgar Stead of rhododendron fame. It is located on the campus of the University of Canterbury. The city tour included Cathedral Square with its beautiful cathedral, traveled along the tree-lined Avon River and later along a scenic route on Summit Road which "floats along for miles." The plains with snowcapped Southern Alps on one side and on the other side the bays of Lyttleton Harbour, once an ancient volcano, now a flooded crater were viewed. "We were told that Christchurch took . . . gardening seriously. Not only homes and best-kept streets viewed for awards, but factory gardens also competed for the annual awards. Everyone enjoyed Christchurch as it was said to be the most English city outside of England. We flew to Rotorua around 3:30 P.M."

Nov. 1—New Zealand is a land of so much natural beauty that it is difficult to find it real, especially near the thermal region of Rotorua. We were taken on a guided tour of Whakarewa Model Maori Village. This is the area where we saw the boiling mud pools, and the geysers throwing the boiling water as high as 75 feet every minute. Boiling pools of water were used for cooking. I talked with a young Maori Housewife as she prepared her evening



meal—she had brought two knapsacks of vegetables. It only took about 12 minutes for cooking the greens. She said the vegetables did not “take on” the sulphur taste of the water. We noted that many of the Maoris had harnessed the thermal energy for cooking in their homes. We attended a Maori Concert, in which the dances and songs traced the early history of the Maori people. The music was very haunting, and it brought back memories of the late Molly Emms, who had given us a Maori concert when she toured the U.S. many years ago.

Nov. 2—En route to Tauranga from Rotorua was the most beautiful countryside that I saw in our entire trip. Green rolling hills, that seemed covered with emerald green “Astro-Turf,” were dotted with white sheep or dairy cattle. We were on our way to visit the Collinses of Tauranga. We arrived there for morning tea, which had been prepared by the local iris group. We were in a citrus belt and a table of fresh fruits was awaiting us also. I ate my first nasturtium sandwich and had tamarillo juice (tree tomato). In the citrus grove we picked the grapefruit off the trees for our breakfast the next morning. In the iris garden, which was planted in rows, Archie Owen enjoyed seeing her namesake.

We traveled to Auckland by bus and were hosted by the Kokich's at their home called “Flowerville,” where their flower garden descended in tiers down to a lake. We saw every variety of iris in bloom, all at the same time, plus cannas, fuschias, daylilies, cacti, and annuals. Sailboats on the lake added to the scenic view.

We were taken to the Auckland Waite Mata Harbour after lunch to view the city from the summit of Mt. Eden. We visited a Forestry Station and then saw Eden Gardens, a reclaimed quarry in an old volcanic crater. A beautiful waterfall 45 feet above the floor was added and hundreds of volunteers had made a compact garden where tree ferns, azaleas, conifers, trees, shrubs and rock gardens flourish. We felt we left many friends among the “Aussies” and the “Kiwis.”

Nov. 3—Flying to Tahiti we again crossed the International Date-line and had another November 3rd. That evening a Tahitian dinner and entertainment was held by the Travelodge. The dinner was cooked in an open pit over in the ground covered with leaves. We had the traditional raw fish marinated in fresh lime juice with coconut cream dressing ('twas delicious), poi, roast pig, etc. In colorful costumes the Tahitian dancers presented a program of singing and dancing. We were told that our waitresses at the Travelodge could dance better than the local dancers.

Nov. 4—A group went downtown, catching the open air pickup truck “taxi.” In downtown Papeete we walked through the famous roofed food market, seeing in the stalls all the exotic fruits and melons grown on the island. Right downtown in Papeete is the electric plant while another part of the city has the French Naval

Base. Pickup trucks line the square and native Tahitian and Canton-food can be bought and you can watch it being cooked on small braziers. The coconut milk was very sweet and delicious from a green coconut. We were taken to a typical home in Tahiti on the beach. The hibiscus and plumaria were growing all around the yard. The plumaria is creamy white and some are rose and are fragrant. They are used for leis. The sleeping quarters were separated by a porch, and were open, except for shutters that could be closed. It was quite a sight for us to see the dogs fishing in the ocean.

Gauguin's Museum was an open air museum, with open vistas looking out over the ocean. All the paintings were reproductions but many dioramas displayed Gauguin's work. A large sculptured tiki was between the buildings. In the gardens were over 100 varieties of hibiscus. Bamboo was larger than many trees.

It took 1½ hours by motor launch to go to the island of Moorea, where we ate in the Bali Hi Restaurant. We took a tour of the island, picked coffee beans, and saw Kapok trees that looked as if cotton balls had opened. We saw the mythical Bali Hi Mountains, visited a pineapple plantation and saw how pineapples were harvested. Moorea's few "night clubs" include the famed "One Chicken Inn," with earth floor. Flying back to Papeete in a DCH Twin Otter (a very small plane) took 11 minutes. In the open airport of Papeete, leis of shells were given us by our tour guides and more were bought at the market across the street from the airport. Everyone seemed to be wearing 2 or 3 leis when we departed. We flew back to Los Angeles by Air New Zealand. Bee Warburton was presented a birthday cake by the stewardesses on the plane.

It was a fabulous trip and one I'll always remember.

[Editor's Note—Thanks, Rosa Belle, for your excellent coverage of the tour, and for your permission to reprint it from the pages of your *Region 24 Newsletter*. All this and the pictures, too.]

## *Young Ideas Abroad*

Ann Dasch

Thirteen-year-old Debbie Beasley, an outstanding irisarian, recently agreed to share her impressions of an extraordinary trip. Space won't allow printing of her entire travelog, but the following excerpts will demonstrate her enthusiasm and humor.

"It took four trips to the photographer, and still my passport picture had a spot on the chin. (It was either that or the one with the blotch on the forehead.) We used the picture anyway, because I was going to Australia with the AIS tour group at the last minute and we didn't have any more time to waste on pictures."

Debbie accompanied her grandmother (Rosalie Figge) and described the last minute scramble, during which, "We rushed my



grandmother out to the car with her shoes and stockings in her hand." Enroute to the airport, they turned back for Rosalie's Leica. As Debbie stated, "You can't go on an iris tour without a camera. At least not if you are my grandmother."

The tour group collected in San Francisco. "In addition to Grandmother, I knew Mrs. Zurbrigg (our fearless leader), Mrs. Miller from Region 4 and Bee Warburton from when we lived in Region 1. Counting me, there were six of us from Region 4—more than from any other region."

In Sydney on Wednesday . . . "I ate with several of their youth members. It was nice to meet some people my age there. They have to wear uniforms to school."

"The next day we spent all day visiting gardens in the pouring rain. We didn't see many iris, but there were bird-of-paradise flowers, staghorn ferns, lemon trees, azaleas, papyrus, golden evergreen, raspberries and bananas. The only iris I remember are TEA APRON and EVER AND EVER. When we returned to the hotel, we lay down for a nap . . ." Due to good ole jet lag, this nap lasted until ". . . 4 in the morning, we both woke up and were hungry. We ate some crackers and cheese left over from the airplane, and then Grandmother cut an apple in half with a haircurler, and we ate that. I ate my half with a spoon, because I can't eat appleskins with braces on my teeth."

On Friday morning, Debbie enjoyed touring Sydney and describes the zoo zestfully. She was hoping to attend the opera, but ". . . Prince Charles was visiting Sydney too, and all the tickets were sold out."

The next day Debbie discovered that Australian iris shows differ from ours; ". . . single blooms were displayed in glass bottles instead of the whole stalk. What we call arrangements, they call 'decoratives.' The awards were huge rosettes about two feet long."

"Monday, on the way to Canberra, we visited the Madorama sheep ranch. We saw the dogs herd sheep, even sometimes running over their backs, sheep shearing, and had a barbeque lunch. I fed a kangaroo that was hopping around loose. A lady at the ranch told us to feed him Kleenex, so I did."

Debbie's travelog described Tuesday's tours of Canberra and, on Wednesday, a seminar on garden judging. "Thursday morning we visited three gardens and I took pictures of ECHO I, SKY DIVA, MULBERRY WINE, ROYAL GOLD, CELESTIAL GLORY, ALAN FESTIVAL, *I. Ixia* and a Pacific Coast iris."

At the MacKenzie Wildlife Sanctuary, she "petted the back of an emu. It kept moving away and made a croaking noise deep in its throat. I tried feeding it Kleenex, but it didn't like it. We saw a lyre bird with its tail down, running in circles scratching in the dirt. There were more kangaroos with joeys, an echidna (spiny anteater), a dingo, a tree kangaroo, cockatoos, and a platypus. The platypus was shy and hid under a tree limb underwater in the platy-

pussary. Bee hid outside so he couldn't see her and after everyone left, he came out and swam around."

On Friday, Debbie was impressed with a plicata seedling hybridized by Alan Johnson. "There was also a beautiful mother-in-law's chair cactus. I took pictures of CLIFFS OF DOVER, DANCER'S VEIL, MARTEL, JOLIE, REGAL RHYTHM and BUTTERFLY BOY."

Sunday's agenda included a tour of Melbourne (with a "neat gem cutting exhibit") and a flower show. "They had a fuschia section, again displayed as single flowers, and various Australian plants in addition to iris. The stage was arranged with artificial grass and potted trees and shrubs and plants as though it were a yard."

Also on Sunday, ". . . we flew to Adelaide, and at the Cole garden, I took pictures of SEPTEMBER SONG, JADE, DONNA SHOEN, BUTTERED POPCORN and JILBY. The Coles had the center of their driveway planted with yellow poppies, but they don't have a car."

Debbie devoted the next morning to homework that she had brought along, and went to Phillips Island in the afternoon. Enroute, she noted foot-tall Fairy Penguins who were so ". . . fat they can't walk very well and have to sort of swim, paddling themselves with their flippers after they fall over." On Tuesday, Debbie was delighted that, "We rode a chartered tram (trolley car) which had a poster on the front advertising the iris show."

Later that week, Debbie was intrigued with the tours of Rotorura's hot springs, Rainbow Springs, ". . . where the fish ate peanut butter . . ." and Maori cooking and dancing demonstrations.

"Saturday morning we boarded the bus for Tauranga. I toured the gardens with Grant Iles, a New Zealand Junior irisarian. He hybridizes Siberians. We were given a booklet in memory of New Zealander Jean Stevens who hybridized PINNACLE, MOONLIGHT SONATA and FOAMING SEAS."

After several other tours and side trips, the group flew toward home. "When I got back to school, I had to make a report to each class, including an illustrated slide lecture in science of the plants and animals that I saw and took pictures of. In spite of that, I'm glad my grandmother took me. We met a lot of nice people, Australians, New Zealanders and Americans on the tour, and I will always remember them and the things and places I saw."

Through the eyes of a child . . . ? What a Youth-view!

## The New Zealand Iris Society Convention

BETTY WOOD

The New Zealand Iris Society Convention was held in Alexandra in the Central Otago region of the South Island from November 15th to 18th, 1974. Since it was not attended by the tour group traveling with Margaret Zurbrigg, we thought an additional report might be of interest.



As we drove into Alexandra on the first-class blacktop road from the north, we were greeted by long broad beds of tall bearded irises, with hundreds of flowers in full bloom. Planted beside the road, they seemed to say, "Welcome to Alexandra! The convention is right on target for peak bloom."

Alexandra is not a big town. The bumper crop of convention visitors (170—a record) filled its various hotels and motels, all of which were within easy walking distance of each other. All of the indoor functions were held in the Community Hall in the center of town, a fine building where the large hall and stage adjoined a kitchen from which an endless supply of delicious refreshments was produced.

The opening sherry-and-cheese get-together on the first evening was high-lighted by speeches of welcome from the Deputy Mayor and from Ken Blakemore, president of the N.Z.I.S. The New Zealanders had graciously invited me to "officially open" the convention. In Australia and New Zealand it is the custom to have someone give a very short talk and declare the convention (or show, or whatever) "officially open." This gave me the opportunity to bring them greetings from the American Iris Society and to point out the fortunate state of our planet with respect to the sun, which allows irisarians from the United States to visit southern hemisphere gardens when their own are dormant—and vice versa. I felt especially honored to have been invited to open this particular convention because it was their 25th Jubilee year. Following a slide program we had "supper" which, in New Zealand, means tea and cookies at 10 p.m.

There were three days of garden visits, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. This part of New Zealand has very little rainfall. The splendid chain of snow-capped mountains that runs the length of the South Island, providing spectacular scenery, extracts the moisture from the westerly winds that come to New Zealand across the Tasman Sea. Therefore the air east of the mountains is dry. But the streams from the mountains provide water for irrigation and the Central Otago people use it to good advantage, growing irises and many other beautiful plants magnificently. Everywhere the iris foliage was perfectly clean and the plants were vigorously healthy.

As in Australia, we were struck by the variety of irises grown. In Madge and Max Snow's garden, for example, the standard dwarf iris ZING grew between a floriferous clump of Pacific Coast hybrids and a regelia iris. These were in a new long rock garden that Max had built especially for the occasion. It was quite separate from their established iris plantings, which included such irises as CRYSTAL BLUE, DEEP SPACE, and LATIN LOVER.

The Snows' garden is set like a gem in the midst of "Morven Hills," their sheep "station" (ranch) that spreads across the semi-arid hills for many thousands of acres, with 14,000 sheep and 600

head of cattle. Other stations visited were the Lucases' "Bendigo," where roses vied with the irises for attention, and the Gibsons' lovely "Malvern Downs."

In Maryed Urquhart's nursery garden the many interesting plants available for sale distracted attention from the irises. After that stop, the bus resembled a green house—or "glass house," as they say in Australia and New Zealand.

One of the most beautiful regions in New Zealand is in the vicinity of Queenstown, where the mountains surround Lake Wakatipu and Lake Hayes. I was delighted to see a little bed of standard dwarfs in the steep Craig garden on the shores of Lake Hayes. The Preston garden nearby, though exhibiting few irises, was one of the most beautifully landscaped gardens visited. Again we were struck by the contrast between the abundant beauty of the cultivated plants and the barren countryside which these people had transformed so completely within the boundaries of their garden.

We were fortunate in having as a bus captain Mrs. G. McArthur who has lived all her life in Alexandra and could tell us of the gold-rush boom and the lean years, with stories attached to the houses and places we passed. Her city garden was abundantly planted with all sorts of plants, including many irises which spilled over the low garden wall, to grow beside the street.

The speaker at the Jubilee Banquet was our own Clarke Cosgrove and, as usual, we were proud of him. Following the banquet everyone stood in a circle, with clasped hands, and sang Auld Lang Syne. Then they placed the four Americans (Clarke Cosgrove, Hubert Fischer, and the Woods) in the center of the circle, with Madge Snow, Chairman of the Convention, and Max, her hard-working, handsome husband, and everyone sang "Now is the time to say good-bye." It was a warmly sentimental closing to a fine convention.

## **Announcements**

### **September 26-28 (Ohio): Mini Reblooming Convention**

The Miami Valley Iris Society will host the fall 1975 Region 6 meeting by holding a Mini Reblooming Convention. All AIS members interested in reblooming irises are cordially invited to attend. Details will appear in later BULLETINS. All members in Region 6 and those in the AIS Reblooming Section will receive a special mailing that will give more particulars.

### **Species Iris Seed Exchange List**

The 1974 Species Iris Exchange List still is available from Mrs. J. A. Witt, 16516 25th NE, Seattle, Washington 98155. To get your copy, send her a large-sized self-addressed and stamped envelope. This is the most comprehensive list the exchange has assembled in its eight years of operation. Included are 350 choices which represent seeds of 75 species and hybrids in all sections of the genus *Iris*; 45 donors from around the world have contributed the seeds.





SOME 'SHOTS' FROM 'DOWN UNDER'  
*Top*—The AIS Tour Group, under direction of Margaret Zurbrigg, assembles at Tauranga, New Zealand. (Margaret stands at extreme left.) *Middle left*—Rita Caldwell and Les Donnell, Co-Chairmen for the Australian Convention. *Middle right*—Archie Owen (middle) with Jean and Hec Collins view ARCHIE OWEN (Spuria). *Lower right*—"Take the tram to the Iris Show."







Upper left—Bill Gunther contemplates a “what-is-it?” specimen. Upper right—Debbie Beasley and friend (Be sure to read Debbie’s observations on the tour found elsewhere in this issue). Lower left—Ira and Betty Wood chat with Chris VanRienduk, gardener at the Guest Iris Garden at Como, South Yarra. Lower right—Hubert Fischer and Emilie Varnumm seeing their first kangaroo.







The Preston Garden (New Zealand)

## INVITATION TO NEW ZEALAND

From Isabel Simpson, Secretary of the Hawkes Bay Group of the New Zealand Iris Society, comes the following invitation:

"The 1975 New Zealand Iris Society Convention is to be in Hawkes Bay, centered on Hastings and Napier, twin cities of the fertile Heretaunga plains—the fruit bowl of New Zealand. If any of your members plan to visit New Zealand this year they might like to arrange their visit to include this event.

The Convention commences on the evening of October 31st and includes garden visits, visits to the places of scenic or historical interest, and meetings of the N. Z. Iris Society, including talks and slides in the evenings until November 4th. This is the first Iris Convention to be held in Hawkes Bay and we feel we have much of interest to show visitors.

For further details and more detailed information write to:

Mrs. C. J. Cotton

R. D. 2

Hastings, H.B.

New Zealand

Best wishes for a successful and enjoyable iris year."

# ANTIQUES, ANYONE?

LEDA CHRISTLIEB

"There came Iris in her cloak of many colors, trailing across the sky in a rainbow curve"—(Ovid's "Ceyx and Alcyone").

"So down from heaven fair Iris flies

On saffron wings impearled with dew,

That flash against the sunlit skies

A thousand variegated hues." (Aeneid. Covington's trans.)

In mythology, Iris was the messenger of the gods and of good tidings, and the colors of the girdle of Iris, the rainbow, are the symbol of regeneration, which is the covenant between God and man. In Egypt, the robe of Isis, goddess of fertility and wife of Osiris, sparkles with all colors, and with all the hues which shine in nature.

Who can put a date to the goddess of mythology? We don't know if the story originated 5,000 B.C. or on the isle of Crete, where gold, silver and copper were being worked—or in Egypt, where the art of writing was learned. It was on the isle of Crete where the Palace of Knossos was built (1600-1500 B.C.) which had a painted relief of a priest-king and what looks like Irises but are called lilies.

The Egyptian king Thotmes III (I bloom the brown iris which bears his name) copied Persian gardens for Egypt and irises appear on a bas-relief of his tomb, 1500 B.C. Because the Iris was a sign of "everlasting life," the flower was often painted on the walls of the ancient tombs of the Egyptian kings, and planted in the cemeteries of the Nomadic tribes. It was the wanderings of these tribes that carried irises throughout the Mediterranean and up into Central Europe.

The baby Moses was put into a waterproofed basket and laid in the flags by the river's brink, where he was rescued by the Pharaoh's daughter. Lilies, flags and irises—all one and the same? We think so.

Down through history, the Iris is recorded in works of Art.

In 502 A.D., Clovis, King of the Salian Franks, proclaimed the Iris the symbol for France—the Fleur de Lis, flower of light. It was the flags growing in the shallow bend of a river that told him the depth of the river was shallow enough to ford, and allowed him to escape from a more powerful, charging army. Gratitude for what was probably *I. pseudacorus*, the yellow flag of Europe, inspired him to use it for his crest. It was used by all later kings of France. The lilies which Jeanne d'Arc embroidered on her banner were fleurs de lis, or Irises. Probably the banner was named flag in commemoration of the bright flower atop a stalk which could be seen from afar.

In 1272, the city of Florence, Italy, adopted the lily as its emblem and to avoid error, stated it would be the lily as represented by the fleur de lis. Their coins, florins, carried the design.

The American Indians used Irises, calling them Tall Flags, or Pond Lilies. These were probably *I. versicolor*. Blossoms were dried for later use, possibly as medicine. Iris rhizomes have been made into orris root for face powder. Dried and peeled, rhizomes have been used as babies' teething rings. Foliage of Wild Irises was used by the Indians for snares, mats and sandals. Painted strips of iris fiber hung from ceremonial dance headdresses.



The Iris was known as the "Sword Lily" and used by early artists to symbolize motherhood, fruitfulness and light, so it was early associated with the Virgin Mary. A book of Christmas carols, written in script, presumably about 1426, ends: "Synge we alle for tyme it is, Mary hath born the flowr delice." The "flowr delice" is the fleur de lis used as a name for the child Jesus.

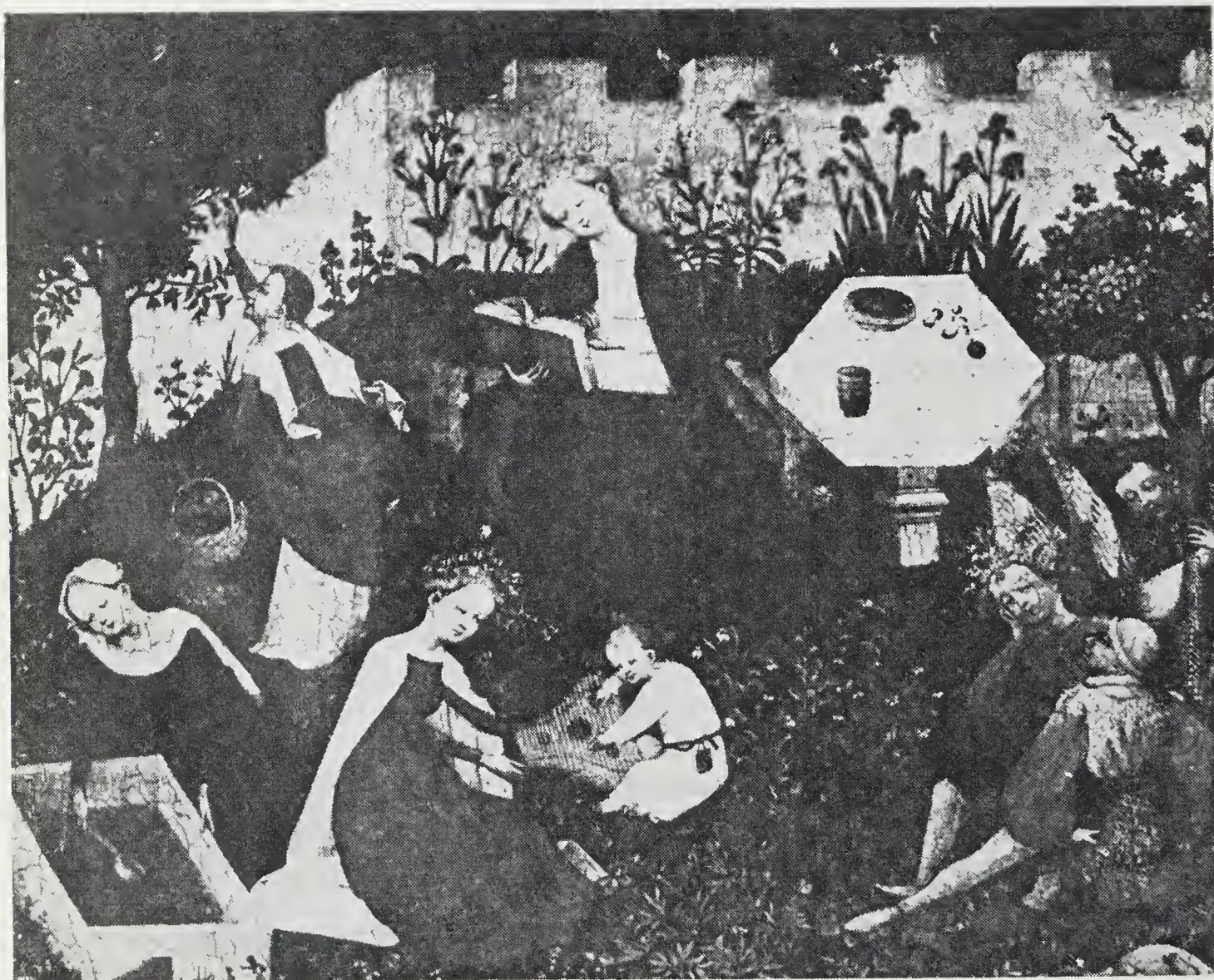
A fifteenth century painting "Little Paradise" by von Tieffenthal shows a garden bordered with a cream-gray rock wall, and displayed against the far wall, violet colored irises looking wonderfully modern with flaring falls.

"Baptism of Jesus in the River Jordan" painted by an unknown artist of St. Severin in the early 16th century shows Irises in natural form growing on a river bank.

The Dean of Westminster wore a cope (a long ecclesiastical vestment) of red velvet embroidered in gold thread with lilies and Iris, while fans of Iris leaves decorate the wide hems. The cope was made for the coronation of Charles II of England in 1660. It is still being worn on occasion.

The book, *English Domestic Needlework*, shows a pillow of the early 18th century, rich and bright with a bowl of roses and Dutch or English Irises done in long-and-short stitch.

A bed coverlet (quilt) of the same period has baskets of flowers with a sunflower in the center and several pseudacorus or other species Irises.



"Little Paradise," fifteenth-century painting by von Teffenthal



Mirrors were quite precious in those days, and covered with embroidered cloth when not in use. One in the collection of Lady Richmond has a large TB-type iris, plant and bud along the left side.

Queen Henrietta Marie of England was the first importer of Iris into England and procured the red-purple Persian Iris and the blue and gold Hungarian for her garden.

Irises have always been associated with royalty and the rich. Early kings had the most varied gardens, and the lovely Aril Iris graced their royal gardens. Long before the days of printed cloth, royal garments were embroidered with colorful flowers. Embroidering was a noble profession, and works of art were often signed with the maker's name.

When a garden of antique irises was forced by progress to be moved in 1971, I volunteered to grow them. I was filling a second garden with Irises and had plenty of room. I have long been curious about these early Irises in our modern Iris history. Most of them bloomed in 1973 and it was fun becoming acquainted with them.

Can you imagine an Iris garden without a white Iris? That was the case in not-so-long-ago history. Finally, FLORENTINA and albicans were found and grown for some time. Imagine the news that seedlings bloomed wonderfully different from parent plant!

The first white irises hybridized were named MARY MINELLE and INNOCENZA, attributed to the french M. Lemon in 1854. Some say he planted only chance pods and did not cross Irises. I do not have the first named, but was surprised by the whiteness and good substance of INNOCENZA. A few violet veins at the haft are all that keep it from being pure white.

It was thirty years before two more whites were introduced to the public.

In 1913, KASHMIR WHITE (Foster, England) came along. This had a larger flower in pure white and is in the parentage of many Irises today. It had the fault of being tender in cold areas.

This was not the most antique of the Irises. AUREA was collected by Jacques of France, in 1830 from the wilds. It bloomed a medium yellow self, small of flower, narrow of parts, about what one would expect in an Iris of that era.

DALMATICA, another tender one, has not yet bloomed in my garden. It was collected before 1600 and was unsurpassed for many years as a pale blue. Others thought it the same as PALLIDA DALMATICA and an iris registered PRINCESS BEATRICE. I wanted to compare them, but, though planted in different parts of the garden, neither bloomed.

AMAS, a Germanica collected by Foster in Amasia in 1885 had small delicate violet blossoms. KOCHII, collected by Kerner before 1887 bloomed DRV with white beard. I've seen this many times under other names.

It was interesting to bloom other Irises introduced by Sir Michael Foster, such as CATERINA, 1909, PBV, CRUSADER, 1913, BV; BLUE BOY, 1913, FBV early and short; SHIRAZ; VIOLA; and CHARLES DARWIN. Did you know that Frank Foster, California hybridizer of AGE OF AQUARIUS (the wide of parts pale blue performing so beautifully at Philadelphia), is following in his ancestor's shoes?

Other irises attributed to Lemon were CELESTE, 1855, PBV tall with



small blooms; JACQUESIANA, 1840, tan standards with gold base, velvety RV falls that are nearly black, 30"; OTHELLO, 1848, LBV standards, DV falls rimmed lighter, white beard tipped bright yellow.

Barr, England, introduced ALBERT VICTOR in 1885, PV and sweetly fragrant; ARNOLS, 1874, tannish-violet standards, DRV velvet falls and small blooms.

One of the first American hybridizers, Bertrand Farr, gave me JUNIATA, 1909, MBV from pallida, fragrant; MONTEZUMA, 1909, petite blooms with yellow-tan standards, white falls, plicata marked with brown; POWHATAN, 1913, small blooms, medium to deep violet self, flaring falls very smoothly colored except for a few white reticulations at the haft. ANNA FARR, 1913, white plicata, delicately marked pale blue, very pretty; QUAKER LADY, 1909, buff/violet; SEMINOLE, 1920, did not bloom. It is of interest to me that Mr. Farr named an iris LEDA (another name from mythology). A pinkish plicata, it was placed on the infamous "Black List" and presumably lost forever.

Of special interest were the introductions of W. R. Dykes, England. SAPPID, 1922, (or Sapphire) was thought at the time of introduction to be quite blue. I looked long and hard at this cute, 24" beauty, realizing how far our hybridizers had brought us! HARMONY, 1923, had medium sized blooms with a narrow haft in deep rosy violet, with a blue beard, a pretty flower; APHRODITE, 1922, showed they were working for a pink iris without the violet influence. This was quite late, a pale violet-pink self, very sweetly fragrant, definitely a step ahead from QUEEN OF MAY, Salter, ante 1859, Grandma's pink iris with much violet influence! GUDRUN, 1930, I have had for years, short, large blossoms, white. I do not have the famous "first" yellow, W. R. DYKES.

Bliss, England, gave us several nice ones: CITRONELLA, 1922, one of the tries for yellow self; LADY BYNG, 1922, a try for pink; PHYLLIS BLISS, 1919, another try for pink; SUSAN BLISS, 1922, tall, small blooms but really rosy colored; TOM TIT, 1919, royal blue and the cutest Intermediate just glowing with color!

This must have been a time of great Iris hybridizing, for Cayeux, of France, gave us the sensational THAIS of SNOW FLURRY parentage; DEPUTE NOMBLOT, DON JUAN, FASCINATION, HORACE VERNET, MME HENRI CAYEUX, NUMA ROUMESTAN, SENSATION and MARQUISETTE, another try for pink.

Millet, of France, gave us CORRIDA a nice LB Intermediate; GERMAINE PERTHUIS, an electric violet; MARY SENNI, YVONNE PELLETIER and SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU.

Other hybrids of a later date were introduced by such familiar names as Mohr-Mitchell, Sass Brothers, Williamson, Loomis and others.

I hope to keep this collection of antique Irises to preserve them for posterity. They should be kept for hybridizers who study parentages. Come spring, take a swing by the SE corner of Kansas to see these antique Irises blooming beside Otter Creek!

***In the Bicentennial Year—***

**GET THE "SPIRIT OF 6 IN '76" . . . MICHIGAN**

# WE NEED A 'BLUE-VIOLET' COLOR CLASS

ALBERT F. DEGROAT

**"Roses are red, violets are *blue*?"**

Of course this famous old line is slightly misquoted in this form. It is usually not phrased as a question. Of course our ancestors who passed along to us this catchy little line did not have the advantage of our present-day knowledge of the psychology of color. So why not refer to violets (or even Grandmother's 'flags') as blue? It is a primary color and, as such, probably becomes the broader category into which to classify flower shades, paints, and the like.

But stop for a moment and think how many truly *blue* iris you can name. Most of the 'blue' favorites down to the present time appeared anything but spectrum blue. Consider just a few of the old favorites which come to mind—LADY ILSE, JANE PHILLIPS, SYLVIA MURRAY, CHIVALRY, SIERRA SKIES, PACIFIC PANORAMA. Each of these is not a 'true blue', but more truly a *blue-violet*.

In fact it's almost surprising that Blue-Violet (or possibly Violet-Blue) did not prevail as the predominant color classification for both garden and show purposes. Perhaps the same "wishful thinking" that underlies our classification of Reds (which aren't yet), Greens (which are only 'approaches') and of the earlier Pinks (which were orange blends) was also operating in the case of the 'Blues'. But let's look further at what the writer has in mind.

One of the best prototypes for a "distinct" color class of Blue-Violet (at least in the lighter shades) could be the superb old wisteria blue, CLOUDCASTLE. This huge, strong cultivar was the parent of HELEN MCGREGOR (Dykes '49) and of VIOLET HARMONY (Dykes in 1957). The genealogy of the former traces through BLUE-BIRD BLUE, itself the parent of a number of fine iris, including GALILEE. Probably breeding efforts using 'violet-blue' parents were consciously an attempt to "filter out" the violet influence, aiming at a more "spectrum" hue. We all sense how difficult a task this is when we attempt to obtain true color photos of even today's blues [or when we show them under artificial light]. The violet influence apparently has not been entirely "filtered out" in even the truest blue we have today.

The question arises—"Is the need great enough for a separate, distinct class to actually be designated "Blue-Violet" (or BV)?" We shall strike for the affirmative on this, but only for the purpose of fairer judging in the garden or on the show bench. HELEN MCGREGOR (bless her!) and her progeny as well as other early stalwarts, as

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\*'True blue' actually refers to a loyal Presbyterian, as blue was the color chosen by the Scotch Covenanters of the 1600's as their emblem in opposition to the royal red.



mentioned above, will always be sentimentally "blue" in our book. [And what is more sentimental than "blue," especially if you're a male chauvinist!] But at the present time there are too many excellent iris which are neither as violet as SAN LEANDRO, but by the same token they are not BABBLING BROOKS or SAPPHIRE HILLS. Surely a compromise would be fair for these 'in-betweens.'

How shall we define such a separate color class? Despite the confusion over nomenclature introduced into the world of color by paint manufacturers, horticulturists and the like, it is still helpful to review the many and diverse names which have been applied to the same objective hue. A few labels which have been commonly used over the years and which fall in the color range being considered are ones such as: Salvia blue, smalt blue, ultramarine, lavender blue, Wisteria blue, Cornflower blue, Campanula blue, hyacinth and even Bluebird Blue. You probably can think of at least one iris that carried each of these descriptions when they were introduced. As already mentioned, Cloudcastle was referred to as 'wisteria blue.' BLUE RHYTHM was proudly a cornflower shade while Bluebird Blue carried its own description. Turning to deeper shadings, many of us in Region 2 recall wrestling with the problem of how to describe Bert Porreca's BRAVE BANNER. The current AIS Color Classification describes it as BV and this would seem to be an apt analysis.

You may well ask, "Isn't this very much like 'beating a dead horse'?" It might seem that purification of blood lines has largely relegated the BV lines to the realm of 'nostalgia.' Not so! BLUE JUANITA (Thomas '72), an offspring of Cliff Benson's SKYWATCH (Dykes Medal in 1970), is a 'hyacinth blue.' Schreiner's STARINA ('74), also a SKYWATCH "baby," looks like a comer in this class. Opal Brown's DISCOVERY BAY (1970) and BUBBLING SPRING ('71); SOFT MUSIC (D. Palmer '71); Goodrich's SPRING MOOD ('71) are representative of the lighter BV shadings being produced.

In the FVB (somehow it generally becomes 'violet blue' at this intensity) we find Gaulter's TIBURON ('71) BLUE CHARMER (Rudolph '72), and TIPPERARY (Hamblen '71). Even darker tones are present in NOBLEMAN (Babson '70), Pickard's LONG BLUE LINE ('71), and VIRGINIA SQUIRE (Gaulter '71). NAVY STRUT (Schreiner '72) is a "marine violet-blue." In fact there are probably very few 'Dark Blues' without some violet influence in their makeup.

Why do I prefer the designation BV over VB? Obviously there must be a reason for the use of both designations. The logic seems to be that a hue more toward the violet end of the spectrum will become BV ("seen more as violet") and VB ("seen more as blue"). However the usual label for this portion of the 'color wheel' and we have already accepted Red-Violet (RV) in our color schema. My suggestion would be to agree on Blue-Violet as the category, but include in the class varieties which are best described as VB or BV.

At any rate this is merely meant to be a plea for giving "equal time" [giving fair recognition] to a designation which is there on paper and probably in the eye of the beholder, but which has never been officially sanctioned.

When the AIS Color Classification is next revised I hope it will contain ten (rather than the present nine) color headings and that the "added starter" will be BV (for Blue-Violet). If I have merely raised a question in your mind about this the purpose of the article will have been served. Hurray for the *flag* (of Blue-Violet), boys!

[Guest Editor's Note—This brief article was the most recent in a continuing 'Color Symposium' series in the *ESIS Newsletter*. This was from the Fall 1974 issue and the permission of the writer was easy to obtain.]

## A Progress Report on Control of Iris Leaf Spot

ROBERT D. RAABE, JOSEPH H. HURLIMANN AND DELBERT S. FARNHAM

Iris leaf spot, resulting from infection by the fungus *Didymellina macrospora* Kleb. [*Heterosporium iridis* (Fautr. & Roum.) Jacques] is a common disease found on many iris species. On occasion, the disease may be quite severe, resulting in drying and eventually death of the older foliage. In California, the disease is most damaging during the rainy season and therefore is most important during the winter and early spring months.

To determine if control could be obtained with fungicides, an experiment was started on mixed varieties of bearded iris (*Iris germanica* L. plus other possible species) at Santa Cruz, California. The fungus was well established on the plants at the time of the first spraying, April 24. The plants were sprayed again on May 17, and the results were recorded on July 10. The materials and concentrations used and the results are given in Table 1.

Even though the experiment was started late and the materials sprayed only twice, all of the materials gave control when compared with the untreated check. The results are somewhat comparable with results published in Illinois (1) in which benomyl gave the best control. In that experiment, it was used at a much higher rate.

Additional trials will be started this year.

Literature cited

1. Forsberg, J. L. 1971. Iris leaf spot. American Phytopathological Society Fungicide and Nematicide Tests, Vol. 27:124 (No. 235).



Table 1. Control of iris leaf spot with fungicides.

Treatment	Concentration/ per gal	Equivalent concentration	Approximate number of leaf spots per plant <sup>1</sup>
triforine <sup>2</sup> +	2.8 ml	½ tsp	5
Sunspray 7E	10 ml	2 tsp	
chlorothalonil <sup>3</sup>	10 ml	2 tsp	10
benomyl <sup>4</sup>	.76 gm	½ tsp	10.5
anilazine <sup>5</sup>	4.5 gm	2 tsp	10.5
thiophanate-methyl <sup>6</sup>	1.52 gm	1 tsp	13
benomyl <sup>4</sup> +	.76 gm	½ tsp	13.5
Sunspray 7E	10 ml	2 tsp	13.5
chlorothalonil (w.p.) <sup>7</sup>	9 gm	4 tsp	16
TC 905 <sup>8</sup>	19 ml	4 tsp	17.5
dodine <sup>9</sup>	6.75 gm	2½ tsp	26
untreated check			35

<sup>1</sup> Based on an average of two trial rows, approximately 15 plants per row.

<sup>2</sup>= Funginex® 20%.

<sup>3</sup>= Daconil Flowable 2.88# active ingredient per gallon.

<sup>4</sup>= Benlate® 50%.

<sup>5</sup>= Dyrene® 50%.

<sup>6</sup>= Topsin M® 50%.

<sup>7</sup>= Daconil (wetttable powder) 75%.

<sup>8</sup>= experimental compound, Tennessee Corp., containing copper salts of fatty and rosin acids. Copper = 4% as metallic.

<sup>9</sup>= Cyprex® 65%.

# JAPAN IN JUNE

HELEN CARNEY

If you are planning to travel to Japan you might think of visiting the iris gardens. When I go back to Japan it will be in the middle of June to see the marvelous irises in the beautiful Iris Garden of the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo. I will get there at eight o'clock in the morning when the gardens are opened. This is because many, many Japanese rightly come to view these lovely flowers and the wide walks are crowded all day long. It is a pilgrimage for these lovers of beauty.

When I was there I also visited the Kyoto Botanical Garden and the gardens of the Heian and Umenomiya Shrines. Mr. Akira Horinaka, Director of the Japan Iris Society, was the gracious host, explaining the gardens and the blooms.

I found it impossible to pick out a favorite. Color combinations and flower shapes were of infinite variety. All reminded me of the beautiful Japanese prints and embroideries.

In the gardens the bridges and the viewing stations are placed so that one looks down on the flowers. When you come back to your tall bearded iris garden, you have a new appreciation of their beauty too.

# MORE AWARDS FOR MEDIANS

BETTY WOOD

How do you get more awards for medians? Let's take a specific example: the HM award for SDBs. The HM award is especially important because it is the prerequisite for all other awards. We have the data for the year 1973, furnished to us by Melba Hamblen. In that year 108 SDBs were eligible for the HM (that is, they had been introduced during the period 1968-1972). Each judge was allowed to choose three for his HM votes and it took 15 votes to "elect" an iris for the HM award.

## **Should judges be allowed to choose more than three?\***

Judges voting HM awards for TBs were allowed to choose 15 from a list of 710. How does this compare? Three out of 108 means one in 36, whereas 15 out of 710 means one in 42. So the SDBs are favored in this respect.

## **Should the number of votes required for "election" be reduced?**

For the TBs 25 are required, whereas only 15 are required for the SDB to get an HM. So the SDBs are favored in this respect.

## **Should the irises be kept on the eligibility list longer?**

Four years on the eligibility list is the limit for all types of irises. None is favored over the others.

## **Maybe we need more judges voting for SDBs.**

In 1973 681 judges voted for TB HMs, whereas only 320 judges voted for SDB HMs. The 681 judges were allowed 15 votes each, to cast for TB HMs, making a total of 10,215 votes to spread among the 710 irises on the eligibility list—an average of 14 votes per iris. The 320 judges voting for SDB HMs had three votes each to cast, making a total of 960 votes to spread among the 108 irises on the list—an average of 9 votes per iris. If the votes were spread perfectly evenly, each SDB would get  $9/15$  or exactly 0.60 of the number of votes necessary for "election," whereas each TB would get  $14/25$  or 0.56 of the number of votes necessary for "election," a little less per iris than the allotment for SDBs. Again the SDBs are slightly favored.

So with everything in favor of more HMs for SDBs, how many received this honor? Thirteen. That's thirteen from a list of 108 or one in every 8.3, whereas, from the TB list of 710, 94 were chosen, or one in every 7.5. The TBs did a little better than the SDBs. Why was this so?

There are three possibilities. (1) The thirteen irises elected were really conspicuously better than the rest, so the 960 available votes were nearly all given to these thirteen. If this is so, then all is as

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\* This number has now been increased to four, by vote of the AIS Board of Directors, AIS BULLETIN, January, 1975, p. 78. (Item 2 of the Cosgrove report.) Note also the increased eligibility for the Dykes medal (item 6 of the Cosgrove report).



it should be. (2) The votes were so spread out that only thirteen irises managed to scrape through to the required 15 votes. The cause of the spreading could be either that the 108 irises on the list were really similar in merit (which seems unlikely) or that each judge only knew a few of the irises on the list and there wasn't much overlap among these. (3) Finally, we do not know whether each of the 320 judges voting for SDB HMs used all three of his allowed votes. If not, then the total number of available votes might be considerably less than 960.

**What's to be done?**

So what can we do to increase the HM awards for SDBs? The system is giving them more than an even break. What may be needed is to have the SDBs better known by a large number of judges. Either more people who know SDBs should become judges or the existing judges should get more opportunities to become familiar with the SDBs. The key to success is distribution, either to our widespread MIS Display Gardens or to your friends throughout the country or both. If you want to play this numbers game yourself with other medians or with the AM awards, the numbers are available in the following table.

For the year 1973:

**Honorable Mention (HM)**

Type	No. on list	No. judge could vote for	Same expressed as 1 in X	Votes required to "elect"	No. of judges voting	No. of HMs awarded	% of eligibles receiving award
TB	710	15	1 in 47	25	681	94	13%
BB	58	3	1 in 19	15	291	18	31%
IB	57	3	1 in 19	15	345	15	26%
SDB	108	3	1 in 36	15	320	13	12%
MTB (W-W)	11	3	1 in 4	10	157	11	100%

**Award of Merit (AM)**

Type	No. on list	No. judge could vote for	Same expressed as 1 in X	Votes required to "elect"	No. of judges voting	No. of AMs awarded	% of eligibles receiving award
TB	269	12	1 in 22	65	735	12	4.5%
BB	53	3	1 in 18	25	493	3	5.7%
IB	40	3	1 in 13	25	474	3	7.5%
SDB	50	3	1 in 17	25	537	3	6.0%
MTB (W-W)	31	3	1 in 10	25	392	1	3.2%

(W-W means the Williamson-White Award)

**PLAN TO ARRIVE IN '75**  
**SAN DIEGO**  
**MICHIGAN '76**

# **IN MEMORIAM**

## **H. SENIOR FOTHERGILL**

H. Senior (John) Fothergill died suddenly at his home January 18, 1975. His desk had maps and airflight schedules obscuring other less important documents as he planned for his first visit to the United States for the AIS Convention in San Diego in April.

John was a professional administrator and a man of incredibly wide interest even apart from gardening. He served the British Iris Society in many capacities, including Secretary for six years, followed by a very successful term as President. A prolific writer on irises, both for publication and personal letters, he became the friend of many throughout the world through correspondence.

He hybridized extensively, crossing both species and tall bearded irises. Four times his tall bearded originations were awarded the Dykes Medal for *ARCADY* in 1962, *ANCIENT EGYPT* in 1966, *SHEPHERD'S DELIGHT* in 1972 and *MURIEL NEVILLE* in 1973.

A refreshing stream of wit, knowledge, support for others has ceased to flow.

## **LILLIAN TERRELL**

In the passing of Lillian Terrell the AIS has lost a faithful member and booster of iris. Lillian was appointed National Robin Chairman by John Bartholomew and served for many years in that capacity. She had a wide acquaintance among iris fanciers in many parts of the country. She had been a member of the SCIS for many years. A charter member of the Kern County Iris Society, she, along with Collie, donated freely to its maintenance.

A visit to the Terrell garden in Wasco, California was a real delight. Here one could see many of the latest iris introductions, including the Terrell introductions. Lillian assisted Collie in his hybridizing program by keeping records of the crosses and maintaining correspondence with other hybridizers. Her wide knowledge of iris was rewarded by appointment as an AIS Judge. Five years ago she suffered a cerebral accident and has been in poor health since that time. She was a gracious and lovely person and now we can keep her in our memory through the beautiful pink iris named for her by her nephew, William Bledsoe.

## **CLAUD E. McCAUGHEY**

Claud E. McCaughey passed away on January 26, 1975. He was born at Erin Springs, Indian Territory in 1902 and was educated there and at Kemper Military School. His father was a rancher and banker at Lindsay, Oklahoma, but Claud devoted his business life to the oil industry. He was a true pioneer in the oil development of Oklahoma and the Southwest, being a charter member of the Petroleum Club of Oklahoma City. His company, McCaughey Oil Properties, had holdings in many producing areas in Oklahoma.



Although Claud's business precluded spending as much time in iris activities as his wife, Helen, has devoted over many years, her friends were his as well. And he still found time to daub some pollen on Helen's irises, producing the lovely RASPBERRY PARFAIT in the process. His home was a center of iris activities and he will be missed by irisarians countrywide.

### MRS. CATHERINE SMITH

As we go to press word arrived of the death on March 14th of Mrs. Kenneth (Catherine) Smith of Staten Island, New York. As one of the East's leading hybridizers she was claimed as a member by both Regions 2 and 19. Those attending the 1970 New York convention will remember her as a gracious hostess of one of the tour gardens visited.

For a number of years Catherine had carried on the hybridizing efforts of the partnership begun with her husband, Kenneth. These efforts produced the classic intermediate iris, PINK RUFFLES, a number of outstanding blues and, more recently, such favorites as AMOS SHERARD, BREAD AND WINE, and REPARTÉE, to name only a few. These achievements will help keep fresh for us the memory of a gracious person and competent irisarian.

## *From the Editor's Desk*

Serving as the last in a long line of 'Guest Editors' was a little like arriving for lunch on the last bus of an iris tour with the "goodies" on the table mostly already devoured. One "goody" that did remain, already processed and "frozen," was a delightful treatise on historical irises by Leda Christlieb. I'm sure you'll enjoy reading this one. Observations from the AIS tour to Australia and New Zealand began to arrive, along with a requested batch of pictures from Rosa Belle Van Valkenburgh. [By the way, she has my nomination for 'Super Shutterbug' of AIS.] Only Youth member of the tour, Debbie Beasley, provided us with a delightful commentary on the trip, as excerpted by Ann Dasch. Don't miss it!

What would the April BULLETIN be without ads? We thought that a mild "recession" might set in for advertising, but if anything it is closer to "inflation." The effective way advertising is being handled by Kay Negus, in cooperation with our publishers, takes a real weight from the Editors' shoulders. This division of labor, and others planned under the new, approved Publication Board plan, should make the editorial tasks more palatable and rewarding.

## Color and Communication

Editors have sometimes been known to serve as a "devil's advocate" to more popular viewpoints. In this, our "one shot" chance at editorializing at the national, rather than the regional, level we had chosen to include in this issue a brief treatise (originally published in the *ESIS Newsletter*) which makes a plea of extending the AIS system of *Color Classification*. Now this could leave us with "egg on our face," particularly in the light of our Board of Director's action last November to do nothing more to refine or upgrade our Color Classification system (1971 vintage).

This editor is not yet ready to alter his view that better communication in irisdom will result as our "color vision" is sharpened. A quick "trip" through a Registration List (even the most recent one) sometimes reflects lack of agreement in color descriptions when introducing iris. Of course written descriptions of color cannot possibly invoke the same perception as "seeing the real thing." But they can come close to doing this as we get more *agreement* or better communication. This generally results when we have more precise terms or more valid standards to "agree" with.

Compare a description which merely says "a bluebird blue self" with one which also adds the fact that it is "bluer than RHS 948" and that it is within the "violet blue" (VB) range. Some of the "refinement" of description here (and we chose a very simple example) is possible partly through the "simple" coding system recommended in the 1971 *Color Classification*. The use of RHS fans as a standard color guide for iris reference would also seem a desirable procedure, already in use by some hybridizers.

But let our point be lost in the details involved, why not merely say for now that our adopted color system is too good to retire, but could be refined for even more effective use. The genus *Iris* was supposedly so named because of the "rainbow of color" she exhibits. (I wonder if the "namers" had any idea of the range of color which has since evolved?) We literally have improved on the "rainbow" through our breeding efforts. Let's continue to improve our means of "color communication" to talk more effectively about the beauty our hybridizers have produced. "Let's hear it for color!"

## Frustration and Satisfaction

We are never quite sure if the obvious frustrations of editorship (such as locating material, meeting deadlines, etc.) are offset by the brief satisfaction which glows when the printed copy finally appears. This "warmth" quickly cools as the "dogwork" required by the next issue awaits. But there is one satisfaction that holds on and it stems from having extended one's "communication lines" over a wider range than would otherwise be necessary. For example, such things as the five-foot snow in Minnesota, convention plans in



Southern California, an early spring in northern Alabama, questions about my Dutch ancestry and the like left an impression that will probably last longer than the editing details which originally opened the "communication line." To summarize, let's say that, because of the warm support from many parts of the AIS "family" scattered throughout the country, the frustrations of editing the April BULLETIN were only normal ones and the satisfactions quite warm ones. Hopefully we'll get to see many of you along an iris path in future months or years.

Irisarily,  
Albert F. deGroat

### ADVERTISING DIRECTORY

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# THE AIS SLIDES PROGRAM

D. C. NEARPASS

In December of this past year I took over the duties of the Chairman of the Slides Committee of AIS. I would like to make each and every member of AIS who has an interest in the photography of irises, or in presenting slide programs, or who can contribute slides to the slides programs, a member of this committee. I take this opportunity to call upon you for help.

The AIS has, at the present time, thanks to the previous Slides Chairmen, Robert Schreiner and Leon Wolford, and the many contributors of slides, a number of fine slides programs. Each of the programs is a set of about 100 slides, with an accompanying list of names of the irises and gardens to help with the identification. All of the slides are in 2 x 2 mounts, 35mm. size. We want to keep these sets in good condition, up to date, and to expand the list of sets. Furthermore, we want them to be used and seen as much as possible by the AIS members, clubs and affiliated societies.

A recent set of slides, nearly a hundred in number, show the exotic beauty of the modern Japanese Irises. This group was contributed by Adolph J. Vogt of Kentucky, and this chairman wishes to thank him for his wonderful contribution. This set is a total joy.

We have a good start toward a full set of the up and coming Louisiana Irises. These slides were presented by C. W. Arny, Jr. of Louisiana. We thank him again for this fine beginning toward a full set. A call has gone out to growers and hybridizers of Louisianas for enough slides to prepare a full set. If you grow Louisianas and did not get a letter, and have some slides, please send them in.

Another set which we hope to keep current, insofar as possible, will contain slides of the most recent introductions, those of 1975, 1974 and 1973 in various types of irises. I'm not sure of the names of all of the contributors to the present set, but at this time wish to thank Roger Nelson, Ray Chism, Melba Hamblen, Bryce Williamson, Manley Osborne, Elvan Roderick, Ken J. Shaver, Les Peterson, Robert Schreiner and Bennett Jones for their slides. Other contributors will be recognized in later BULLETINS. If you would like to have your new introductions in this set (or sets), for I know that if we obtain slides of all of the new introductions each year many slide boxes will be filled, please send in your slides. It will be well to label each slide with name of plant, hybridizer and year of introduction. If the slide is not already labeled according to your own personal method, please put the identification in pencil. Slides can then be labeled, more or less, by a uniform system. It will be possible to prepare slides from good sharp color prints, including Polaroid color prints, and perhaps even from transparencies larger than 2 x 2, so send in some for the collection, or to be copied.



A good start has been made, using various extra slides donated to AIS and slides from my own collection, toward a set showing the descendents of Paul Cook's famous Progenitor. This set will show the progress in amoena and bicolor breeding from the use of the dominant inhibitor of anthocyanins in standards,  $I_s$ , which has been transmitted down the line from Progenitor. This set will include a commentary and a genealogical chart and should be ready as you read this.

Another newly prepared set consists of the Popularity Poll of 1974. These are the favorite tall bearded irises of the members of AIS as listed in the October 1974 issue of the Bulletin. Thanks to the kindness of the family and friends of Mrs. Judith McLeod, of North Carolina, a large number of slides taken by Mrs. McLeod was turned over to me when I consented to be Slides Chairman for Region 4. Slides from this collection formed a nucleus for this set, with fill-in from extras in the AIS slides and from my own collection. This set needs slides of PEACH FROST and CARO NOME. Until I find good slides of these two we will fill in with slides copied from published color prints. If you have an especially fine slide of any of the varieties of the 1974 Popularity Poll perhaps it can be used here. We want to have the best presentation possible for each of these 100 varieties.

The set of arrangements featuring irises has been one of the most popular sets, and a second set is in preparation now.

We will try to maintain sets of the 4 or 5 most recent conventions, and in each it would be nice to have one or two scenes of each garden at convention time as well as slides showing clumps, stalks and close-ups of the outstanding or unusual varieties as seen in the convention gardens. Perhaps the BULLETIN will reach you after convention time. If you went to San Diego perhaps you have a few slides that can be donated to AIS, or can be sent to be duplicated so that we can have a set from our most recent convention.

Other and varied sets that are available for rental, or as the one free slide program each year for each Affiliated Society, are listed in each issue of the BULLETIN. We have on hand a total of 18 wooden boxes that are used to hold and ship the slide programs. Some of these are empty now, and more can be made, as other possibilities for programs come to mind and can be worked on, depending on time and slides available and the interest of members. Some possibilities that have occurred to me for full programs are: Judges Choice—1974—all types of irises; The Dwarf Irises—Miniature and Standard Dwarfs; The Medians; Iris Culture—pests and disease; using iris in landscaping, planting, soil treatment; The Fall Bloomers; Historical Irises—Dykes Medallists, Premio Firenze, etc.; Hybridizing—Chromosomes, Genes, Tetraploidy; Progress in Pinks (or blues, or plicatas, or other colors).

If you have good slides that will fit into programs such as the

above send them to me, or let me know the type of slide programs that will be of greatest interest to you, or your club, or Affiliated Society. The \$5.00 fee is about enough to keep it self-supporting.

## ROBINS

FAYE EDELMAN

I'd like to extend warmest greetings to all the Robin members and other AIS members who read this. Hopefully many of those who don't "fly" in Robins will choose to join us. Please look at the headings below and decide which section best suits your interests. We have Robins to fit almost every phase of irises. If enough ask for something we don't have I'll be glad to start a Robin for you. I am here to serve your wishes! Just let me know what they are.

Do you have some ideas for strengthening our Robin Program? Please send any ideas to me for consideration.

I'm sure most of you have questions you would like discussed in various Robins. Send them to me and I'll make up a list and have copies sent to the Robin Directors for use in their Robins. I'm sure that Fred Spahn, our editor, would be most happy to have the best answers for *Flight Lines*. Fred will also be looking for excerpts for possible inclusion in *Flight Lines* and these should be sent to him directly at the address given on the next page.

### NATIONAL ROBIN PROGRAM DIRECTORY

National Robin Program Director

Mrs. Faye Edelman, Box 591, Ft. Morgan, CO 80701

#### ROBIN DIVISIONS AND DIRECTORS

**IRISES IN GENERAL:** Mrs. L. S. Legner (Georgia), White Fence Acres, Box 225, Rochester, IL 62563

**TALL BEARDED:** Otis R. Skinner, Jr., Box 902, Yorktown, TX 78164

**HYBRIDIZING** (Beginner, Average, Advanced): Mrs. M. E. Hale (Margaret), 1185-24 Rd., R. 2, Grand Junction, CO 81501

**INTERNATIONAL:** Mrs. Mary Herd, Box 57, Jacksboro, TX 76056

**HISTORICAL:** Mrs. Harriet Segessemann, 330 Crescent Dr., Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417

**SPECIAL INTEREST:** Fragrance, Space Age, Novelty, Artistic (includes Arts and Crafts), April—Arilbred, Miniature Dwarf, Teens and Twenties. Mrs. M. E. Christlieb (Leda), R. 1, Severy, KS 67137

**REBLOOMING IRISES:** Dr. Norman H. Noe, Mallard Drive, Martinsville, NJ 08836

**MEDIANS:** Albert Ellis, 19 McClure Ave., Brantford, Ont., N3R 4L7

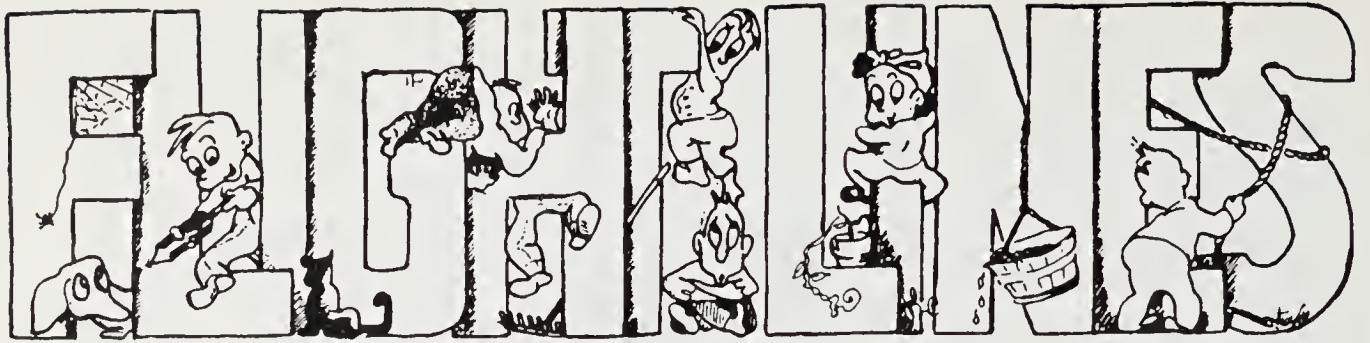
**SIBERIANS:** Marjorie Barnes, 1806 NE 73rd St., Seattle, WA 98115

**SPURIA:** Mrs. Joe P. Crawford, Rt. 2, Box 35, Purcell, OK 73080

**JAPANESE:** Mrs. Dan Edelman, Box 591, Ft. Morgan, CO 80701

**EVANSIA, LOUISIANA, SPECIES & NATIVES:** Mrs. Alan Reid (Lorena), 17225 McKenzie Hwy., R. 2, Springfield, OR 97477





FRED SPAHN, *Editor*  
1229 Lincoln Avenue, Dubuque, IA 52001

Without the cooperation of those unsung individuals, the Robin reporters, who glean material from the robins, this Flight Lines column just could not exist. I want to express my sincere thanks to these people for making my job easier. Each Robin flying should have someone to function as a reporter. If yours doesn't, why not volunteer?

As I am primarily interested in growing TBs my knowledge of some of the other types of iris is not as thorough as I now wish it were. So please bear with me if I fail to categorize some groups properly, etc.

In line with an attempt to contribute personally a tip or two in each issue I offer the following: Most people like to find slides in a Robin but bulky packaging has a tendency to tear envelopes and people hate to lose slides. Most camera supply stores now stock 8½ x 11 flat, pliable plastic holders that contain 20 pockets for slides, and they can be trimmed for smaller quantities. These retail for approximately 50¢. They are lightweight and one can be left in the robin for members to remove or add slides.

When your slides come back from a robin flight, despite careful handling, they may have collected dust particles and the same thing may occur occasionally on the lenses of a projector. A 1½ inch wide paint brush having tynex nylon bristles with tapered tips when used carefully is an excellent tool for removing these dust particles.

Try to handle slides in a Robin as though they were your own.

## CULTURE

*Doc Wilder, IA:* I plant iris on ridges. I rake the ground both ways till I have a ridge 10 inches or so high. The rows are 20 inches apart. I can plant this close because I divide every two years. I also plant as shallow as possible. Here if you let very much soil get on the top of the rhizome, in two year clumps especially, you are asking for trouble. Also with weed control it eliminates hoeing. Injuries to rhizomes, even slight, can cause rot.

*Jerry Rutledge, MN:* I do have to pot ARTY up again. Remember me telling about it blooming last October so I dug the whole clump of it and brought it in for the Winter? Well, I put it out in May (first part) and about a month after everything was done blooming,

up came a stalk in July—two stalks in fact. So we had a rebloomer. Now I am going to pot it up and see if I can get some more stalks in the house around February or March. Fun to try anyway.

*Roy Johnson, NB:* I have never had as much trouble as this year getting newly planted cultivars to show really vital energy. In fact we have quite a few that dropped their leaves and came back with three or four blades an inch or two high. I am not surprised at some of those that were petrified at the time of planting. What I object to are those I replanted immediately after digging that were strong clumps and came back with their disgustingly short stumps.

*Bessie Wagner, OK:* Since time and energy wouldn't allow for digging all my iris, I resorted to the following: Armed with a super sharp knife (cut fingers twice) I proceeded to cut out all the mother rhizomes and anything looking the slightest bit questionable. Allowed the sun and air to dry out the cuts before recovering. They all seemed to respond as well, or better, than when transplanting because the roots have not been disturbed. The only difference being—I still have larger clumps than if dug and reset.

*Marie Spencer, OK:* Weeds? I can't help but wonder why our Creator created them. Could it be for the very reason that they DO protect our plants? Years ago I read an article which said they are most beneficial to tomato plants. Why not iris? A tomato plant came up in my iris bed and Al asked me to leave it, which I did. In September when the rains came I finally pulled it up and to my amazement, the iris had done beautifully.

*Lucille Phelps, OK:* My experience is that the small rhizomes are due to hot weather. But you know some are never very large. I also find those on new ground are larger if they do have some moisture. There are two dormant periods a year for iris in this locality. If springs and autumns are average the rhizomes are good. They stand hot summers and cold winters well under those conditions. I think our area is most nearly what iris need for good growth and good plants. I dig up excess rhizomes and throw them in the alley. Usually in the Autumn or Spring everyone will grow. Sometimes a lone root will be in touch with the ground. If that isn't adaptability to this climate, what is?

*Doc Wilder, IA:* I reset some 1400 rhizomes this fall and only found two borers. I believe replanting every two years, planting on ridges and cutting foliage in the fall goes a long way toward controlling them, I haven't sprayed for several years. I have had iris out of the ground for a month. Even the tops were dry on some. When planted they seemed to get a better root system than some planted immediately. Some claim a rhizome should dry out before planting, there is less danger of rot.

*Loretta Aaron, OK:* I have allowed rose moss to grow among my iris and it supplies a lot of color during the hot summer months and have found them to be most compatible. I know that some of



my gardening methods are viewed as "suspect" by the rigid irisarian, in regard to keeping all unrelated plants at a distance. I do not have the space to humor my iris in this manner, so they have never known what it is to reign in solitary splendor. Growing nearby, and sometimes between the clumps, I plant Celosia. Foliage is not heavy and allows filtered sunlight. It has been my observation that iris reset in this type of setting take off much quicker, and do not suffer sun-scald, or any deep seated psychosis due to integration.

*George Bryant, NM:* I never saw such weather. Trying to get the last of the TB's in the ground (August), and I can only work early in the morning and late in the evening. Some of the rhizomes are cooked between the time I plant them and the time I get around to watering the row. Leaves just develop limber-neck and flop down on the ground.

### IDEAS TO PONDER

*David Silverberg, NJ:* Returning all those guest rhizomes must have been some hassle and I wonder if it might not be a good idea in the future to charge a nominal fee for each variety sent to the convention. This fee could be banked by the host region and be used later to help defray the postal charges. It might also serve to deter people from sending anything but what they consider their best effort.

*Vivian Albert, MN:* Both Robins arrived the same day last Tuesday. The Region one went out Monday morning, the other yesterday. I tried sending the one with the pictures by UPS and will be interested in hearing if it made better time; that was the Regional one. I ran out of stamps, and the weather was so nasty, so went the 2½ blocks to UPS instead of over town the 8 miles or so.

*Marge Hagberg, IL:* I got the Robin and it was folded in half in the mailbox. I think it would be wise to write in large letters on the right side of the envelope . . . (Mailcarrier . . . Please do not fold or bend). When I saw the envelope folded this way I almost cringed. I knew there would be slides in it. Sure enough, some of the slides were bent but not really damaged very much. I had heard the mailman open the box and when I got there he was gone but it was within minutes so the damage was negligible and the other mail was in between.

*Faye Edelman, CO:* I believe that a Robin is only as good as its members. I don't understand what happens to some Robins that seem to go along for a long time without trouble, then all of a sudden it is in trouble. One or two members who will not send courtesy cards to the director or will not answer written inquiries can kill a Robin as dead as a doorknob. It isn't easy to screen out these kind of people who do not take the responsibility of being a Robin member seriously.

## PHOTOGRAPHY—ARTS & CRAFTS

*Jerry Rutledge, MN:* Polaroid cameras with Polacolor film are absolutely worthless for iris pictures. I took some of LE SABRE this spring and got white standards and steel grey falls instead of light yellow and bright red-violet. I was so mad I wrote Polaroid and got a nice letter back saying they developed the film (this is SX-70 I'm talking about now, but the same holds true for their other films), because they figured everyone would be buying them for "people" pictures. At least they did send me another film pack.

*Sylvia Tenopir, NB:* At our meeting of the iris society in Sept. our roll call was what we had that had iris on it in the way of design or whatever. For just such a small group, I was surprised at all the things that turned up. Dishes, vases, pillowtops, an embroidered quilt, an applique, and stationery.

## COLOR HARMONY

*Ellen Roach, KS:* How do you plan where to set each iris? . . . I like to see rich gold next to black, and try to put plics next to or in front of solid colors of the stitching, whites and creams between strong colors . . . I don't like to plant two irises of very similar colors together for fear of mixing them up namewise.

*Constance Peerson, MO:* When I first started planting iris, I put the blues together and the yellows, etc. When they bloomed, I surely didn't like it. The whites and the darker ones needed the yellows, pinks, and blues to show them off so now I mix my colors so that each color will seem to stand out alone.

*Jim Norris, MO:* To me nothing looks worse than planting varieties of the same color side by side. This happened just once in the . . . convention garden but stands out vividly in my mind as BRIDES PEARLS and DIAMOND BLUE were side by side to the detriment of both.

*Jean Norris, MO:* About planting irises according to color, I like pink or pale lavender with black. And I believe you have to have yellow. If you plant ten irises and none are yellow, it just doesn't look right no matter how well they are arranged.

## LOST CHORDS

*C. A. Cromwell, OK:* The lost chords simply are not predictable. I do not claim expertise here, having just failed with AM-A. I do try and in the trying keep them both moist and cool. It may be advantageous to take the plant with a shovel of dirt to a shady spot to facilitate the moist part. The yellow with the overlapping hafts treated thus came in with increase 3 months after bloom. The stalk incidentally stayed green even though I was unable to set either blossom that developed. Mostly, the moisture was made with rain water. Will not set that as a requirement, however.

## FROST DAMAGE

*Cleo Palmer, OK:* Immature or mature green seeds will be killed anytime the seed is frozen. The pod may be frozen and seed survive



if freezing depth did not penetrate to the seed cavity. Have never read of any experiments along this line, so the above is basically my own experience. If the stalk is dormant it will stand severe weather. As you probably know the embryonic bloom is produced in the summer or late fall and goes through the winter in a dormant state. However once it begins to grow and elongate it is susceptible to freeze damage if freezing temperature can soak through the fan and reach it. Since it was nearly a month from your severe freeze last fall and your second bloom, I would hazard the guess that these bloom stalks were dormant at the time of the freeze and subsequent warm weather initiated their growth and thus they were able to bloom. I have made the following estimate as to how long it takes a stalk to mature from initial growth to first bloom: SDBs two weeks, IBs 3 weeks, and TBs four weeks. They may be shortened or lengthened by prolonged cold or cool weather or hot weather respectively. The two latest stalks I had last fall grew little if any the last two weeks due to rather cool temperature.

### HYBRIDIZING

*Bill Clough, PN:* I don't know how others go about spreading pollen, but I have worked to a great extent among my seedlings. I usually use one of these and either cross it with another seedling or a named variety that I think will add to the seedling I have. Simply crossing two named varieties together usually doesn't produce something very different, though it may be an improvement. There is quite a lot of this being done nowadays, but if you notice the really different varieties you will find they are a combination of many varieties and a long period of time.

*Cleo Palmer, OK:* BROWNIE seems to be a very good parent for brown shades but tends to give things a bit short of the 10" for SDB and oversized flowers for good MDBs, but does throw a lot of tannish brown and light brown shades when crossed with WILMA V. at least.

*Phyllis Holts, ID:* None of the CHERRY GARDEN crosses were too large-flowered for their height, from what I could see. If CHERRY GARDEN is used with smaller flowers, you get a better rounded form than CHERRY GARDEN.

### SEED CARE

*Georgia Legner, IL:* Would like to know how your 3-week-old podded stems came out, the ones that got broken off. Did the seeds mature? Just what method did you use in keeping the stems alive?, etc. I wouldn't think 3-week-old pods would be far enough along to mature even if you could keep the stems from rotting. I've ripened older pods by placing part of stalk or short stems in water placed on a sunny windowsill. However not many of the seeds germinated. One robin friend ripened pods by placing pods, stem end down, in damp sand and kept damp, not sopping wet. But he reported germination on these was poor too.

*Peggy Boggs, AK:* I am especially interested in the tiny irises. I know where there are stands of hundreds of wild cristata. I am watching for a "sport" in white or pink this spring. I have a question about the cristata. As you know, the seed pod is hidden in the sheath. I peeled this away when I could feel swelling in the pod. I was afraid water might collect. I waited a long time to harvest the seed and finally when I did break open the pod, all of the tiny seed had little white sprouts on them. I planted them immediately, but none came up. Does anyone know why they had sprouted?

### **INSECTS, DISEASES, WEEDS, ETC.**

*Vivian Albert, MN:* This is the only time I've ever had the stem rot on bloom stalks, and whether it meant anything or not, it was on the sunny side of the stem. Maybe the warmth let the bacteria develop, but it did seem interesting, as the rotten part went only half way round the stem. Just enough to let it break off when the bloom opened.

*Marie Spencer, OK:* About those rascals, nematodes. For several years I fought them with Nemagone, a misnomer if there ever was one. All it did was to gas ME more than the ground. Then I read of an experiment by a northern university using a tablespoon of sugar around a plant when putting it in the ground. Man, does it work! Of course this is a poor time to suggest sugar with the price way up there, but I used only 1½ pounds for all of my beds and I do have a large number covering much ground. Even at today's price it is cheaper than Nemagone.

*Marge Hagberg, IL:* Where do you purchase Treflan in quart size cans? A friend and I went out one afternoon to two farm supply stores trying to find it in quart sizes but they only had the gallon cans. I still have some but have been looking for a supply for our society. I have been singing its praises to everyone and now they can't find it. By the way I use 1 ounce, (2 tablespoonfuls) to 10 gallons of water. (Ed. Note: Treflan is a pre-emergence weed killer).

*Cleo Palmer, OK:* Streptomycin works exceptionally well on soft rot but does little or nothing for crown rot unless it is already rotted off the fan and well into the rhizome. Then if cut back to healthy tissue and sprayed and left exposed to the air for a number of days it usually stops any further rot. In general fall rot will be crown rot, but can be either one. The big trick is to recognize the difference between the two. I wouldn't be surprised that crown rot in advance stages doesn't turn into soft rot after the fan has toppled over. I generally notice a white powdery look at the base of the fan in the early stage of crown rot, usually about the time the first or second leaf has been rotted off. If I have the time, I prefer to spray with Terrachlor about the last week of September as a preventative of crown rot, and seems to work out well.



## **Rudolph Presents**

### **ANTIQUE TAPESTRY**

1975

\$30.00

No. 70-50: Titian Gold X 67-20

Early—TB—33"

An unusual overall shade of antique gold. Upright standards of antique gold with a touch of rose at the edge and base; very waved and ruffled. Flaring falls light antique gold at the center, blending deeper at the edges with a touch of rose at the hafts. Wide laced styles, bright gold with a touch of rose. Wide gold beard. Three branches and terminal with six or more buds. Plant habits are excellent and fertile both ways. An interesting new departure in gold coloring.

### **CARVED PINK**

1975

\$30.00

No. 72-10: Pink Angel X Pink Sleigh

Midseason—TB—34"

A delightful shade of blue-pink, close to RHS 49C. Blue-pink standards fully domed and very ruffled. Falls light blue-pink, deeper at edge and shoulders. Falls 3 inches wide, rounded and semi-flaring, very ruffled with a deep pink beard; very heavy substance. Three branches and terminal with eight buds. Plant habits are excellent and fertile both ways. A beautiful addition to the blue-pink class.

### **FRINGED TAFFETA**

1975

\$30.00

No. 70-76: 65-65 X Pink Sleigh

Midseason—TB—31"



**Fringed Taffeta**

A very delicate overall shade of apple blossom pink. Standards are an exquisite shade of light apple blossom pink, fully domed and beautifully fringed and ruffled. Falls are pale apple blossom pink, fringed and ruffled; wide, rounded and flaring with a pink beard. Three branches and terminal with six or more buds. Plant habits are excellent and fertile both ways. A half sib to PINK ANGEL, this combination has produced one of the most exquisitely shaped and colored flowers I have ever seen.

**\*\* NO CATALOG THIS YEAR. ORDER FROM THIS AD. \*\***

All prices are net. Check, draft or money order must accompany order. No C.O.D. please. Iris will be shipped Parcel Post, Special Handling from mid-July to August 15th. Include \$1.50 for handling and shipping—\$2.00 for Air Mail. We ship only state-inspected plants and true to name. If not satisfied, notify us promptly.

***Nate and Thelma Rudolph***

CARVED ANGEL

1975

\$25.00

No. 72-15: Carved Cameo X Pink Angel  
Midseason—TB—31"

A delightful blue-pink and cream-pink bitone. Standards blue-pink, fully domed, well rounded and very ruffled. Wide, round, flaring falls are a delightful shade of cream-pink with a light blaze at the center. Light tipped pink beard. Substance to spare. Three branches and terminal with six or more buds. This iris combines the good characteristics of both parents, and is a delight to behold. Plant habits are excellent and fertile both ways.



Carved Angel

PREVIOUS INTRODUCTIONS

LEMON BROCADE	1974	Light lemon yellow HC '73 .....	\$22.50
ORANGE FIRE	1974	Intense orange HC '72 .....	22.50
BEIGE MELODY	1974	Light beige with edge .....	22.50
PINK ANGEL	1973	Light pink HC '71, HM '74 .....	20.00
PEACH TAFFETA	1973	Peach self HC '72 .....	20.00
TITIAN GOLD	1973	Antique Gold HC '72, HM '74 .....	20.00
CARVED CAMEO	1972	Cameo pink HC '71, HM '73 .....	20.00
LEMON MIST	1972	Light yellow HC '71, HM '73, Walther Cup '74	15.00
WHIRLING RUFFLES	1972	Light orchid HC '71, HM '73 .....	12.50
LILAC WAX	1972	Light lilac HM '73 .....	12.50
BLUE CHARMER	1972	Violet blue HM '74 .....	12.50
PINK SLEIGH	1970	Blue pink; red beard HC '68, HM '71, AM '73 .....	12.50
CREAM TAFFETA	1970	Light cream HC '68-'69, HM '71, AM '73, stock limited .....	12.50

405 Lakelawn Blvd.

Aurora, Illinois 60506



*Bill Clough, PN:* I have noticed that if most of the leaves die back and get dry, and the fans stay very short, only an inch or so above the rhizomes, that they come through the winter with no rot at all. I wish I could convince all my iris to dry up in the fall. Those that try and stay green all Winter are the ones that you get the most rot in.

*Maxine Cover, MT:* I sprinkle Comet household cleanser all over the rhizome before planting and work it into the soil around it, then put a cup or two of gypsum in the center of any known rotter. Since doing this I haven't lost one with rot. Comet and most all cleansers are phosphate base with chlorine added so both are good for iris. Gypsum is composed of the elements calcium, oxygen, and of course sulphur, which is one of the oldest and best fungicides. Calcium somehow controls a rot organism called Pythium in soil and this may cause some of our problems.

### **BORDER BEARDED**

*Barbara Whitehouse, MA:* Of the BBs, my pets were three of Ghio's balkana derivatives, ORACLE, PASSPORT, and SEER. All of these sent up many stalks and bloomed forever, it seemed. SEER was my favorite of the three. His WIZARD was also excellent . . . really quite greenish. I wanted to cross it and BAYBERRY CANDLE but the rains wouldn't permit. STEPPING LITTLE of Harry Kuesel's breeding was just under the height limit here and is a very clean, sharp, deep violet on white plic. His BLUE FLUTE, however, was a short tall with overlarge flowers, I thought. A beautiful mid blue flower, but out of proportion. Another fine border was CINNAMON GOLD (Cockayne) sent to me from Australia. It is a crisply ruffled, sturdy flower like a miniature edition of RADIANT APOGEE, which withstood our 90-degree weather for three days when everything else was limply folding after a day or two. MEXICALI was also fine and ELLEN Q was a real queen of the border.

### **HYBRIDIZING BBs**

*Alva Hickerson, OK:* I try to pick the shorter of the TB's when I'm crossing to BB or IB. Better fertility seems to exist with those crosses. I've used late season SDBs on TBs. I'm going to try storing SDB pollen to make crosses with later blooming BB, IB, and the TBs with the characteristics I'm after. I have several BBs from crosses to TB parents, though I'm always a little dubious as to whether they will hold their height in all areas. I can think of no reason for getting the BB from TB crosses, even though the TB parents were both in the shorter height range. In some of my TB crosses the height differential between sister seedlings has been tremendous and growth over several years confirm the initial year's size. Musta been a runt in the blood line somewhere in the past.

*Cleo Palmer, OK:* Certain borders crossed together may give

good BBs if the parents are really good BBs and in proportion rather than just short talls. BB x IB crosses will work pretty good, I think, but you complicate the fertility of the seedlings to a greater degree. JUNGLE SHADOWS seems to be a big help in keeping them in class and in proportion. ANGELIC BLUE seems to show promise as a potentially good BB breeder from the few that bloomed this spring. Most had size, branching, flare, substance and proportion.

### ARILS

*Dorothy Howard, OK:* While in California I was lucky to make a Sunday trek with the San Diego Iris Society. We started at Doris Foster's garden in Vista. She had beautiful arils, arilbreds and Pacific Coast natives blooming (March 17). I especially liked two of her newest arilbreds, MOON STAR, a chartreus yellow of unbelievable size but perfectly proportioned, and ARABIAN LIGHTS, white standards and yellow falls, both with prominent, deep reddish brown signals. Don't believe I've ever seen a Foster arilbred I didn't like. Almost a trade-mark with her arilbreds are swirled, overlapping standards. Old BETHLEHEM SONG is still a hard one to beat, and one of the most beautiful arilbreds I've ever seen is OPEN SESAME.

*George Bryant, NM:* None of the slides were familiar to me except ESTHER THE QUEEN, and that was more blotched than mine has been. I asked Frank Kalich about the blotching, and he said it was due to fertilizing too close to bloom time. He also said that most of the ABs will have smoother colors if they don't get too much of a kick in the pants for awhile before the buds form. I give mine plenty of fertilizer during fall growth, then let them make it on their own till spring, with just a little 5-46-4 when spring growth starts.

*Dorothy Howard, OK:* I had most of my arils stored in sawdust intending to replant in October-November, but put them out September 15 when I checked and found long white roots and green fans started. Figured if they're growing like that in sawdust they must be ready for planting. Except for pure oncos, I didn't dig any other arils nor protect them from rain, and didn't lose any.

### SIBERIANS

*Fern Gildes, OK:* Are you interested in Siberians, and if not, you really should be. We are using Dr. McGarvey and Dr. McEwen's (how come those Scotsmen seem to have a monopoly on these Siberians?) Steve Varner has also promised to send me some of his later on. Dr. McGarvey even went to the trouble of making a tape to go along with them. He is pleased that we are interested in them here in Oklahoma and are showing them. Says they were the best grown at the '74 convention he has ever seen, but the TB fans sailed right past them and when you mention the Siberians they say, "What Siberians?" But I cheered him up by telling him I voted for Ego as the alternate to the Dykes.



## MEDIANS

*Tom Ford, VA:* PALE CLOUD is about the only one of Keppel's that hasn't tried to bloom in the fall here. FINE PRINT, FOOTNOTE, and PREAMBLE put up stalks every fall but get frozen before any buds open. I've used FINE PRINT in quite a few crosses because it seems to try and rebloom the earliest of all.

*Phyllis Holts, ID:* For favorite white SDBs I like BABY SNOW FLAKE and SNOW ELF, because they perform so perfectly for me year after year after year. They both are very willing parents, though I have obtained better IBs from SNOW ELF than SDBs. CRISPY is good here, as is LILLIWHITE, but for display I think BABY SNOWFLAKE tops them all as it seldom does less than simply cover itself completely for me. COTTON BLOSSOM and SPRING BELLS are both excellent creams, SPRING BELLS the better of the two, really perfection. For contrast in display, they work out as well as whites.

## REBLOOMERS

*Frank Jones, NJ:* Here we don't have them blooming the year round, but do have them in continuous bloom from April till November. Quite often in June there is an overlap of the spring bloom and rebloom. The rebloomers begin to bloom a week or two before the last of the spring bloom. Right now (Sept. 4) there must be over a hundred stalks blooming with hundreds more to come.

*Louis Farley, RI:* I have destroyed the entire clone of the seedling that I intended to introduce as LITTLE RHODY. It was a very dependable rebloomer and the color, form, etc. were good but it developed an unusual fault. It was a chimera that had, apparently, a broken gene that regulated its height. So long as I did not break up the clump it behaved as a SDB should as far as height was concerned and bloomed both in the spring and in the fall at 15 inches. I divided it two years ago and sent a couple of rhizomes to Bill Carter in Herrin, Illinois, and replanted the remainder of the clump in my garden. There was absolutely no chance of rhizomes from another clump getting mixed up with the ones of the clone as it was dug when there were no other irises out of the ground. The first year Bill had it both rhizomes produced SDBs. Then just before fall he wrote me that the plant was developing enormous size increases. The same thing happened with the part of the clump in my garden. Bill reported that LITTLE RHODY bloomed as a TB this spring (1974) and some of my rhizomes produced tall stems this spring while others bloomed at the height of 15 inches that the plant had done for three years in the past. With this crazy height pattern I could not possibly keep the plant. I was going to segregate the clumps that bloomed at normal height and divide them and see what happened but decided against this.

*Lloyd Zurbrigg, VA:* Rebloom started July 21 (1974) with LOVELY AGAIN. By August 1 there were six things out including three seed-

lings of NOW & LATER. GOLDEN ENCORE is a real color gem—reblooms in August and September here. RAVENWOOD did well here this year, the first it has given rebloom—very smooth. CLOUD BARON sent up a really fine stem, but the freeze probably got it. AHEAD OF TIMES gave two September stems—attractive color, but the form is rather poor. FALL MAJESTY is still a lovely pink, but just barely made it ahead of the freeze. SEA DOUBLE came in late September—quite nice form and size, a lavender-blue. GRAND BAROQUE gave considerable expression in late August and September, but it had had little spring bloom. DA CAPO comes almost as early as LOVELY AGAIN. When the nourishment runs low, its bloom runs small, but it still reblooms.

*Robert Creviston, IN:* All of the reblooming iris that I have from Ray Smith plus DA CAPO and a couple of other cold climate rebloomers go completely dormant here in the winter. Some of the once bloomers, notably SNOW GODDESS do not quite do this however. SNOW GODDESS tries to grow all winter. Of course it is always getting its leaves nipped or frozen, but with each alternate mild spell it greens up again and tries to grow. The cold climate rebloomers stay dormant with only a hint of leaves showing—maybe an inch or two. They seem to have a different “growth thermostat” setting due to a different genetic makeup. SNOW GODDESS’s growth habits suggest why it seems to be slightly tender—it is greatly to its credit that it survives at all. I should add that it does increase well and bloom well for me in spite of everything but I do classify it as a once bloomer.

*Paul Nott, OR:* Your problems of transplanting and then no bloom for so long puzzles me. I’ve transplanted (with one exception) every second year and only the fall rebloom has been delayed a little or prevented to some extent. I water them good as soon as they are reset. Then water again the very next day. Sometimes water the third day if the weather is exceptionally drying. Then every two or three days so the ground is almost soggy for the first 10 days or more. Then I try to keep the ground quite moist (just a little less than the very wet initial period). All this watering will eliminate air pockets of any size (which are deadly to a growing root). The air pockets may be a big part of the problem. I must add that tiny air pockets are necessary for root growth, so I never tramp on or pack down the dirt.

*Robert Maddern, South Australia:* Blooming in most temperate plants is controlled by a photoperiod (day length) and/or temperature (e.g., cold shock); irises I presume are no exception. The ability of a plant to respond to photoperiod, etc., is most certainly genetically controlled. If one of the genes involved in the recognition of the “correct” flowering period is defective (spontaneous or induced mutation) then the whole system breaks down and flowering will not be synchronized with the seasons. This type of change need be due to only a single gene (probably recessive). Since different species



possibly with different photoperiod requirements went into the TB there may be sets of genes to recognize different photoperiods; thus one may cause flowering in spring after short days and another in autumn after long days. Because the whole set of genes would be required and TBs are tetraploid, the inheritance of the ability to flower in different seasons may be very complex. Alternatively all TBs may have the basic sets of genes to determine flowering in spring and autumn, it's just that in some there is a defective gene in one set.

### **A HYBRIDIZERS LAMENT**

*Georgia Legner, IL:* I keep records and had—said had—markers by all seedlings and last spring so many markers (white plastic) were missing and I didn't have a plot of the seedling beds on paper. Couldn't imagine what happened to them but now I know—squirrels. I have seen and chased two squirrels who were sitting in a seedling bed chewing on the markers after pulling them out of the dirt. I had seen some markers still in the dirt with ragged edges and wondered what chewed on them. Gnawed rather. So I am just not sure about some of my crosses which makes me mad.



**Ann Dasch, AIS Youth Chairman**

### **1974 AIS YOUTH ACHIEVEMENT AWARD**

Results were tabulated by Tom Ford, and the Youth Committee is proud to announce the three winning youth members for the 1974 Youth Achievement Award. As usual, the nominations were compiled, summarized under codes to conceal the contestants' identities, and submitted to a panel composed of one RVP, one Youth Committee Member and one active AIS member. Three truly outstanding young irisarians, whose accomplishments deserve attention, have won.

### **CONGRATULATIONS TO MARGARET PERRY!**

When eleven years of age, she won a blue for her first iris show entry. Since then, she has blazed an amazing trail of show ribbons, including last year's Queen of the Show award in competition with adults. As one of her three nominators said, "Very few of her specimens have received less than a blue ribbon."

Her leadership is evident in Wichita, Kansas youth activities. She

directed youth divisions in both early and annual shows there for the past two years. One letter said, "Her success can be measured by the large number of youth entries we have had in these shows."

Margaret can be described as an all-around irisarian. She is a knowledgeable and determined novice hybridizer; she attends regional and local events; she has served on the executive committee of the Wichita Area Iris Club. Her leadership is evident in both youth and adult aspects of irising. A nominator wrote, "Her enthusiasm and willingness to work and listen is an inspiration to others who are tempted to 'let someone else do it.'"

Her personality is highly praised and one letter described her as a "Renaissance" young lady, as Margaret is an excellent student, a talented violinist, a canary enthusiast on a serious scale (160 baby canaries this year!) and an artist specializing in irises.

Enthusiasm! Talent! Achievements that few adults could match! Margaret Perry, outstanding seventeen-year-old irisarian, well deserves the 1974 AIS Youth Achievement Award. Congratulations!

#### JAY HUMMEL—SUPER IRISARIAN AT 14

We also congratulate a strong contender and first runner-up for this year's Youth Achievement Award, Jay Hummel of Wayne, Nebraska. Jay's accomplishments were shown in the glowing letters from the six AIS members who nominated him. He is an avid Judges' Training student, a bold and intelligent hybridizer, active with adults in regional events (sometimes responsible for committee work) and an eager garden visitor.

Included in the nominating letters were statements such as—  
". . . his garden . . . shows the touch of an expert."

"His iris interest extends to medians . . ."

"He promotes Iris to anyone he comes in contact with, including his friends, acquaintances and High School Instructors."

"He has succeeded in getting both parents and both brothers interested in iris growing."

. . . a nationally known hybridizer . . . described Jay as "so knowledgeable and enthusiastic about irises."

"Jay is 14-years-old and knows more about iris than many of us old timers . . ."

Wow! And there is no better conclusion than this quote from a nominating letter—"Jay Hummel . . . is comprised of the material that makes a good American and a good life-long American Iris Society Member."

#### JOHN'S JOY—NOT, THE IRIS, THE BOY

Several years ago, an iris was named for him, and now John Stahly of Grand Blanc, Michigan is the 2nd runner-up in this year's Youth Achievement Award. Past AIS BULLETINS have described John's activities and he has made many friends attending four national conventions, plus local and regional events.



John is a Judges' Training Student, show winner, active hybridizer and maintains his own collection of iris cultivars (TB, intermediates, Japanese, etc.), as well as helping his father, Hal Stahly, ready the family garden for the 1976 convention tours.

A musician and athlete, this high school junior is a useful AIS member who helps his area iris organizations in many capacities; he was guest editor of his region's newsletter and has chaired iris show youth divisions. Congratulations, John!

## **IRIS SLIDES FOR RENTAL**

The American Iris Society maintains a number of excellent sets of iris slides for rental. Each set contains about 100 slides, 35mm size. A list of the names of the irises accompanies each set. Ideal for a program for your iris meetings and garden club meetings, these slides are a fine way to study the new and old irises. Are you considering, or would you like to see, some new irises? What better way than to rent a set of slides, to keep informed of the new varieties or to see some of the rare, exotic and unusual species.

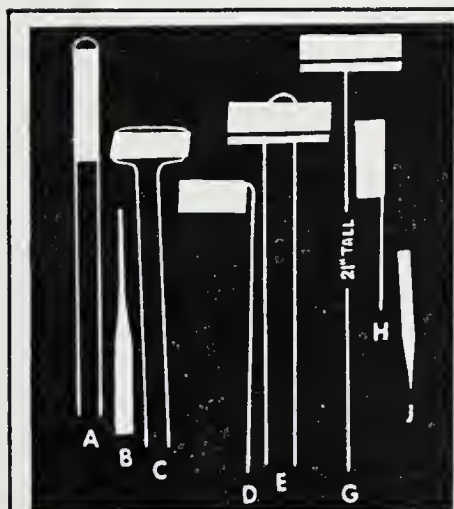
### **AIS SLIDES PROGRAM**

1. **THE 1974 POPULARITY POLL.** The 100 favorite tall bearded irises are presented in the order as chosen by the AIS members.
2. **JAPANESE IRISES.** Slides of these exotic beauties were contributed by Mr. Adolph J. Vogt. This new set is a total joy.
3. **THE DESCENDENTS OF PAUL COOK'S FAMOUS PROGENITOR.** A new set delineates the progress in bicolor and amoena breeding. It includes a commentary and a genealogical chart.
4. **THE LOUISIANA IRISES.** A new slide set, based on a fine contribution of slides by Mr. C. W. Arny, Jr. is in preparation. Check to see if completed.
5. **AWARD WINNING ARRANGEMENTS FEATURING IRISES.** This set of artistic arrangements is perfect for garden clubs. Slides were made by an expert photographer. Very popular. A second set is in preparation.
6. **THE NEW RELIABLES.** This set shows many of the popular, less expensive, bearded irises that have stood the test of widespread distribution. It also includes many interesting garden scenes.
7. **THE BEARDED SPECIES AND THEIR SPECIAL HYBRIDS.** This beautiful set includes miniature and standard dwarf, intermediate, aril, table and border varieties.
8. **THE BEARDLESS IRIS SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS.** This charming set includes bulbous, Crested, Spuria, Siberian, Louisiana, Western Natives and Japanese.
9. **IRISES OF ALL TYPES, SIZES AND COLORS.** This set is varied, distinct and original and includes the charming bulbous irises.

10. REGION 4 IN '74—ROANOKE CONVENTION. This set includes scenes at the headquarters, garden scenes, and irises of all types seen on tour. Many award winners and favorites are included.
11. 1974 ROANOKE CONVENTION. This is a set of bearded irises, including the award winners, most of the favorite guest irises, with novelties and newer varieties. A fine selection from the convention. No garden scenes.
12. THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION, 1973. GOOD AND PLENTY. The story told in slides includes headquarters, garden scenes and irises of all the types and colors seen on the tour.
13. PORTLAND CONVENTION IN 1972. Slides from the famous Schreiner, Cooley, Tompkins and DeForest Gardens, include garden scenes and favorite irises.
14. WICHITA CONVENTION IN 1971. This set of slides is still circulating.
15. THE NEWER TALL BEARDED AWARD WINNERS AND CONTENDERS—also many other favorites.
16. THE NEWEST IN IRISES! Many 1975, 1974 and 1973 introductions by popular hybridizers. Most of these slides were made by the hybridizers themselves in their home gardens.

Requests for slides should be made well in advance for proper scheduling, preferably 30 days or longer. Include a second-choice date if possible. Give the exact date desired so that slides can be sent insured airmail. Some sets may be especially popular, or booked well in advance, so give second and third choices for sets, if optional. Send your complete address, including zip code. Slides are to be returned insured airmail, the next day after your meeting. A check for \$5.00 (for set of 100 slides), payable to the American Iris Society, must accompany your order, except for the one free program per year for each Affiliated Society. Mail to:

D. C. NEARPASS, Slides Chairman  
9526 50th Place,  
College Park, Maryland 20740



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G—Tall Single Staff Markers	10 for \$1.30
H—Pot or Rock Garden Markers	25 for \$1.50
J—Small Plant Labels	50 for \$1.20

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**NOTE TO ALL HYBRIDIZERS!**  
**IT'S REGION 7 IN '77**  
**GUEST IRISES**

**1977 AIS CONVENTION**

**MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

The Memphis Area Iris Society from Region 7 [Kentucky and Tennessee] of the American Iris Society will host the 1977 National Convention with headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee. The Guest Iris Committee invites hybridizers to send their most recent introductions, or seedlings being considered for introduction, or both. Please send not more than 3 rhizomes of a variety. If possible, notify the Guest Iris Chairman listed below of your shipment.

Bearded iris will be accepted from July 15 to September 15, 1975. Medians will bloom three weeks before convention date. Early blooming spurias and Siberians will bloom about convention time.

All guest irises should be mailed to:

Mrs. Robert S. Carney, 500 Colonial Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38117

The following data should accompany each plant:

1. Hybridizer's name and address
2. Name or seedling number of the variety
3. Type of iris
4. Height, color and bloom season.
5. Year of introduction

When seedlings under number are named it will be the responsibility of the hybridizer to notify the Guest Iris Chairman prior to November 1, 1976 so that labels and guest listing will be up to date.

A receipt will be mailed to all contributors listing the gardens to which plants are assigned. A report will be sent to the hybridizer after the first year bloom, 1976. Directly after the convention contributors will be asked for; instructions regarding disposition of the plants. Failure to reply by July 1, 1977 will be interpreted as an order to destroy stock in question. All plants will be returned post-paid, except to foreign addresses or for introductions prior to 1973.

The Convention Committee and the Guest Iris Committee will exercise all precautions to see that no plant will be traded or sold, or seed set or pollen used.

The tour gardeners will not be held responsible for losses beyond their control. Responsibility of the Guest Iris Committee will extend only to plants sent directly to the Guest Iris Chairman. Only those plants received through the proper channels will be listed in the convention program.

The gardeners of the Memphis Area look forward to having your iris as *guests* in our gardens and you as our *guests* in 1977.

MRS. ROBERT S. CARNEY, *Chairman*  
Guest Iris Committee

### Also Note!

#### NATIONAL TEST GARDEN IRISES MEMPHIS, TENN. 1977

The National Test Garden for the 1977 Convention will be located at the Ketchum Memorial Iris Garden in Audubon Park. Buses will be leaving the Convention hotel daily between 4:30 and 5:00 P.M. to give AIS judges a chance to evaluate the plants.

National Test Garden Rules will apply to this display.

All National Test Garden Irises should be sent to:

Mrs. R. N. Miller  
545 E. Raines Road  
Memphis, Tenn. 38116

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### PALMER'S IRIS GARDEN

FANTASTIC BLUE: IB, 23", Sdlg. 7021. S. light blue; F. light blue, white hafts veined dark violet; light violet halo running from edge to edge in front of yellow beard. Wide, round, lightly ruffled, horizontally flared falls with very wide hafts. Vigorous increaser and bloomer. 1-2 branches; 4-7 buds. Limited fertility but may be a useful breeder for borders. Too big for best proportion. 6662: ((6430: Blue Sapphire x Pierre Menard) x Regina Maria) X Little Titan. ....\$10.00

SNOW FESTIVAL: IB, 24", Sdlg. 7159. White self with a few yellow haft veins. Closed standards; falls are wide, round, lightly ruffled and of good substance. Yellow beard tipped white. 1-2 branches and spur with 4-7 buds. Good proportion. Sib. to Fantastic Blue. EC 1974. ....\$15.00

DARK EYED BEAUTY: SDB, 10", Sdlg. 7241. Light blue self tinted violet; full violet spot on falls. Wide, round, very lightly ruffled falls. 2-3 buds. Yellow beard tipped white. 6939: (Wilma V. x unknown) X April Ballet. EC 1974. ....\$ 5.00

NIFTY: SDB, 10", Sdlg. 7221. Light violet-blue self with full violet area on wide, round, ruffled and flaring falls. Yellow beard tipped white. Deep amber hafts and shoulders. Parentage unknown. \$ 5.00

#### PREVIOUS INTRODUCTIONS

ANGELIC, SDB .....	\$4.00	KATIE PEARSON, IB ....	\$12.50
ENCHANTED BLUE, SDB	.\$4.00	ANGELIC BLUE, BB .....	17.50
ROYAL CARNIVAL, SDB	.\$4.00	CRIMSON VELVET, SDB .	4.00

The above are also available from Riverdale Iris Gardens  
7124 Riverdale Road, Minneapolis, MN 55430

*Send stamp for list of previous introductions and select list of tall, borders, intermediates and standard dwarfs. Extras on all orders.*

### MR. CLEO PALMER

Route 1, Box 152

Geary, Oklahoma 73040



## 1975 NEW MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The 1975 New Membership Campaign opened on January 1, 1975 and will close on September 30, 1975.

Competition for awards will be on an individual basis. Individual participants will be credited for the various types of memberships as follows.

<i>Type of Membership</i>	<i>Will Count as</i>
Single Annual	10 points
Family Annual	12 points
Single Triennial	25 points
Family Triennial	30 points
Youth—when parent is member	2 points
Youth—when parent is non-member	3 points
Sustaining	20 points
Research	50 points
Single Life Membership	200 points
Family Life Membership	250 points
Change from Single Annual to Family	2 points
Change from Single Triennial to Family	5 points

For every sixty (60) points credited, the participant will be awarded one single annual membership extension.

For every seventy-two (72) points credited, the participant will be awarded one family annual membership extension.

During the 1976 National Convention a Trophy will be awarded to the individual accumulating the greatest number of points during the Campaign.

### RULES

1. Notice of each new member must be sent to the RVP or Regional Membership Chairman within one week after it is secured.
2. Each new membership should be reported on a separate slip of paper (postcard size) showing name and address of the new member, the Region and the name and address of the participant securing the new membership. This slip should then be used by the RVP (or Regional Membership Chairman) in reporting to the National Membership Chairman.
3. Only those new Memberships properly reported to the National Membership Chairman will be counted.
4. New memberships are to be credited only to the participant actually securing them.
5. Renewal of memberships after a lapse of one year will count as a new member.
6. New memberships received by the Secretary in the St. Louis office after September 30, 1975 will not be counted.

## 1975 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL CAMPAIGN

Competition in the 1975 Membership Renewal Campaign will be on a Regional Basis and conducted in accordance with the following.

The Membership Renewal Campaign will cover the period of October 1, 1974 through September 30, 1975.

Regions will be ranked on the percentage of renewals for members on record as of October 1, 1975.

Renewals received by the Secretary in the St. Louis office after September 30, 1975 will not be counted.

The Region achieving the highest renewal percentage will be presented an appropriate award at the National Convention.

All renewal dues must be sent directly to Mr. Clifford W. Benson, Secretary, American Iris Society, 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, MO. 63110. In addition, when you send in your renewal check, be sure to indicate any address change.

APPROVED SETUP AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR  
AIS BULLETIN STAFF

Editor-in-Chief  
Managing Editor  
Advertising Editor  
Associate Editor  
Associate Editor  
Contributing Editors: Flight Lines Editor  
International Editor  
Youth Editor  
Section Bulletin Representatives

Recommendations:

Three parttime paid editors:

Editor-in-Chief—responsible for content and format of BULLETIN

Managing Editor—located near printing company, responsible for co-ordinating publication

Advertising Editor—responsible for advertising, billing, etc.

Two Associate Editors, one of whom is chairman of the Editorial Board, responsible for standard features and special issues as assigned by the Editor-in-Chief

All Bulletin advertising should be charged to the appropriate committee or office and the funds credited to the BULLETIN

EDITORIAL BOARD

Five members: an Associate Editor, chairman  
representative from Scientific Committee  
one past sectional president or representative  
one immediate past Regional Vice President  
one member at large

Recommendations:

Editorial Board to study questions referred to it by the Board of Directors and/or Editor-in-Chief and to recommend to the Board of Directors and the Editor-in-Chief policies pertaining to the BULLETIN and other publications of the Society, to recommend guest editors and the publication of specific special issues of the BULLETIN and other forms of publications, to review articles referred by the Editor-in-Chief.



Matchmaker

MATCHMAKER ((Feminine Charm X 68-18: (Orange Chariot x Ultrapoise)). A clear coral-pink (close to RHS 36A) with satiny texture and good substance. Bright coral-pink beard. Arched standards are beautifully ruffled and frilled; flared falls are wide, fluted and frilled. Well-branched strong stalks provide for fine flower placement—blooms three flowers open at one time. Nine buds. Vigorous foliage. Fast increase. Fertile. ML, 35". HC '73. ....\$25.00

BRITISH BLUSH (Sib to Feminine Charm). A beauty in pastel colors. Ruffled and lightly laced standards are near true pink with dainty gold edging all around. Ruffled and frilled falls are basically creamy white with peach hafts and lacy gold edges. Tangerine beard. Good substance. Many buds on a nice plant. Fast increase. Fertile. ML, 32". HC '73. ....\$25.00

FEMININE CHARM, POWDER PEACH or FROST LINE

.....each \$20.00

**MRS. EVELYN KEGERISE**

501 Penna. Ave.

Hyde Park, Reading, PA 19605



# SOFT ROT — NO PROBLEM

## AGRICULTURAL STREPTOMYCIN

One treatment dries up Soft Rot overnight.

Agricultural Streptomycin is an antibiotic formulation intended for use in control of plant diseases. One-half teaspoonful in one gallon of water makes a powerful solution that destroys bacterial soft rot on iris rhizomes and daylilies.

Be prepared. Order today. No time to spare when soft rot develops. Complete instructions with each package.

AGRICULTURAL STREPTOMYCIN, 8 oz. ....\$4.20 Post Paid.

## TERRACLOR 75%

For CROWN ROT (Mustard Seed Fungus) on irises, daylilies, delphinium, hosta and nearly a hundred other plants.

Just mix one heaping tablespoonful of Terraclor in one gallon of water, and saturate the iris plants and soil with the solution. If only a few plants to treat, dust the plants, rhizomes and soil with Terraclor, and it works like magic.

To prevent Crown Rot, we mix one heaping tablespoonful of Terraclor 75% with the soil under each new or expensive iris or daylily we want. Shouldn't you do the same?

TERRACLOR 75%, 3 lbs. ....\$6.00 Post Paid.

## LIFETIME PLASTIC PLANT MARKERS

Postpaid Prices in U.S.A. Effective Jan. 1, 1975

STYLE	100	500	1000
A—4½" Vertical Stake .....	\$ 1.95	\$ 7.45	\$ 12.25
B—2"x5" Tee Stake .....	3.75	13.50	23.50
C—6" Vertical Stake .....	2.95	12.25	21.65
D-E—1"x2½" Tie-on Tag, with wires ....	2.85	12.25	20.65
G—⅝"x3½" Nursery Tag, with wires ..	1.60	6.20	10.00
H—2½"x8" Tee Stake .....	8.85	36.90	66.45
J—3"x12" Tee Stake .....	14.25	61.25	111.25
4"x⅝" Thriftee Marker .....	1.25	4.50	6.90
6"x⅝" Thriftee Marker .....	1.75	5.75	9.75
8"x⅝" Thriftee Marker .....	1.95	6.75	12.25
3"x¾" Snap-on Tags .....	1.25	4.75	7.50
WEATHERPROOF PENCILS .....	2 for 45¢	6 for \$1.25	12 for \$2.40

All prices are Post Paid, subject to change without notice. For description, see our ad on page 88, April, 1974, BULLETIN. Write for our complete list of markers and prices.

*Gable Iris Gardens*

2543 38th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn. 55406

## BLODGETT IRIS GARDENS

1008 East Broadway

Waukesha, Wis. 53186

### Introducing for 1975

VIOLET DESIGN (R. Blodgett). Sdlg. 73-53. (Serene Dawn X Punchline). TB, 30", M. Ruffled and flared violet blend. Domed standards of aster violet; falls slightly lighter with  $\frac{3}{8}$ " border the color of standards. Beard nasturtium red. Good branching and stalk. 7-8 buds. ....\$25.00

### PREVIOUS INTRODUCTIONS

APOLLO'S GIFT '67 ...\$ 2.00	MUGGSY, BB .....\$ 2.50
APRICOT DRIFT,	PINK FAVORITE .....\$ 5.00
BB '67 .....\$ 2.50	SERENE DAWN .....\$10.00
DAIRYLAND DEB '74 . \$20.00	TINT OF SUNSET .....\$10.00
GALA ROSE '67 .....\$ 3.50	TINY LIGHT, SDB ....\$ 3.00
GLACIER CAP '70 ....\$10.00	WHITE VISION .....\$15.00
INDIAN FRINGE '67 ...\$ 5.00	

*No list—Order from this ad*

## 1975 INTRODUCTIONS FROM THE WICHITA POLLEN DAUBERS CLUB

Order direct from the hybridizer

SDB

WINE DROPS. 12". Dark red wine on white plic. ....	\$10.00
DREAM STAR. 14". S. blue with touch of violet; F. green with golden glow; light blue beard. ....	\$10.00
CREAM TOY. 11". S. cream; F. cream with dark yellow lines; beard yellow tipped white. ....	\$10.00
WHATACOLOR. 10". S. grey-white; F. lt. green; blue beard. ....	\$10.00
MORNING ANGEL. 14". S. white-yellow blend; F. yellow, violet and green blend; yellow beard with orange tip. ....	\$10.00

MDB

TOY SWAN. 6". White self, thin violet rim; pale violet stitching in haft; purple stylearms. ....	\$10.00
BROWN HEART. 5". S. cream; F. cream, red-brown spot. ....	\$10.00

*(Thanks for the good orders of last year)*

### FLOYD and LEOTA DYER IRIS GARDEN

9503 So. Hydraulic, Wichita, Kansas 67216

BUTTER BLAZE. BB, 24", ML6921BH. S. dark orange; F. dark orange rim, gold ctr.; orange beard. ....	\$25.00
ROYAL TARTAN. TB, 32", ML7101HP. S. light red-pink, yellow-gold styles; F. dark red, light red rim; orange beard. ....	\$25.00
JUNGLE HUE. TB, 28", ML6903SN. S. full red-violet; F. dark red-violet, light red rim; bright orange beard. ....	\$25.00

**TED BRETH, 218 So. McComas, Wichita, Kansas 67213**



# Avonbank Iris Gardens

Lloyd and Margaret Zurbrigg

903 Tyler Avenue

Radford, VA 24141

## Reblooming Iris our Specialty

### 1975 INTRODUCTIONS

AH SWEET MYSTERY. . . . A very large, very smooth, very flaring unique bicolor that brings infinite "class" to the remontants. S. are pale violet blended with gold, and the similar falls are almost completely overlaid with a smooth wash of gold, giving a rich, golden-tan effect. (Sdlg. G 76 "Ja Wohl"). . . . . \$25.00

FIRE SIREN. . . . Several judges thought this the reddest red of any iris, and it is remontant also. It does NOT have smooth hafts, for they are white "plicata-type" from its pollen parent. Large, well-formed, well-branched, the startling red color is solid except at the haft. (Sdlg. 68-54-Red). . . . . \$20.00

O SHENANDOAH. . . . The best thus far in a fabulous cross for both remontancy and novelty, this is *not* startlingly novel, it is a large, well-formed, well-branched pale violet with more than a touch of gold at the base of the S. and a solid golden brown wash over the hafts. Four violet veins run down the very center of the F. part-way. Beard golden brown. (Sdlg. G 78 "Byline"). . . . . \$35.00

REMINISCE. . . . As delicate and sweet as your fondest memories! This pink and apricot has heavy, well-branched stems in both September and May, and the delicate color is maintained by heavy substance and very good flaring form. It is NOT wishy-washy, either! Lovely, wide foliage. (Sdlg. 68-32-Sept.). . . . . \$20.00

\* \* \*

MISS JUPITER. . . . Never before have we offered Space-Age iris, but this one is truly "something else." A giant in every way, the huge blooms sport flounces on the end of long "spears," held gracefully. The yellow color has some tan at the haft, to which the purist may object, but he will object anyway! The stalks are gigantic, strong, beautifully branched, with 3 buds in each placement; and the flowers all carry the flounces unless the weather turns mercilessly hot. And, yes, it IS fertile—very. (Sdlg. 68-118B-FF). . . . . \$40.00

MISS VENUS. . . . In the Space-Age contest, this candidate counts on winning by winsome coyness, or perhaps sheer erotic pulchritude. A self of very pale, but quite telling pink, even to the widely-expanded flounces which rise above the very flaring falls. Several purists have "fallen to her charms." (I well remember the first sight of her!) Only moderately wide at the "waist," both falls and flounces expand widely, so the effect is opulent. Unlike many Space-agers, these are good growers here, and the branching and triple budding, along with late season, make them very valuable in extending the season in spring. (No remontancy in these lines.) Fertility unbounded. (Sdlg. 68-118B-A). . . . . \$60.00

The four remontant introductions—\$75.00 The two Space-age introductions \$85.00

Detailed catalog on Request

# BROWN'S SUNNYHILL GARDENS

Rt. 3, Box 102

Milton-Freewater, OR 97862

## INTRODUCTIONS 1975

FANTASY WORLD (O. L. Brown '75). Intermediate, E, 20". Unusual blending of yellow-apricot with a tint of pink in the ruffled, cupped standards. Ruffled, flaring falls are yellow-apricot with beige-apricot spot pattern. Styles pink; beard tangerine-pink. 5 buds. Sdlg. 9-3B51. Gay Wings sib. ....\$ 7.00

HAPPY FACE (O. L. Brown '75). TB, Mid, 36". Domed standards are rich orange with pink infusion; nearly horizontal falls are orange with bright yellow shoulders. Orange beards. Flowers ruffled and lightly laced. 7 to 8 buds. Sdlg. 70-3C4. ....\$25.00

MISS PHOTOGENIC (O. L. Brown '75). TB, Mid, 36". Luscious, beautifully formed salmon pink with closed standards and fluted, flaring falls. Coral beards. Excellent branching. 8 buds. Sdlg. 70-8A5. ....\$25.00

MOON CASTLE (O. L. Brown '75). TB, Mid, 34". Large, wide petaled, smooth yellow self; yellow beard. Closed standards; ruffled, flaring falls. 7 buds. Sdlg. 70-7C2. ....\$25.00

PINK CHALLENGE (O. L. Brown '75). TB, Mid, 34". Scrumptious medium to deep azalea pink self. Ruffled, cupped standards, and ruffled semi-flaring falls. Coral-red beards. 7 buds. Sdlg. 9-5D22. ....\$25.00

SWEET 'N' LOVELY (O. L. Brown '75). TB, Mid. 34". Rounded, closed standards are light pink with creamy, laced edges. Rippled, flaring falls are near white with laced edges of soft buff-pink. Soft coral beards. 7 buds. Yummy! Sdlg. 9-15G1. ....\$25.00

WESTERN RAINBOW (O. L. Brown '75). TB, Mid, 35". Huge, wide petaled lavender-apricot blend. Ruffled standards are Imperial purple; flaring, ruffled falls are same with apricot hafts. Thick, wide fire red beards. Heavy substance, smooth coloring. HC '74 under Sdlg. 9-19E8. Sib to Neon Magic. ....\$25.00

**For complete details and listing  
send for free catalog**



# GENE & GERRY'S IRIS GARDENS

39 E. Patrick St.

Frederick, Maryland 21701

## 1975 Introductions

LOUDOUN PRINCESS (Crossman) .....\$35.00  
Sdlg. 70-07: (One Desire x Flaming Heart) X Irish Lullaby. TB, M, 30". A lovely Venetian pink self; red beard. Large, ruffled, broad, domed standards and wide, flaring falls, having excellent substance. Well-branched stems that frequently have side branches, giving a high bud count. This sdlg. stole the show at Roanoke, and received 44 votes for its HC '74.

LOUDOUN BEAUTY (Crossman) .....\$15.00  
Sdlg. 68-113: Lovely Light X Orange Chariot. TB, M-L, 35". Large, ruffled flowers are Cadmium Orange. Broad, domed standards are cadmium orange (23C), with hint of apricot in center; while the wide, flaring falls are cadmium orange (23B), graced with a bright tangerine beard. The flowers have excellent substance, and the stalks are strong, tall and well branched, giving 9 buds as average. Our large stock gives you a wonderful buy on this excellent variety.

DEEP PACIFIC (Burger) .....\$25.00  
Sdlg. F-35: Cup Race X Royal Touch. TB, M-L, 32". A deep, dark blue, like the waters of the Deep Pacific. Excellent form, and width of petal with a lighter shade blue beard completing this lovely ensemble. Three branches, spur and terminal, having a 9 bud count. HC '74.

LITTLE ADMIRAL (Burger) .....\$12.50  
Sdlg. D-18: Blue Fantasy X Brooksong. BB, M, 20". A delightful border in the reverse class. Deep medium blue standards, contrasting nicely with the light blue falls. Yellow beard tipped blue. Good form and plant proportions. Vigorous grower, with two branches, spur and terminal, having 7 buds. Received HC '74.

## Previous Introductions

KINDNESS (Burger '74). TB. Our lovely pink sdlg. D-12 that received 30 votes for HC in 1973. Great form and color. ....\$28.00  
SAIL MASTER (Burger '74). TB. Butterscotch S.; blue-violet F. HC '73. ..\$20.00  
HAPPY NOTE (Burger '74). TB. Bright coral-orange self. HC '73. ....\$20.00  
KELLY (Burger '74). TB. Orchid-violet bicolor; brown hafts. HC '73. ....\$17.50  
GOOD INVESTMENT (Burger '73). TB. Beautiful violet-purple. ....\$15.00  
VIKING ADMIRAL (Burger '73). TB. Reverse blue bitone. HC '72. ....\$15.00  
SKY BURST (Burger '72). TB. Ruffled apricot. HC '71. ....\$10.00  
ORCHID SKIES (Burger '72). TB. Ruffled orchid blend. ....\$ 9.00  
LOUDOUN CHARMER (Crossman '73). TB. S. cream; F. med. violet. Bicolor, bronze rim on falls. Favorite guest iris '73. ....\$15.00  
LOUDOUN LASSIE (Crossman '72). TB. Winner of President's Cup '74. An orchid bitone that is a must. Judges Choice 97 votes '74. ....\$15.00  
MAY ROMANCE (Crossman '71). TB. Personality plus in orchid tones. ..\$15.00  
DOVER BEACH (Nearpass '72). TB. White-blue bicolor. ....\$10.00

***List on request. Please add \$1.50 to cover postage and handling***

THE 1975 OFFERINGS  
From

*The Cherry Lane  
Gardens*

of Glenn F. Corlew  
2988 Cherry Lane  
Walnut Creek, California 94596

**CONCERT** **\$25.00**  
**(Glenn F. Corlew 1975)**

Perfection in a composition of clean, clear pink. From the domed standards to the semi-flaring falls and from the smooth color to the lilting ruffles it appears to be as carefully composed as a great symphonic masterpiece. Pinkish tangerine beard. 32". Midseason. Sdlg. #715-1A. Pink Fringe X Signature.

**FLAMING ARROW** **\$25.00**  
**(Vernon Wood 1975)**

A pure white that appears to have been sprinkled with diamond dust. Lavishly fluted, ruffled and with a touch of lace. All highlighted with a flaming red beard. 36". Midseason. Sdlg. #71-43. Christmas Time X (((Snow Flurry x Annette) x Frost & Flame) x (((Mary Randall x May Hall) x Frilly Fringes) x Brilliant Star)). HC 1974.

**SONGSTER** **\$25.00**  
**(Glenn F. Corlew 1975)**

Start with domed and touching standards over semi-flaring falls, add a touch of ruffling, color the entire creation a smooth, salmon pink and highlight with a tangerine beard. And there it is—a song to warm your heart! 31". Midseason. Sdlg. #717-1A. Pink Fringe X (Signature x Flaming Heart).

**WINSOME LASS** **\$25.00**  
**(Glenn F. Corlew 1975)**

As delightful as the WINSOME LASS in a rare cameo. This one is a smooth self of cameo pink. The beard is white at the tip shading to tangerine in the center of the flower. Truly a sight to please the eye. 32". Midseason. Sdlg. #630-1A. (((Snow Flurry x Pink Formal) x Frost & Flame) x Sib) x Signature) X Kimzey.

**INTRODUCTION SPECIAL**  
**One of each for**  
**\$65.00**



## GARDEN OF THE ENCHANTED RAINBOW

1975

## Introductions

1975

SAMARITAN WOMAN (B. Miller '75). Sdlg. 73 RTBR. TB, 36", EM-ML. Glowing red, dark crimson blend, even tone. Well-held bloom. Sometimes a faint iridescence in center of dark bronze beard. Well branched. Fertile both ways. May throw rebloomers. Heaven's Largesse X Red Polish. ....\$25.00

RESURRECTION STORY (B. Miller '75). Sdlg. 73RTBRe. TB, 36", ME&RE. Dark crimson red, some violet-rose iridescence. Well branched; many buds per socket. Fertile both ways. Rainbow Promised X Scarlet Beauty. ....\$20.00

## 1974

FIRES OF GEHENNA (B. Miller '74). Sdlg. 70-11A. TB, 34"-36"  
Orange-scarlet blend with bright scarlet overwash on falls. Hardy,  
floriferous, brilliant. A step toward that elusive scarlet. Heaven's  
Largesse X Jungle Fires. ....\$20.00

## 1973

RUTH OF MOAB (B. Miller '73). Sdlg. 68-1A. TB. Golden yellow self. Falls completely patterned in garnet overveining in identical tracing to variegata species. Everyone wants "a piece" of this. Bang X ((Ola Kala x Argus Pheasant) x Mary Randall). . . . . \$15.00

CELESTIAL DELIGHT (B. Miller '73). Sdlg. 62-88. Short TB. Dependable and aristocratic. Pale apricot with some flare and ruffling. Usually 2 stems per rhizome. Excellent texture. (Ola Kala x Pink Formal) X Mary Randall. ....\$ 7.50

## 1972

### For the Red Hybridizer

HEAVEN'S LARGESSE (B. Miller '72). Sdlg. 61-18A. TB, 30-34", E-L. Triple-stemmed (often) red breeder of weather resistant brilliant red. Breeds red of high quality. Very fertile both ways. Redward X Bang. ....\$12.50

RAINBOW PROMISED (B. Miller '72). Sdlg. 62-41. TB, 34"-36". Dark red blend with violet and rose iridescence. Sturdy and well branched. Excellent breeding potential. Throws sturdy red rebloomers, taking form of other parent. Fertile both ways. (Pacemaker x Cherie) X Firebright. ....\$ 7.50

SPECIAL OFFER: ONE EACH OF ALL 7 ABOVE. \$40.00

***Order only from this ad***

JORDAN &amp; BERNICE M. MILLER

## Broadview

New Mexico 88112

# W. C. "BILL" & DOLLIE CARTER

512 South 6th Street  
Herrin, Illinois 62948

Ph. 618-942-6142

*Presenting for 1975 our two finest introductions*

DIXIE MELODY. Sdlg. 72-40. TB, 36", EM. Venetian Pink self; darker pink beard. (Pink Horizon X Pink Taffeta). EC & HC '73. We consider this not only the finest iris we have produced, but the finest we have ever grown. It has the branching and bud count of DEAR DOLLIE, the substance of BLAST OFF, and the flower perfection of ARCTIC VIKING. ....Net \$25.00

TEEN TOWN. Sdlg. 71-10. BB, 24", EM, W2VB/W2VBby. White ground stitched violet-blue; blue-violet beard. EC & HC '72. (Emma Cook X Tea Apron). Seven buds on a super stalk! .....Net \$15.00

Both for \$35.00

*Write for price list of new irises at reasonable prices*

## STARBRIGHT GARDENS

Charles C. Jack

P.O. Box 456

Alderson, West Virginia 24910

### INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1975

ELECTRON. Sdlg. J68-40A: (El Cid: ((Oaken Bucket: (Hooker 260 #56-80: Snow Flurry x Pacemaker)F<sub>3</sub> x (((Black Cherry x H 56-80) x Ebony Echo) x Gracie Pfost)) X ((Gracie Pfost x (J 66-49: Olympic Torch x Ultrapoise). TB, 38", M-L. An ultra bright red-violet that immediately reminds one of royalty. Satin textured standards of very bright rose-violet. Lovely form with wide, velvety finished falls, which are slightly deeper in color. Distinctly unique. Limited stock.

.....Net \$25.00  
EL CID. (Oaken Bucket x Gracie Pfost). ....Net \$20.00

AT LAST! Japanese Irises for foreground planting. Dark blue-violet, good substance, height 16"-20", blooms 4"-5" in diameter. \$5.00 each; 10 or more \$2.50 each. Minimum order \$10.00. Add 10% for shipping and handling. Club orders accepted.

**PRAIRIE FORALPHA 16"-18".      PRAIRIE FORBETA 18"-20".**

**A. H. HAZZARD**

**510 Grand Pre Ave.**

**Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007**



**Keith Keppel**  
**P.O. BOX 8173, STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95208**  
**1975 Introductions**

**Tall Bearded**

- CARAMBA (Keppel) EM, 32". (Wild Ginger x Siva Siva) X (((Gene Wild x Majorette) x Rococo) x Ballyhoo sib). The most striking "variegata-plicata" we have ever seen. Delightfully different! Clear bright yellow standards, lightly touching. Flared falls of white with butterscotch margin, almost completely sanded with a plicata wash of cyclamen purple to maroon to java brown speckles. Nicely ruffled, with three branches plus terminal, 8-10 buds. HC '73. HC '74 (18 votes). EC '74 (best seedling in Sacramento show). 61 votes for Favorite Guest Iris at Roanoke, making it the top non-introduced iris on the list. Due to the large number of advance reservations, early ordering is recommended. (#68-27C) ..\$25.00
- LADY X (Gatty) M, 38". Parentage lost due to a garden mishap, but believed to be from San Leandro X Marquesan Skies. With the touch of mystery behind this feminine-looking iris, the name seemed appropriate! A medium rosy orchid self, the upper half of the falls slightly paler in color. Standards are closed, lightly ruffled and swirled. The semi-flaring rounded falls are lightly ruffled and touched with lace. The beards are tangerine-orange, tipped orchid-white. Three branches plus terminal with double buds. (#BLT-1) .....\$25.00
- RISQUE (Gatty) M, 34". Ruffled Valentine X (Gala Gown x (((Pink Sensation x June Meredith) x Jones 308-1: (Frances Kent x Mary Randall)) x Jones 432: (Frost and Flame x (((Spindrift x Jeb Stuart) x Courtier) x Spanish Whim)))). Ruffly, frilly, lightly laced white with clean hafts. Not a shocking beard, but rather a soft medium red-orange one—just slightly risque! Well-branched stalks with plenty of buds. Vigorous grower. HC '74 (15 votes). (#A20-2) .....\$25.00

**Standard Dwarf**

- STARRY EYED (Gatty) M, 14". Bright Delight X A-1-C: (((Azure Skies x self) x Cook 1546) x Blue Denim) x (Dainty Delight x Blue Denim)). An amoena with pure white standards and columbine blue falls narrowly edged in white. The upright standards are ruffled; the horizontal falls roll upward on the edges toward the tips, giving an unusual "pointed" or "starry" look to the flower. Extremely vigorous and floriferous; three buds per stalk. EC '74. (#C69-B) .....\$ 7.50
- WINK (Gatty) E, 12". A-1-A X sib A-1-C. Closely related to Starry Eyed, but of an entirely different form and aspect. Pure white standards and falls. There is a conspicuous semi-circular spot of steppelchase blue in the falls, the spot separating at the tip of the white beard. Conic to upright standards, flared wide and ruffled falls. The narrow foliage, flower color and pattern make it look like a bearded version of a California native iris! Two ECs '73. HC '73. (#C68B). .....\$ 7.50

**July-August Delivery**

**Catalogue on Request**

# ECHO HILL GARDEN

## INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1975

GLEAMING LIGHT—Sdlg. #6071D: (involved parentage). A crisp, sparkling white self. The full, rippled standards are domed, and the wide, ruffled and crimped falls are semi-flaring. The brilliant yellow fat beard on the white falls gives this iris its name. A graceful, beautifully poised flower on a strong well-branched stalk. Refer to the intriguing parentage in the check list. The breeding potentials are limitless. Midseason, 35". . . . . \$25.00

MYSTICAL AURA—Sdlg. #5772A: (Abstraction X Secret Agent). An iris possessing an air of mystery. The ruffled, tightly held standards are a medium lavender at the base, blending to beige at the edges. The strong midrib is a darker lavender. The wide, ruffled and crinkled falls are pastel lavender with an eye-catching violet area beneath the much deeper violet beard. They are edged beige and have smooth amber hafts. The well-substanced flowers have excellent form, branching and growth habits. Midseason, 36". . . . . \$25.00

RESPONSIVE CHORD—Sdlg. #4470A: ((Charm School x Liltng Melody) X (Charm School x Blocher R75)). A graceful, full formed iris having dramatic appeal. The fluted standards are medium violet with a striking blue rim. The broad, picoted falls are the same color with a light yellow wash at the hafts. But then, above the violet rim appears a rich blue decorative band. It reminds one of a lady's full-pleated, violet skirt trimmed with a band of blue inches above the hem line. The light violet style crests are most fascinating for they are boldly striped with the same blue coloring. It is a husky grower with strong stalks and good foliage. Being a very late bloomer, it extends the iris season. Late, 36". . . . . \$25.00

## RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

CONVERSATION PIECE (1973). Ruffled brown blend. . . . . \$20.00  
EVENING CHIMES (1974). Dark bitone. . . . . \$20.00  
FASHION TREND (1973). Horizontal, ruffled, medium blue. . . \$20.00  
HAPPY HARMONY (1974). Laced pink and apricot bicolor. . . \$22.50  
NEW VENTURE (1974). Ruffled pink amoena. . . . . \$22.50  
STARRING ROLE (1973). Ruffled medium yellow. First runner-up for the 1974 Cook Award. . . . . \$20.00

**DOROTHY S. PALMER**

851 Weidmann Road

Manchester, Mo. 63011

## 1975 INTRODUCTION

RAVEN HILL (Sdlg. 69-36-D). TB, 36", ML. Dark violet self; falls slightly ruffled. Dark violet beard. Beautiful sheen. No haft markings. Sdlg. 65-21-A; (Licorice Stick x Dark Splendor) X Royal Touch. . . . . \$25.00

**Price List of Previous Introductions Available on Request**

**FRANKLIN E. CARR**

27 Mary Street

Bordentown, New Jersey 08505



## J AND J IRIS GARDEN

### 1975 Introductions of

Rex & Alta Brown

Ken Shaver

Jack Boushay

#### TALL BEARDED

ANOINTED (Jack Boushay, '75). 22 votes, HC '74	NET \$30.00
BANDSTAND (Jack Boushay, '75)	NET \$25.00
CLOUD AT DAWN (Ken Shaver, '75)	NET \$25.00
CONSUMING FIRE (Jack Boushay, '75)	NET \$25.00
FAR COUNTRY (Rex Brown, '75)	NET \$25.00
FIFTY FATHOMS (Ken Shaver, '75) HC '71	NET \$25.00
SALUTATION (Jack Boushay, '75)	NET \$25.00

#### INTERMEDIATE BEARDED

AMETHYST FLARE (Alta Brown, '75). IB	NET \$ 7.50
BATTLE SHOUT (Jack Boushay, '75). IB	NET \$10.00
GOLDEN DECOY (Alta Brown, '75). IB	NET \$ 7.50
VELVET GLOW (Alta Brown, '75). IB.	NET \$ 7.50

#### STANDARD DWARF BEARDED

BE DAZZLED (Jack Boushay, '75). SDB.	NET \$ 7.50
CAPTIVE HEART (Alta Brown, '75). SDB.	NET \$ 7.50
CARAMEL APPLE (Alta Brown, '75). SDB.	NET \$ 7.50
CROWN PRINCESS (Alta Brown, '75). SDB.	NET \$10.00
INVOKING (Alta Brown, '75). SDB.	NET \$ 7.50
LITTLE MIKE (Alta Brown, '75). SDB.	NET \$ 7.50

#### MINIATURE DWARF BEARDED

ACONITE ELF (Alta Brown, '75). MDB.	NET \$ 5.00
BABY PINK (Alta Brown, '75). MDB.	NET \$ 7.50
LITTLE GOLDBLOCKS (Alta Brown, '75). MDB.	NET \$ 5.00
RUMPUS (Jack Boushay, '75). MDB.	NET \$ 5.00

For more information send for free catalog. Or, order from this ad and include \$1.00 for postage and handling. You may also choose 100% in extras, stock permitting.

## J AND J IRIS GARDEN

Route 1, Box 329

Cashmere, Washington 98815

## *Introductions for 1975*

### **BENNETT JONES**

ROMAN CANDLE—((Frances Kent x Mary Randall) x One Desire) x (Spanish Affair x ((Spanish Whim x ((Jeb Stuart x Flora Dora) x (Spindrift x Flora Dora))) x sib)) X Rhoda Anne. Named for one of the fireworks we used to have for ending the day on the fourth of July. Closed, domed standards are bright, full orange. Flaring, lightly ruffled falls are full, chrome yellow, topped with a wide orange-red beard. Flowers are rich in color and of heavy substance. Strong stalks are well branched. The plant is vigorous. A rapid increaser. ....\$25.00

ROMAN SUMMER—Sdlg. #937—from involved lines for red bearded blues. See price list for complete pedigree. Blue as the summer skies of Rome, but of deeper color. The large flowers are very well formed, they are uniformly blue but for a small area of olive surrounding a bright, very red beard. Stalks are tall and well branched on strong growing plants. ....\$25.00

BLITHE BLUE—Gingerbread Man x Meadow Moss. Smaller growing and daintier than many standard dwarf irises. Garden effect is deep blue, though on close inspection the flowers are deep blue, blended mauve. The plant is nicely proportioned all the way. Add a welcome new color to your early garden. \$ 5.00

*Order from this ad or send for list giving complete pedigrees of these and my previous introductions. My introductions only.*

**5635 S. W. Boundary Street**

**Portland, Oregon 97221**

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### **INYO IRIS GARDEN**

**3561 West Inyo Ave.**

**Tulare, CA 93274**

## **Introductions for 1975**

SUNSPRAY (Soult's 6472A). TB, 32", E-L. Bright NON-FADING golden yellow with a golden orange beard. Many buds. PERKY! Sunny Suzanne sib X Tulare. EC '71. ....\$25.00

SUGARPLUM DRIFT (Soult's 696). TB, 32", E-L. This is a different iris! The muted violet color is drifted on in various degrees of color saturation. The heavy substantanced petals have a slight twist. Blue-violet beard. Alpine Yodler X Lady Serena. ....\$25.00

## **1972 Introductions**

LEMON PARFAIT ....\$15; INYO ....\$15; WINDCHIMES ....\$15;

LADY SERENA ....\$12.50; BABY LACE ....\$3.50.

*No list available. Order from this ad*



# ILLINI IRIS-NEW FOR 1975

## SIBERIANS

- ILLINI CHARM. Sdlg. V273, 24", VE-M. (Sensenbach 6 X Tealwood). This early, low, flared light wine-lilac with white signal is truly a charm. A new color combination with the grace of butterflies. One branch and 4 buds. HC '74. ....Net \$25.00
- LETITIA. Sdlg. 050, 30", EM. (Tealwood X Mandy Morse). Stds. deep blue; Falls blue-purple with large white signal. Light lavender-blue stylearms. One branch and three buds. Named for *Jeanne Price* as her favorite of my sdls. HC '71. ....Net \$25.00
- STEVE. Sdlg. 1279, 34", ML. (Tealwood X Blue Moon). Stds. deep blue; Falls the same; ruffled, all parts wide. Flat form. Stylearms are unusually wide, ruffled and elliptical. One branch; three or four buds. HC '74. ....Net \$30.00
- REJOICE ALWAYS. Sdlg. V2108, 35", VE-M. (Sensenbach 6 X Tealwood). Early and long blooming, this floriferous plant makes a beautiful garden bouquet. Stds. are light pastel lavender and lilac; Falls are deeper pastel lavender-lilac with white signal. Four or more graceful blooms per stalk. HC '74. ....Net \$25.00

## TALL BEARDED

- CHIEF ILLINI. Sdlg. 930, 34", EM. (Red sdls.: 655 X 5186). Stds. red; Falls fluted, flared rose-red; light orange-brown beard. Seven smooth and velvety flowers well displayed on sturdy three-branched stalk. ....Net \$25.00
- PILLOW TALK. Sdlg. 1144, 38", ML. (Frost and Flame X Branch 59-22). This wide, ruffled off-white cream is a large, laced beauty. Light orange beard; great substance; and heavy stalk complete its make-up. HC '74. ....Net \$25.00
- SPANISH SUN. Sdlg. 950, 35", ML (480 X 483). This wide, heavily ruffled, bright medium yellow with cream spot below light orange beard is very floriferous, sending up many well-branched stalks per clump. A favorite in Virginia! ....Net \$25.00



## PREVIOUS INTRODUCTIONS



### SIBERIANS

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| DARK DESIRE.   | 1974, VE-M. Deep blue-purple .....Net \$22.00      |
| ILLINI ENCORE. | EML. Light violet; nine buds .....Net \$ 8.00      |
| MARANATHA.     | EM-ML. Flat, lustrous purple. HC '74 ..Net \$25.00 |
| MARLYA.        | 1974, ML. Deep navy blue.                          |
|                | Wide and thick .....Net \$22.00                    |
| TEALWOOD.      | ML. Flat velvety purple. Morgan Award Net \$ 2.00  |

### TALL BEARDED

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| BOBBY.           | Lacy, late orchid-white. HM '73 .....\$15.00  |
| CAMEO CASCADE.   | 1974, ML. Pastel bicolor; deep cream and rose .....\$22.00  |
| CARILLON BELLES. | Ruffled and laced bicolor; buff cream-rose \$ 8.00  |
| ILLINI JOY.      | 1974, ML. Vibrant apricot personality .....\$22.00  |
| ILLINI REPEATER. | EM and REMONTS. Cream and plum red plicata .....\$15.00   |
| LATE REPORT.     | L. Ruffled light yellow and cream bitone ..\$20.00  |
| LOVE IS.         | EM. Floriferous pink and rose-lilac bicolor. HM '74. Fifth runner-up for Franklin Cook Cup at Virginia .....\$20.00 |
| MILDRED HARRELL. | ML. Superb ruffled form; champagne-buff ..\$12.00   |
| NEWLY RICH.      | ML. Ruffled brilliant yellow. Franklin Cook '71 .....\$ 8.00  |
| PATTI PAGE.      | EM. Gay white with tangerine beard. Excellent stalk .....\$12.00  |
| PEARL CHIFFON.   | EML. True lavender reverse bitone. My favorite! .....\$17.00  |
| SEA MELODY.      | ML. Very blue, light medium blue with tints of green .....\$22.00   |

Give desired shipping date when ordering

**D. STEVE VARNER**

N. State St. Road

Monticello, Illinois 61856



## INTRODUCTIONS OF MAPLE TREE GARDENS

LARRY L. HARDER  
PONCA, NEBRASKA 68770

SECRET GARDEN (L. L. Harder, 1975). SDB, 14", E-L.

From a cross that produced many beautiful seedlings, this was selected as the finest. Standards are pale rose, blending to a lighter shade on edges (RHS 81C). The falls are a deep, almost maroon-red in a spot pattern, edged in a lighter color than that of the standards (82D). The flower color is set off by a silvery blue beard. Some striations at haft. Many flower buds for a long bloom season as the bloomstalk is branched. (Fi Lee X Flaming Dawn). . . . . \$ 7.50

PLEASURE (L. L. Harder, 1975). SDB, 14", M.

This iris was very much liked by the Median enthusiasts who visited the garden during the Mid-America Median Iris Society tour. A pastel blue-orchid blend, like its parent Rippling Waters, sets it apart in the SDB field. Officially described as a blue, orchid and pink blend with falls slightly lighter in color, set off by a light tangerine-orange beard. A lilting ruffle to the flower form makes it most charming. (Rippling Waters X Flaming Dawn). . . . . \$ 7.50

LOVE (L. L. Harder, 1975) SDB, 11", E-M.

A first! A "ruffled" white standard dwarf. Exquisite ruffling to the flared falls of this new white makes for a most attractive display in the SDB bed. Could be classed as a white self, including the beard color, except, from its pumila bloodlines, an orange color shows on the beard, but only deep in the throat, noticeable only when the fall is pulled down. It appears as a white self for garden effect. (Bright White X unknown). . . . . \$ 7.50

*Special Offer: All three for \$17.50. Send for free catalog.*

### HAMNER'S IRIS GARDEN

960 No. Perris Blvd.

Perris, CA 92370

#### *1975 Introductions*

DAWN DELIGHT. TB, 39", EE. Lovely pastel peach-pink self. Light ruffling and a touch of lace on all petal parts. One of the first to bloom. Sdlg. 71-50. (New Moon x Gypsy Rings) X Becky Lee. HC 1974. . . \$25.00

RIVER RHYTHM. TB, 39", ML. Very ruffled cornflower light blue self. Broad petal parts. Horizontal falls; white beard lightly tipped yellow. Sdlg. 70-37. (Babbling Brook X Pop O Sha). HC 1974. . . . . \$25.00

SUN CITY. TB, 37", ML. Broad, ruffled Naples yellow self. Lightly laced with lighter area on the center falls; orange-yellow beard. A beauty! Sdlg. 70-11. (Lime Fizz X New Moon). HC 1974. . . . . \$25.00

*Price List Sent On Request*



# IRISES FROM THE GARDENS OF

## JAMES E. AND SEARCY S. MARSH

Due to their shortage of help, Wild Nursery of Sarcoxie, Mo., will no longer handle our new introductions.

RED TIE (Marsh '75). 71-70. TB, 34", M. Sail On X Harbor Fire. This iris was bred for blue with a red beard, and is just that! It is a medium shade of blue with a bright red beard. The flowers are ruffled with a lightly creped finish. The standards are closed and the falls semi-flared with good width and substance. Ten or more flowers are borne on a good, well-branched stalk. Excellent increase with healthy blue-green foliage. It is fertile both ways. EC '73, HC '74. ....\$25.00

SOFT SUNSET (Marsh '75). 71-20. TB, 33", M. Marsh sdlg. X Chicago. This large, soft pink self with a deep red beard is very ruffled and fluted. The standards are always closed, and the falls flair nearly horizontal and have good width. The substance is excellent. 7 or 8 flowers are borne on strong, well-branched stalks. It has blue-green foliage, is a strong grower, and is fertile both ways. EC '73, HC '73. ....\$25.00

TRICOLOR SPECIAL (Marsh '75). 71-150. TB, 34", M. Stepping Out X Wild Ginger. This big, wide-hafted plicata has ruffled plum purple standards flecked white. The falls are white with a deep plum purple border. They are wide, flared, and have deep ruffling all around. The flowers have excellent substance. 7 or 8 flowers are borne on a well-branched stalk. Blue-green foliage, a strong grower, and is fertile both ways. EC '73. ....\$25.00

Any two of the above \$45.00; three or more, any combination, \$20.00 each.

### FORMER INTRODUCTIONS

FIVE STAR ADMIRAL (Marsh '74). Description in our ad in the April 1974 BULLETIN. \$20.00 each; two for \$35.00; three or more \$15.00 each.

HARBOR FIRE (Marsh '73). Description in our ad in the April 1973 BULLETIN. \$15.00 each; two for \$25.00; three or more \$10.00 each.

TANGERINE SUNSET and SAIL ON (Marsh '72). \$10.00 each; two for \$17.00; three or more \$7.00 each.

SAILOR TOGS and CHICAGO (Marsh '69) and MOLTEN GLASS (Marsh '68). \$3.00 each.

PRAIRIE SKIES, SKY HARBOR, ORCHID DANCER, BRIGHT MOON, ORANGE TRIUMPH, DISTANT HILLS, HARMONY HOUSE, and PIRATE TREASURE. \$2.00 each.

We give no discounts other than deduction for quantity stated above. You may choose extras from our former introductions. We have no catalog or list, and have no other irises for sale. We will replace losses through any cause as long as we have available stock.

We wish to thank our customers for their fine patronage, and we shall continue to serve them as we have in the past.

### MARSH GARDENS

3904 N. Ottawa Avenue

Chicago, Illinois 60634

# Les Peterson—IRIS—New for 1975

## 1320 Murphy Lane \* Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

**GRAND PARADER.** TB, 42", ML. Touche X ((Lilac Champagne x Blue Sunup) x (Eleanor's Pride x Orange Pagoda)). Tall, handsome, striking—this splendidly branched, many budded beauty is indeed an exciting participant in the springtime parade of iris. A self of soft lavender-violet with a heavy overlay of medium blue. The standards are wide, well-shaped and firmly held in position. Falls, too, are wide, very flaring and bordered cinnamon-brown. Beard is reddish burnt orange. Both falls and standards are widely ruffled. ....Net \$25.00

**RUFFLE PRETTY.** TB, 35", ML. LP 64-202: ((tracing to Native Dancer x Party Dress, Pink Fulfillment, Pink Lace, Premier Peach) x Gypsy Lullaby) X Gala Madrid. A self of slightly hazy medium blue with both the full, well-formed standards and the wide flaring falls enticingly ruffled and exceptionally charming. The beard is medium yellow. A good pollen parent. ....Net \$20.00

**SPANISH MIDAS.** TB, 33", ML. LP 67-800: ((tracing to Bright Forecast, Rainbow Gold, Party Dress, Pink Fulfillment, Pink Lace, Premier Peach, Dolly Varden) x Tantallon) X LP 67-110; (inv. parentage x (Bright Forecast x Rainbow Gold)). A magnificent flower of vivid buttercup yellow—so richly golden as seemingly to have been touched by the hand of King Midas. Ideally formed standards; flaring falls—both abundantly laced and ruffled. Beard is slightly deeper Indian yellow. A splendid garden acquisition. ....Net \$25.00

**SUNUP BLUSH.** TB, 35", ML. (Swan Ballet x Hidden Promise) x Swan Ballet)) X Gala Madrid. A large, beautifully formed flower approaching a pink amoena color pattern. Large, neatly formed standards of creamy white are lightly mottled or marbled cream-yellow. The falls are wide, pleasingly semi-flaring and rich orchid-pink in color. Beard is rich yellow. ....Net \$20.00

**TEXAS ROUGE.** TB, 31", ML. Satan, Jr. X LP 70-R700: ((inv. Country Poet plus long line of reds x Tantallon) x Mary Randall). A LARGE red—as large as the name suggests—as red as the French say it. Standards are full, rigid and widely domed—but together at top—and of a color between ruby red (RHS 827/3) and garnet lake (828/3). Falls are deeper ruby red (827) with very light overlay of black and edged lighter color of standards. They are wide and flaring with outer half dipping slightly to give flower a somewhat globular effect or appearance. Red-brown beard. Flower has glossy wax-like finish. A bitone—and a beauty as such. HC '74. ....Net \$25.00

**VONARRA.** (Sound the letters "A" as in "are" or "far"). TB, 34", ML. Touche X Ruffle Pretty (see second iris listed). Authentically described as a self of wine-orchid coloring. Both the full, neatly formed standards and the broad flaring falls are adorned or embellished with wide, wide ruffling to enhance desirability. Beard is tangerine, tipped color of flower. An iris you'll be proud to possess and exhibit. ....Net \$20.00

Order from this ad—please.

Extras given with each order.

See October 1974 BULLETIN (page 61) for Previous Arilbred Introductions.

\*\*\* Discounted to \$17.50 each \*\*\*

### 1975 INTRODUCTIONS

**SEVEN HILLS** (Coleman '75). Standards gold-beige; falls red with a yellow throat. Form is domed and fluted; well branched, with good bud count. ....\$25.00

**EIGHT IMMORTALS** (Coleman '75). Standards and falls black-violet; falls a shade darker. Form is domed and fluted; well branched with good bud count. A brown beard adds to the drama of the blossom. \$25.00

### PREVIOUS INTRODUCTIONS

**CINCO DE MAYO** '74, \$20.00; **SIX SHOOTER** '74, \$20.00; **TRINITY** '73, \$15.00; **QUADROS** '73, \$15.00; **DOS PESOS** '72, \$10.00; **OPUS ONE** '72, \$10.00.

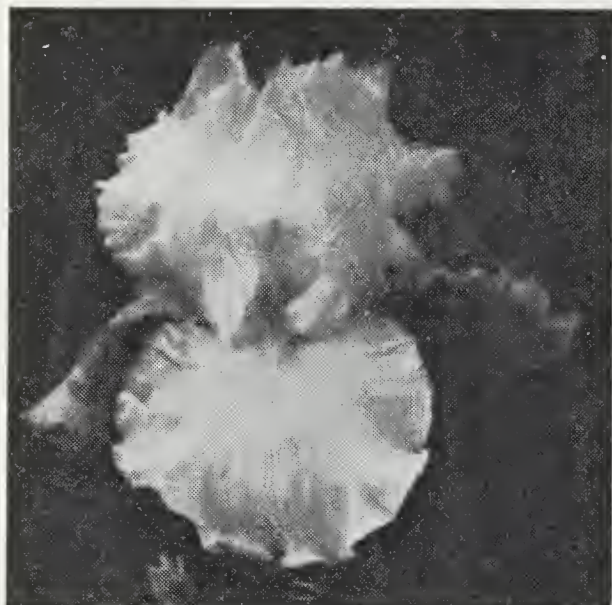
## MOUNT OLIVE IRIS GARDENS

10349 Empire Grade

Santa Cruz, CA 95060



# OUR NEW INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1975



**Avalanche**



**Velvet Morning**

**AVALANCHE** (Bryce Williamson). A sparkling and pure white self except for the vivid and startling yellow-orange beard tipped lemon. Three and four branches and terminal with double buds. A healthy plant that grows and blooms freely from Craftsman X Launching Pad. I am using this heavily with red-bearded whites. HC '74. ....\$25.00

**SOFT CONTRAST** (Bernice Roe). From two sterling irises, Sunset Sky X Skywatch, Bernice has produced a lovely bicolor with soft lemon standards and light lavender-blue falls with a blended clean lemon haft and lemon edging. Nicely ruffled flowers are carried on stalks with three branches and terminal. ....\$25.00

**VELVET MORNING** (Bernice Roe). Unmatched for richness and lushness of coloring—lavender-blue standards and velvet-finished falls of deep, vibrant violet. The finished and smooth flowers are carried on stiff stalks and have three branches and terminal with double buds. This child of Sunset Blues X Kimberly should be of value and interest in breeding neglecta and amoena plicatas. HC '74. ....\$25.00

**SPECIAL OFFER:** All three 1975 introductions for \$45.00

Our 1975 Spuria introductions will be featured in an ad in the July BULLETIN.

## PACIFIC COAST HYBRIDIZERS

P.O. Box 972

Campbell, California 95008

—no catalogue this year—

—list of introductions on request—

## REDENBO'S IRIS GARDEN

Rural Route

Smithboro, Illinois 62284

### 1975 INTRODUCTION

**GAY SURPRISE** (Marilyn J. Redenbo). TB, 28", M-L. The ruffled medium-sized flowers are a gay blend of red-violet (RHS 77A) and bronze-yellow (163A). Bronze-yellow at haft and small blaze of violet at tip of bronze-yellow beard. 9 buds. Gracie Pfost X (Dream Dance x Wayward Wind). EC and Best Seedling of the Centralia Show 1973. ....Net \$25.00

### PREVIOUS INTRODUCTIONS

**EMERALD ICE** ('74). Ruffled greenish white. ....\$22.50

**OPEN LINE** ('74). Fine red blend. ....\$22.50

**EMPIRE GEM** ('73). Weather resistant empire yellow. ....\$22.50

## NEVA SEXTON'S IRIS GARDEN

1709 Third Street

Wasco, California 93280

PEEK A BLUE (Sexton '75). M. 36". .....\$25.00

(Artist's Dream x Tea Apron) X Small Talk. A frilled, fluted and heavy substance of elegant form. White self, with a faint edge of blue on stands and falls. Deep navy blue stylearms adds to its beauty. Four-way branching with 12 blooms per stalk.

SUNSET JUBILEE (Sexton '75). L. 34". .....\$25.00

(Moon River x Glittering Amber) X (Radiant Light x Moonlight and Roses). Large, beautifully formed flower with heavy substance. A deep orange self with wide red beard. Closed stands and flaring falls. The strong stalks are branched with many blooms.

JACK R. DEE (Sexton '74). L. 36". .....\$20.00

An azure blue self with a deep navy blue beard.

SEA OF GALILEE (Sexton '74). M. 34". .....\$20.00

Stands are a light French blue; falls a deep blue. Something new in a *blue iris*.

SKYLAB (Sexton '74). M. 34". .....\$20.00

Blue-white stands and deep navy blue falls, with silvery edge on falls.

*Complete price list on request. Close-out sale of my Iris.*

*Please add \$1.50 for postage. California residents add 6¢ (six cents) sales tax.*

## Mark & Jeanette Rogers

### SIERRA VISTA IRIS GARDEN

12176 8th Street

Yucaipa, CA 92399

#### INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1975

WINGS OF DREAMS (Woodside). TB, 34-39". Buffy X sdlg. Ruffled, fluted, laced. Wide and round and widely flared falls; slightly open stds. Beautiful light pink. Wonderful stems with early thru late bloom. Another Woodside winner!! .....\$25.00

POET'S EYE (Rogers). TB, 35". September Song X Rippling Waters. Mauve-lavender self, taking on a warm apricot glow in the heart as it ages. Orange tipped, white beard. Well-branched stems of quality. Mid to late season. ....\$25.00

FROST TIPPED (Rogers). SDB, 12". Bright Delight X Pixie Pastel. Sparkling, snow white stds; horizontally flared falls of blue-violet, attractively veined darker, with a near white edge and creamy white near hafts and yellow beard tipped white. Flowers held in a lovely cushion above wide, low foliage. ....\$ 7.50

VIBRANT SPRING (Rogers). IB, 24". Bon Vivant X Sudden Music. Vibrant, rosy red-violet self with a violet flush below the violet, tipped yellow beard. Choice show stems and a very long bloom season. \$10.00

NIPPUR (Pray). AB—C.G. White type. 28-32". Complex parentage. Noted for its vigorous growth, good branching, and resistance to rust and leaf spot. It is a very pretty shade of maroon dots, veins and flushed on parchment. Should prove a valuable breeder to increase vigor. \$20.00  
1974 MOHR and MORGAN AWARDS to SOJOURN (Tate '74) and GRAND JUNCTION (McCord '69).

*Free list available describing these and other Sierra Vista introductions—plus many other fine irises at discount prices.*



## SELLMAN INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1975

- CLASSIC TOUCH—TB, 36", Mid-season. (Triton X Gaily Clad). A sib to Emerald Touch, the 1973 introduction so popular when seen in the Rees garden during the regional convention that year; but this is a very different iris. Classic Touch is a self of an unusual hyacinth blue tone, with a contrasting orange beard so wide and brilliant that it lights up the whole flower. Big, ruffled blooms; closed, arched stands; flaring falls; four branches; ten buds. A jewel in the garden! .....Net \$25.00
- GOLDFIELD—TB, 36", Mid-season. (Ad Astra X Kingdom). There are golden irises and golden irises, but this is a brilliant aurelian gold, which must stand in the lead of its color class. It is named appropriately for the famous mining town of Goldfield, Nev. The heavy beard is a matching gold, with a white flash just below it. Six-inch ruffled blossoms have arched, closed stands; flaring falls. Stems carry four branches, ten buds. It is prodigal of growth, and a clump flames in the garden. ....Net \$25.00
- KING'S PICK—TB, 36", Mid-season to late. (Royal Tapestry X Wild Peacock). A medley of color. Stands, which close firmly, are blended garnet and brown. Flaring falls, with clean hafts, are magnolia purple and have a sharply-defined edge of garnet-brown which matches the stands. There is a certain jauntiness in the way the ruffled blooms are carried on the stems—the clump looks as if it were filled with bright birds about to take off. ....Net \$25.00
- SNOWY SHADOWS—TB, 36", Early to mid-season. (Amigo's Guitar X Moon River). You've seen the lavender and green shadows on clean white snow at early sunrise. That's what inspired the name of this iris. Basically a gleaming white, the big arching stands carry tints of lavender and green. The four-inch flaring falls are infused with green, and the beard is lemon yellow. Four branches and ten buds. The stems carry up to four ruffled blossoms open at one time, and the texture is so crisp that the huge petals hold four days. ....Net \$25.00

**All four introductions for \$75.00**

### EARLIER SELLMAN TB INTRODUCTIONS

- COUNTRY SUNSHINE (1974). Intensely ruffled bright yellow self. Huge. ..\$20.00
- STAR OF ESTE (1974). Very big, lacy white; faceted as brilliantly as the diamond for which it is named. ....\$20.00
- EMERALD TOUCH (1973). French blue self; uranium green thumbprints. \$17.50
- LORD WILBUR (1973). Stands garnet-brown; falls bishop's violet with garnet-brown edge. Very large. ....\$20.00
- LUCELIA (1973). Large, rosy-toned, waved neglecta. ....\$17.50
- CIRCLE STAR (1972). Crisp blue-on-white flaring plicata. ....\$12.50
- DONNA CLARA (1972). Poised sulfur yellow; heavily ruffled. ....\$12.50
- LACE MANTILLA (1972). Big, creamy, laced self. ....\$12.50
- MISS MOUNTAIN VIEW (1972). Deep purple color saturation, with metallic sheen. ....\$12.50
- FRESH AS PAINT (1971). Chinese yellow stands; amethyst falls, edged magnolia purple. ....\$10.00
- RUTH MARGARET (1971). Azalea pink stands; creamy falls with pink edge. ....\$10.00
- VICTORIAN DAYS (1971). Pink stands; violet falls. A color break. Popular. ....\$10.00

*Order from this ad, please. No catalog.*

We give generous bonuses with all orders. Tell us what you would like, but give us at least two choices.

**EDGAR SELLMAN**

**577 N. Alviso Road**

**Mountain View, CA 94040**

## SCHMELZER'S GARDEN

731 Edgewood

Walla Walla, WA 99362

MERRY MONARCH (Schmelzer '75). Sdlg. B 1 N32. TB, 38", EML. Red Rage: (Royal Tapestry x Espresso) X War Lord. S. dark red, very ruffled. Falls red with hint of blue below bright bronze beard. A proud beauty! .....\$25.00

PINK ATTIRE (Schmelzer '75). Sdlg. 38N20. TB, 36", M. Sdlg. 20 X Pink Taffeta. Glistening medium pink self; pure pink beard. Full form, extra heavy substance. Very appealing! .....\$25.00

SAPPHIRE GEM (Schmelzer '75). Sdlg. 21. SDB, 14", E. Involved sdls. X same. Sapphire self; white beard. ....\$25.00

## MAY BELLE WRIGHT

10051 Brookside Ave.

Bloomington, Minn. 55431

### INTRODUCING FOR 1975

WEE RUFFLES. Sdlg. L-10: (Miss Ruffles X Wee Blue). SDB, 12", E, F<sub>1</sub> pumila hybrid. This is the first introduction from a new line of SDBs, unrelated to most SDBs now in commerce. A miniature Miss Ruffles, it has small, pastel blue, ruffled flowers with wide, flaring falls and personality. Unusual substance for an SDB. Two branches and terminal. Fertile both ways. ....Net \$10.00

HAPPY CHILD. Sdlg. IB-5: ((Fairy Flax x Green Spot) x Green Spot) X Whole Cloth). IB, 22", mid IB season. Perky, flared sky blue that attracts everyone's attention. Three well-placed branches and terminal with so many buds it blooms well into TB season. Will pod and has fertile pollen. Seen at the Philadelphia convention. ....Net \$10.00

### FORMER INTRODUCTIONS

MISS PETITE (1973). Sdlg. BB-68-15: (Miss Ruffles X Yellow Dresden). A BB that stays in class. Midseason. Perfect proportion; standards wide and ruffled; falls perfectly round and almost horizontal; deeper yellow beards. Heavy substance; 3 well-placed branches; 7 buds. Pod fertile and has pollen. Passes on its form to its seedlings. HC '71. 45 votes for HM '74 and JC '74. ....\$10.00

RUFFLED CHERUB (1972). (Miss Ruffles X Rippling Waters). Midseason, 22 to 32". Breeds good TBs and BBs. White; yellow beard. HC '69. ....\$ 7.50

MISS RUFFLES (1967). (Lula Marguerite X Chivalry). Blue BB; exceptional parent. Runner-up for Knowlton '74. Free with order on request.



# From MISSION BELL GARDENS for 1975

Jim and Melba Hamblen

2778 West 5600 South

Roy, Utah 84067

## TALL BEARDED



**GOLDEN CLARET.** EM, 32". A "modern" wide petaled, lightly ruffled variegata. Large flowers with domed standards of vivid yellow (Nickerson 5Y 8/12) and arched, flaring falls of bright red (near 5R 3/7) with infusion of golden brown and edging of same. Beard dark orange-yellow (7.5YR 6/9). Strong stalks have seven or more well-spaced buds. (Touche x Genie selfed) X Gala Madrid. #H69-45A. .... \$25.00

**RIPPLING CLOUDS.** EM, 34". Beautifully ruffled and bouncy neglecta with more blue than violet in its make-up. Standards pale blue-violet (RHS 97D); falls medium blue-violet (97B). Bright cerise beard. Strong stalks with good branching and many flowers. Tipperary X sdlg. inv. G. Amber, Frost and Flame, Promising, Valimar blue sib, Fashion Show, Melodrama. #H69-32B. HC '74.

\$25.00

**STRANGE MELODY.** EL, 32". Delightfully fashioned large flowers with a distinctive color pattern. Standards are lighter than RHS 97D vio-blue, full and domed. Arched, flaring falls are light violet (85B) with deeper-toned wash (87A) through center area. Beard orange-red outlined in white. All petals lightly ruffled. Superb branching with nine or more buds. Touche X Lightning Ridge. #H68-32G. HC '74. .... \$25.00

## STANDARD DWARF

**CARAMEL CANDY.** EM, 12". Sparkling brown (between Nickerson 5Y 8/12 and 5Y 7/10) with falls slightly deeper toned and infused with light olive. Beard is violet (10PB 4"10) with hairs tipped dark yellow. Excellent, lightly ruffled form; cupped stands; horizontally flaring falls. One branch, three buds. (Regards x Blue Canary sib) X Gingerbread Man. #M70-1A. .... \$ 7.50

**SATIN LUSTRE.** ML, 12". Glistening yellow bitone with exquisite form—wide petaled, lightly ruffled. Closed stands are yellow (RHS 6A). Flaring falls are creamy yellow (4D) with yellow reverse, deeper-toned haft and mini-edge. Light blue-violet beard (91C) with hairs tipped white. The lustrous sheen adds a touch of elegance. One branch, three buds. Green Haze X Canary Isle. #M70-19B. .... \$ 7.50

## MINIATURE DWARF

**LITTLE MISS MUFFET.** ML, 8". A little charmer with some ruffling and dainty form. Standards are yellow (RHS 10A) with green midrib. Flaring falls are a blend of cream and yellow (6A) with deeper color at haft and petal edges. Beard violet-blue (91A) with orange deep in throat. Starflight X Canary Isle. #M69-24C. HC '74. .... \$ 6.00

**WEE WILLIE.** L, 7". Perky, flaring violet-blue bitone. Domed, touching standards are violet-blue (RHS 91A). Horizontal falls are violet (83A) with wire edging of lighter color. Violet-blue beard (92A). Regards X Blue Canary sib. #H67-3-5. HC '74. .... \$ 6.00

## 1975 INTRODUCTIONS OF SADDORIS GARDENS

CHICKORY CHICK (Saddoris, 1975). TB, 32"-36". Big, ruffled brown with black touch on shoulders. Limited supply. \$25.00  
 BURNT SUGAR CAKE (Saddoris, 1975). TB, 36". Large, medium solid brown self; matching beard. ....\$20.00  
 MAMA DOC (Saddoris, 1975). TB, 36". Ruffled bicolor; white standards and velvet yellow falls. 14 blooms! ....\$15.00  
 PURPLE MARTIN (Saddoris, 1975). TB, 36". Large purple-violet self; deep purple beard; modestly ruffled. Often four blooms open at the same time. ....\$20.00  
 BURGUNDY RUFFLES (Saddoris, 1975). TB, 32"-36". Large, ruffled burgundy red self. HC 1971. ....\$15.00  
 RED PRELUDE (Saddoris, 1966). Medium cherry self; gold-tipped beard. ....\$ 3.00

**M. L. SADDORIS, M.D.**

209 North Jorden St.

Cleveland, OK 74020

## *GEORGE A. SHOOP*

2009 N.E. Liberty

Portland, Oregon 97221

**PINK BOWS** (Shoop '75). Sdlg. 70-8. TB, 36", EM. Cool pink self. Lightly ruffled and flared; pink beard. Good branching. Fine parent. 67-11: (involves One Desire, Pretty Poise, Spanish Affair and Hamblen H5-35) X 67-10: (involves Old Parchment, Golden Majesty, One Desire, Pretty Poise, May Dancer, Spanish Affair, Hamblen H5-35). ....\$25.00

**TWILIGHT BLUSH** (Shoop '75). Sdlg. 70-2-1. TB, 36", EM. Warm pink self; pink-tangerine beard. Good form. Lightly ruffled with flare. Well-branched stalk. Using this in my breeding for depth in pinks. Gypsy Dream X Bright Life. ....\$25.00

**CONTRABAND** (Shoop '75). Sdlg. 70-7. TB, 36", EM. Standards medium orange; falls off-white with orange rim; tangerine beard. Good form, large flowers, fine stalk. Quite different! Inv. Viva, Ole, Spanish Affair and Hamblen H5-35. ..\$25.00

**Two of the above—\$40.00**



## QUALITY REBLOOMERS

### *From the Garden of R. G. Smith*



RETURNING PEACE—1974

Our 1974 introduction is tall, wide, and handsome. Seven to nine buds. White with orange-tangerine beard. Outstanding increase, health, vigor, and growth habits. A cut stalk developed perfectly formed flowers for over two weeks. Fine branching and extra heavy substance. (Rippling Waters x reb. sdlg.) X (sib to Laced Duet) .....\$25.00

#### MOONLIGHT DUET (1972)

Light yellow plicata. Extremely wide, flaring, ruffled form. Fine parent. ....\$17.50

RETURNING GLORY (1972) Light pink-orange self. Wide, ruffled, heavy substance. Up to 15 buds on a short but widely branched stalk. Extremely healthy. One of my finest growers and increasers. ....\$12.00

FALL FULFILLMENT (1972) Beautiful dark purple on snow white plicata. Once established is fast to increase, but doesn't like to be moved. ....\$12.00  
One rhizome of each of the three immediately above. ....\$32.00

#### Previous introductions at \$5.00 each

BROWN DUET (1971) A brown bitone, tall, vigorous and with many buds.

SEA DOUBLE (1971) Still one of the best in the ruffled blue class.

LACED DUET (1969) Despite its age is still one of the best light pink rebloomers on the market today. Wide, ruffled, vigorous.

One rhizome of each of the three immediately above. ....\$12.00

One rhizome of each of the seven listed above. ....\$60.00

All of the above except Returning Peace have been used heavily as parents and do produce quality reblooming seedlings. All have repeated here for many seasons. They have to be strong, disease resistant plants to survive as rebloomers. Nothing else for sale. Early summer shipment. If extras, they will be my named rebloomers. Order now from:

**RAYMOND G. SMITH**

3821 Sugar Lane

Bloomington, IN 47401

# MOHR GARDENS

1649 Linstead Drive

Lexington, KY 40504

*If you order directly from this ad, please include \$1.50 for postage and handling. Indicate desired date of shipment.*

## 1975 INTRODUCTIONS

KOALA (David Mohr '75). TB, 35", M. ....\$25.00

Marks the dawning of the new age. The grace and beauty of the past combined with the progressive achievements of today to make this one a gem to the serious Iris grower. Wide, ruffled petals are held in virtually perfect symmetry. Domed, touching standards and semi-flaring falls add a final refinement to this ultimate in form. The flowers are cream with an intensification and more vivid tone in the beard and hafts. Thick, crisp flowers last for several days. The plant grows vigorously and increases at a rapid rate. Well-branched stalks carry numerous buds. (New Moon X Beaux Arts).

SUN FLOWER (H. C. Mohr '75). Sdlg. 68-14-R6. TB, 40", M .....\$25.00

From the same cross that produced Bride's Halo. Golden self of classic form, moderately ruffled. Excellent substance, branching and bud count. Flowers are nicely displayed on strong upright stalks. Received many favorable comments at Roanoke. (Rainbow Gold X Denver Mint). HC '74.

VIBRANT SPLENDOR (H. C. Mohr '75). Sdlg. 67-10-X. TB, 38", M. ....\$25.00

Red-violet self with white beard. A statuesque beauty in a vibrant color. Flowers are large, ruffled and borne on tall, well-branched stalks. The plant is vigorous and increases prolifically. This is the best of a large number of seedlings from a cross that produced a high percentage of good ones. (Winter Olympics X Rippling Waters).

WINTER PANORAMA (H. C. Mohr). Sdlg. 68-27-3. TB, 34", ML. ....\$25.00

A white self with superb branching; three or four branches plus terminal. We have had stalks with four flowers open at once. Form and substance are excellent. Falls are semi-flaring and very broad. Plant vigor and increase are outstanding. (Pacific Panorama X Winter Olympics).

## PREVIOUS INTRODUCTIONS

BRIDE'S HALO (H. C. Mohr '73). TB, 36". ....\$20.00

As exciting as the sight of a bride in full splendor, this classically formed, immaculate satin white is radiantly set off by a precise, glittering gold halo and narrow edging around both standards and falls. Complete with heavy ruffles, light crimping and lacing, this iris is unique. Beard is also golden yellow. Flowers are on well-branched stalks with plenty of buds and a long bloom season. (Rainbow Gold X Denver Mint). HM '74, JC '74.

ATTENTION PLEASE (H. C. Mohr '74). TB, 32"-34". ....\$20.00

An attention-attracting Iris that can be spotted the proverbial "mile away." A plicata, heavily marked in bright red-purple on white background with cream wash. Beard is orange-brown. Standards arched and nearly closed. Falls semi-flaring. Excellent branching and bud count. Blooms over an extended period. (Cayenne Capers X Stepping Out). EC '72.

WEDDING SUIT (H. C. Mohr '74). TB, 32"-34". ....\$20.00

A lilting, ruffled black self on a tall well-branched stalk. The color is the conservative black (blue undertone) of a Groom's attire. Plant next to BRIDE'S HALO, and you will have a very handsome "couple!" (Licorice Stick X Winter Olympics). EC '73.



## PAUL R. SMITH

299 North Pleasantview Road

Sanatoga, PA 19464

### Proudly Introduces

FLORRIE BB, 26", ML, LV/LVo .....\$15.00

An excellent light lavender self, laced and ruffled. 7 to 8 buds on every stalk. Beautiful, and well received at Roanoke as well as here in Pa. Very floriferous. Named for my wife, so it must be good! HC 1974. Lavish Lady X Rippling Waters.

VIRGIN SPLENDOR BB, 27", EL .....\$15.00

Light to medium orchid. This iris has 3 to 4 open flowers on every stalk. Semi-flaring. Heavy ruffling with excellent substance. White blaze around white tipped orange beard. Rippling Waters X (Rippling Waters x (Limelight x Cliffs of Dover)). Should result in a terrific breeder.

ANTIQUE LOVELINESS IB, 15", EL .....\$ 7.50

Citron self; burnished antique gold beard. Ruffled and flaring; good proportion. Small red spot on falls. Prolific grower. Elfin Antique X Wayward Wind.

### INTRODUCING FOR 1975

HALL OF SONG (Spence '75). Midseason, 32", TB. Sdlg. 66-53-9A: sib to Valentina. (Brilliant Star x Rippling Waters) X Christmas Time. White-white self with a very deep red beard. Flower is smaller and more tailored than Valentina, but much whiter with a brighter beard. Good branching and bud count. ....Net \$25.00

MARQUESA—"pronounced Mar Kay' za" (Spence '75). Late, 32", TB. Sdlg. 66-61-9A. (Marilyn C x Celestial Glory) X Radiant Light. Orange standards; apricot falls with an orange beard. Excellent branching and bud count. ....Net \$25.00

UNION PLAZA (Spence '75). Midseason, 40", TB. Sdlg. 66-65-1A. (Amethyst Flame x Decker #2-7B4) X Skywatch. Pale blue self with a white beard tipped yellow. Large, lovely flowers. Superb branching and bud count. ....Net \$25.00

### PREVIOUS INTRODUCTIONS

CENTER RING '74 .....	\$22.50	GATEWAY '72 .....	\$15.00
MELODY D'AMOUR '74 .....	22.50	OPERA NEWS '71 .....	12.50
TAHITIAN GLOW '74 .....	22.50	STRANGE INTERLUDE '71 .....	12.50
VALENTINA '73 .....	20.00	THEATRE ARTS '70 .....	10.00
MUSETTA'S WALTZ '73 .....	20.00	COUNTRY GIRL '69 .....	10.00
ELEGIE '73 .....	20.00		

*No catalog. . . . Order from this ad.*

## HERBERT J. SPENCE

3461 Adams Ave.

Ogden, Utah 84403

# LUIHN'S IRIS GARDEN

WALT and VI LUIHN

523 Cherry Way

Hayward, CA 94541

## 1975 INTRODUCTIONS

DEL MONTE (Luihn '75). Sdlg. #71-7. TB, 32", M-L. (Lilac Mist x Azure Lace) X (Orchid Frost x (Morning Breeze x (Kiss of Fire x Arctic Flame))). This frilly beauty has gone under the garden name of "Laced Blend" ever since it first bloomed in our seedling bed, as the name so aptly describes it. The domed, laced standards are a rich shade of Dauphin's violet (RHS 39/2), blending to a darker shade at midribs. The wide and flaring falls are a mixture of the color of the standards and methyl violet (39/1), shading to darker laced edges, and are brightened by a lemon-yellow wash on the shoulders. The self beard blends out to a soft shade of lemon-yellow at the tip. ....\$25.00

STYLE TREND (Luihn '75). Sdlg. #70-4. TB, 36", M-L. Lilac Mist X Royal Heritage. Here is another seedling from a cross of two of our favorite irises, and is similar to its sister, Modernaire, in form and substance, but quite different in color. The standards are a rich shade of flax blue, with the base and midribs flushed a darker shade of hyacinth blue. The wide, nearly horizontal falls are flax blue with a hyacinth blue wash spilling part-way down, accented by a rich gold wash on the shoulders. The flax blue beard is tipped bronze at the throat. HC '73. ....\$25.00

## 1974 INTRODUCTIONS

MODERNAIRE. Delightful self of campanula violet; self beard \$20.00

SOLANO. Vibrant sunny yellow. Proving to be a fantastic parent  
.....\$20.00

One each of the 1974 introductions .....\$30.00

*No catalog. Please order from this ad.*

## GIBSON'S IRIS GARDENS

146 So. Villa St., Porterville, California 93257

See our full page ad of 1975 introductions on page 88 of the January BULLETIN. We have some attractive and unusual 1975 introductions.

## STARBRIGHT IRIS CRYSTAL

Charles C. Jack

P.O. Box 456

Alderson, West Virginia 24910

"The STARBRIGHT IRIS CRYSTAL was received and *much* admired!"  
—Dr. H. C. Mohr, Lexington, Ky. Send stamp for brochure.

AN IDEAL AWARD FOR CHAPTER AND IRIS SHOWS.



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Family Triennial	22.50	Family Life	187.50
Youth member, with others of family as members			1.50
Youth member, with no others of family as members			2.50

## SECTION DUES

Send dues, making check payable to the American Iris Society, to Clifford W. Benson, Secretary, American Iris Society, 2315 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

	Japanese	Median	Rebloomer	Siberian	Spuria
Single Annual	\$2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
Single Triennial	5.00	5.00	7.50	5.00	5.00
Family Annual	2.50	2.50	4.00	2.50	2.50
Family Triennial	6.00	6.00	10.00	6.00	6.00
Single Annual Supporting		3.00			
Family Annual Supporting		5.00			
Single Annual Sustaining	3.00	5.00	5.00		3.00
Family Annual Sustaining		7.50			
Single Life		40.00	50.00	50.00	24.00
Family Life		50.00	60.00	60.00	

IMPORTANT: Section dues, if paid through AIS, MUST be for the same duration as your AIS dues. AIS FAMILY member desiring SINGLE Section membership, PLEASE indicate which person is applying for Section membership.

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Write the editor for cost of ads in color.

Send advertising copy and checks payable to The American Iris Society to:

Mrs. Kay N. Negus, Assistant Editor

6111 South 135th St.

Omaha, NB 68137

NOTE: ALL COPY FOR JULY ISSUE DUE MAY 10.

# TELL'S GARDENS

P.O. Box 331

Orem, Utah 84057

## PROUDLY PRESENTS FOR 1975

- APRIL AGAIN (Melvina Suiter). M, 36". (Spring Bouquet x Lady April sib) X (Amoena sdls. involving: Pinnacle, Glacier Gold and Fair Gold: Fairday x Solid Gold). A great advance in yellow amoenas for the width is the big factor. May be useful in pink amoena breeding as well. ....\$25.00
- BIG PEACH (Tell Muhlestein). M-L, 40". (Tycoon's Gold X New Moon). Size, width, beautiful form and substance in this apricot self with deeper beard. #106A. ....\$25.00
- LADY MARIE (T. Muhlestein). M-L, 36". (C. Larsen 11 C 64 involving Convention Queen, New Adventure, Master Neil, Pink Formal, May Hall, Aldura—5 times, Los Angeles—3 times, Don Juan—2 times, San Francisco—2 times, Tiffany—3 times x Rippling Waters) X Crystal Blaze. Wide, heavily fluted white with light red beard. Another namesake for my LADY. #139 A. Limited stock. ....\$35.00
- MODERN CLASSIC (Dr. F. J. Knocke). M-L, 40". (Space Ship X Stepping Out). This white ground plicata with aster-violet stitching is aptly named. The flower is perfection, and the fluting heavy. Bud placement superb, and there are many. Often 3 and 4 perfectly spaced blooms open at once. A supreme show prospect. The beard is pale yellow tipped violet. #K 919. HC '73 and '74. A co-introduction. ....\$25.00
- PEARL ISLAND (T. Muhlestein). M-L, 40". (Sheer Genius X Flamingo Lake). Standards pale yellow; falls mother-of-pearl with slight blue cast, edged tan; yellow beard. Great width goes back to Glittering Amber and June's Sister. Great breeding prospect. #600. ....\$25.00
- PORCELAIN ROSE (Neil Mogensen). M-L, 40". (Rippling Waters X Sanctus). Porcelain Rose (Wilson color chart) self. An exciting light pink with multiple buds, wide parts, heavy substance and ruffling. Makes gorgeous show-type stalks. #N 17-9. ....\$25.00
- PRESIDENT FARNSWORTH (T. Muhlestein). M-L, 40". (Ivy League X Lord Baltimore). Everything about this exciting lavender-blue and white amoena is big and bold—truly masculine. Heavy, wide flowers; large foliage and rhizomes and heavy stalks with many buds. Three and four open flowers that do not touch each other. Named for the President of the Orem, L.D.S West Stake, a great humanitarian, personal friend and connoisseur of the beautiful and aesthetic things of life. #435 B. ....\$35.00
- SGT. PEPPER (N. Mogensen). M, 34". (Gypsy Lullaby X Doctor K). Indian yellow standards; falls rose-violet blushed violet and bordered with ½" copper; copper hafts and beard. A very colorful creation. #N 13-19. ....\$25.00
- STEPPING SMALL (T. Muhlestein). M-L, 20". (319: Tea Apron x Lalitha Mallette) X Stepping Out. A clean white-ground plicata with blue-violet stitching. The flowers and stalks are in size and proportion to the height of this delightful border bearded iris. ....\$20.00
- PAGEANT QUEEN (Bion Tolman). M-L, 36". (Irene Niece X El Titon). Wide Lavender-blue self with deeper stylearms and white-tipped beard. The very large flowers have closed standards and semi-flaring, wide, ruffled falls. Sdlg. T 67-145-1. EC, HC '73. ....\$25.00



# KANSAS RAINBOW GARDENS

Robert Jeffries

2nd & Vermont, P.O. Box 236

Ransom, Kansas 67572

WHEATHEART PRINCESS. '75. M-L, BB, 22". No. J67-11-A. ....\$20.00

S. Chinese yellow (Wilson 606); F. Spanish orange (010/1) edged with small yellow border; crinkled and laced; orange beard. Wonderful branching with 7 buds. HC '71.

WHEATHEART FESTIVAL. '75. E-M. TB, 34". No. J67-11-D. ....\$25.00

S. full lemon yellow (Wilson 4/1); F. red-violet with yellow infusion; yellow-orange beard; ruffled and pleated. Wide 4-way branching with 7 to 9 buds on strong stalk. Garden guests say this beauty is special and different.

WHEATHEART QUEEN. '72. M-L, TB, 40". No. J67-11-B. ....\$15.00

S. full lemon yellow (Wilson 4); F. blend of orange and yellow, closest to cadmium orange, pale violet influence below light orange beard; ruffled and pleated; 7 to 9 buds. Color effect is yellow over orange. Heavy substance.

WHEATHEART TRIO—One each of the above for \$45.00

Milestone X Hamblen sdg.: ((Melodrama x pink sdg.) x Kachina Doll)

VERONICA'S LACE. '75. TB, 32". No. J67-21-A. ....\$25.00

Veronica violet self (Wilson 639/2) with yellow beard tipped violet. Entire flower is heavily laced. 7 buds on wide 4-way branching, sturdy stalks. Bloom much admired at '74 Convention gardens. Valuable breeder for those working for blue lace. (Heathermist X Azure Lace).

JULIE KAY. '75. E-M, SDB, 11". No. J69-D9-A. ....\$ 5.00

Yellow bitone. S. canary yellow (Wilson 2/3); F. (Wilson 2/2) with a very, very wide violet beard. Attractive ruffled form that takes wind and rain. Choice in this limited color class. Involved breeding with Grace Note, Easter Holiday, Wilma V and Brownie.

## PREVIOUS INTRODUCTIONS

SATURN MOON. '74. E-M & Re. TB, 30". ....\$20.00

Saturn orange or red (Wilson 13/3) that fall blooms in Kansas and Virginia. Zurbrigg described it as a very rich, smooth orange-pink. Quality!

BIDDY BYE. '72. M-L. SDB, 14". ....\$ 2.50

S. cream washed violet; F. cream with tan and brown wash, cream rim; orange beard. Flower often flecked with wine. Attractive rounded form; flaring falls. Everyone seems to like this one.

BLUEBIRD'S SONG. '70. E-M, IB, 17". ....\$ 2.50

S. bluebird blue; F. French blue, deeper French blue beard. HM '73.

Median Trio—One each of Julie Kay, Biddy Bye and Bluebird's Song for \$ 7.50

*Please enclose \$1.00 with all orders for handling and shipping*

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## MINIATURE TALL BEARDED IRIS

### 1975 Introductions

BELLBOY. MTB, 18", M. ....\$10.00

Standards are deep red with a metallic sheen and falls are velvety dark red—almost black. Slightly open standards expose a deep orange beard. Usually has eight small flowers on a slender stalk. Fertile both ways.

PANDA. MTB, 23", M. ....\$10.00

A flaring dark blue-violet with a faint darker spot pattern on the falls. Small area of white veining around the white beard. Jaunty flowers on a very slender stalk.

*Price list of previous MTB Introductions available on request*

MARY LOUISE DUNDERMAN

480 White Pond Drive

Akron, Ohio 44320

# MELROSE GARDENS

309 Best Road South—AA

Stockton, CA 95206

## 1975 INTRODUCTIONS

ROSY PROMISE (Bob Anand). Ruffled rose; tangerine beards. .....	NET \$25.00
ICE SCULPTURE (Ben R. Hager). Big ice white, 20th ANNIVERSARY PRICE .....	NET \$20.00
GEOMETRICS (Sid DeBose). Cubistic white. 20th ANNIVERSARY PRICE. ....	NET \$20.00
ASGARD (Sanford Babson). Cold yellow-violet bicolor. 20th ANNIVERSARY PRICE. ....	NET \$20.00
VANITY (Ben R. Hager). Medium pink. 20th ANNIVERSARY PRICE. ....	NET \$20.00
IMPERSONATOR (Sanford Babson). Huge blue-violet Flat. 20th ANNIVERSARY PRICE. ....	NET \$20.00
TEASE (Hager). Ruffled wine-purple. SDB. ....	NET \$ 7.50
WHIM (Hager). SDB luminata. ....	NET \$ 7.50
CHEERS (Hager). IB. White; mandarin red beards. ....	NET \$ 7.50
LIBATION (Hager). MDB. Tiny wine. (Aphylla child). ..	NET \$ 7.50
NIGHTLIGHT (Johnnye Rich). Black arilmed. ....	NET \$ 7.50
CANASTA (Johnnye Rich). Arilmed; veined; spots. ....	NET \$ 7.50
CLARKE COSGROVE (Hager). Lavender-violet Spuria	NET \$15.00
FAR OUT (Hager). The "un-spuria." Yellow. ....	NET \$15.00

## BRINGING THE BEAUTY OF CALIFORNIA IRIS TO THE WORLD

Tall Bearded, Median, Dwarf, Arilbred, Reblooming and Novelty Irises at DISCOUNT PRICES.

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1975 MELROSE GARDENS CATALOG

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## RIVERDALE IRIS GARDENS

### INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1975

#### Introduced for Walter Welch

BABY GREEN SPOT. MDB, 4". .....\$6.00  
Sdlg. A-502: ((163 pumila X H-501: (Cook 1546 x Carpathia)).  
From the master of the miniature dwarfs comes this lovely little  
green amoena, pure pumila. The stds. are white. The falls are green  
with a white border; white beard.

JILL WELCH. MTB, 18". .....\$8.00  
Sdlg. B-318: (White sdlg. X Pale Amoena). Nice things are happen-  
ing to the MTBs, and Pale Amoena looks like a good parent. This is  
a clear blue self with a white beard; nicely proportioned.

ORNATE PAGEANT. MTB, 18". .....\$8.00  
Sdlg. B-313: (T-306: [diploid variegata] X Pale Amoena). Another  
of Pale Amoena's kids, this one is a nice variegata with yellow stds.  
and red-brown falls. Orange beard.

#### Introduced for H. E. Briscoe

MRS. NATE RUDOLPH. SDB, 14". .....\$7.00  
Sdlg. 29 21A: (pale Suede X Lilli-Var). HC '72. Harley Briscoe's  
median seedlings have been admired by irisarians who have seen  
them, but these are his first commercial introductions. This is a  
beautiful and unusual dove gray with gold shadings and a lavender-  
gold beard.

WILMA GREENLEE. SDB, 10". .....\$7.00  
Sdlg. 68 64B: (Doriot 4-62: (Snow Flurry x (Nana x pumila)) X  
Pale Suede). A clean milk white self with a green pattern at the haft.  
Lemon beard.

#### Introduced for Alta Brown

BLUE SPRITE. SDB, 13". .....\$7.00  
Sdlg. M1604-5: (Adrienne Taylor X unknown). Light blue-violet  
stds. Falls have a large spot in the full red-violet, edged in the  
color of the stds. White ray pattern around the bronze tipped pale  
blue beard.

ALICE BAKKE. IB, 23". .....\$8.00  
Sdlg. M1468-4: (Sunlit Trail X Ultrapoise). Nicely ruffled light  
yellow self with a full yellow beard. Very floriferous and long  
blooming. This is one of the best IBs we have seen.

KHAKI KID. IB, 21". .....\$8.00  
Sdlg. M1491-1: (Power and Glory X Cherry Garden). Unusually  
colored, the stds. are dark orange with red-brown veins and midribs.  
The falls are dark orange, heavily overlaid in red-brown. Bronze  
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BULLETIN OF THE

# *American Iris Society*

PRINTED IN TWO SECTIONS • SECTION ONE • NUMBER 218 • JULY, 1975



# THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

A non-profit institution incorporated Feb. 2, 1927, in the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. By the terms of the Charter, the Corporation has no stockholders and exists for the sole purpose of promoting the culture and improvement of the IRIS.

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# THE BULLETIN

## of the

# AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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Vol. LVI, No. 3

Series No. 218

July 1975

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Communications regarding membership in the Society and other items of business should be addressed to Mr. Clifford W. Benson, Executive Secretary, 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63110.

Communications regarding advertising should be addressed to Mrs. Kay N. Negus, Advertising Editor. For information about membership, advertising rates and section dues, see sections under ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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## From the President's Desk

THIS YEAR OF 1975 will be remembered in most regions as the latest Iris season in recent memory. This also was true in Southern California where it was necessary to set dates, make contract arrangements, and plan tours and programs well in advance of the predictable season. Nevertheless, the Convention Committee of Region 15 staged a very successful and enjoyable meeting in San Diego. The careful planning and carrying into effect those plans by Co-Chairmen Walter and Penny Bunker, RVP Barbara Serdynski, the various chairmen and committee members from Southern California and Arizona insured the near to 700 persons in attendance varied and memorable experiences. The appreciation of the AIS Board of Directors and those attending was best expressed in the enthusiastic participation in the tours and programs. Thanks are due the hosts from Region 15 that are as hearty as was the warm welcome extended by them. From here it is to Lansing, Michigan, with Region 6 in 1976.

We are also grateful to Mr. Albert deGroat who was guest editor for the April issue of the BULLETIN. He joins the revised Editorial Staff along with Mr. Ronald Mullin as Associate Editor. Kay N. Negus has a title change to that of Advertising Editor that more accurately describes her duties. The Editorial Staff is headed by the newly named Editor-in-Chief, Mr. Philip Edinger.

Mr. Edinger was guest editor for the January BULLETIN and is a young man with exceptional qualifications both as a writer and editor and as an irisarian. He joined the American Iris Society at the age of ten and his interest has remained at a high level. After graduating from UCLA with advance work at U.C. Berkeley in landscape architecture, he joined the Lane Publishing Company as a writer and editor in the Sunset Garden Books Division. He is still with that firm.

A flood of material for future issues of the BULLETIN would be a gracious welcome for the new Editor.

It is always with deep regrets that the resignations of individuals who have served the Society faithfully and well must be accepted. Mr. Earl Browder has been a member of the Board of Directors for over two full terms, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, unofficially a Ways and Means Committee, and a constant resource for guidance and business procedures. He and Mr. Marion Walker, who returned to the Board from Past President status for an interim and a full term, have made way for new members to the Board. They have relinquished their vote, but are available for help and guidance.

The personal affairs of the chairmen of three standing committees have caused them to submit their resignations: Mr. Roy Davidson as Species Chairman, Mr. Harry Kuesel as Test Garden Chairman, and Mr. Perry Parrish as Publicity Chairman.

The sincere thanks and appreciation of the President, the Board of Directors and the membership of the Society are expressed for the unlimited service and devotion to the interest of the Society that these individuals have given.

CLARK COSGROVE  
*President*

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## PHOTOGRAPHERS

<i>Sid DuBose</i> : 36, 37	<i>Adolph Vogt</i> : 25 (bottom), 26 (top)
<i>Larry Harder</i> : 81 (top)	
<i>W. G. Sindt</i> : 7 (top right), 8 (top), 23 (bottom left)	<i>George Waters</i> : 7 (bottom), 25 (top, center), 26 (center)
<i>Rosa Belle Van Valkenburgh</i> : 7 (top left), 8 (bottom), 12, 15 (bottom), 17 (top), 19, 21, 23 (top all, bottom right), 24, 26 (bottom)	<i>Weezy Wold</i> : 4
	<i>Edith Wolford</i> : 70
	<i>Betty Wood</i> : 15 (top), 17 (bottom), 81 (bottom)

**Cover Photograph:** Standard Dwarf Bearded GINGERBREAD MAN (Bennett Jones 1969), winner of the 1974 Cook-Douglas Medal.





SKYLAB (Neva Sexton, 1974)  
President's Cup, 1975

Hybridizer Neva Sexton points with pride to cup winner SKYLAB growing in Hamner garden. Admirers are Celeste and Bernard Hamner (far left and right) and AIS Secretary Cliff Benson.



# RECOLLECTIONS OF SAN DIEGO

The Spanish would call this “*Recuerdos de San Diego*,” a lovely phrase that would make an entirely appropriate title to the collage of impressions to follow. For the Spanish-Mexican influence was almost constantly in evidence—from the lilting names of towns and streets, to architectural styles and motifs (both in old and new structures), and most dramatically in the Mariachi band that burst in upon us at the welcome dinner and stayed to serenade for what must have been at least half an hour.

Southern California, and particularly this southernmost part, really is a world apart from the rest of the United States. The Latin influence is only part of the difference; climate, topography, and plants make up a good part of the rest. Before the convention, several southern Californians described the glories of that area in *BULLETIN* pages. Now, we thought you’d enjoy reading the impressions formed by *strangers* to the area. So, in day-by-day accounts, here is San Diego as seen by two parts of the Midwest and the South.

## **THURSDAY: Hamner, Vogel, and Conrad-Cosgrove gardens**

W. G. SINDT, Minnesota

After a delightful Welcome Dinner on Wednesday evening the irisarians were eager to be on their way to visit iris gardens early Thursday. The coffee shop opened for breakfast at 6:00 A.M. but by 5:45 the line extended almost to the front door. Many of the people did manage to get breakfast and were waiting for the buses at 7:15 (they were due to leave at 8:00 A.M.).

Bus No. 751 with Myrtle Busch as captain took off at 8:02. It was a chattering crowd with conversations mostly about irises and the expectations of what would be seen. We were headed for the gardens of Bernard and Celeste Hamner at Perris, a ride of about an hour and three quarters from Royal Inn at the Wharf. The day started out with overcast skies but this had no effect on the spirits of the passengers.

To those of us who had just shoveled the snow off our iris beds and come from the prairies of the Midwest, this was a most interesting bus ride. The countryside was green with palms, cactus, yucca, orange, tangerine, grapefruit, avocado, and the eucalyptus with the bare trunks. The foothills were rocky and boulder strewn. Avocado groves were grown on almost perpendicular hillsides. Signs such as “Oranges pick your own” and “Avocados 15 for \$1” were seen. Past the Lawrence Welk Mobile Home Park we rode, which of course had a Champagne Boulevard. Wild blue “California lilacs” were much in evidence and mistletoe in the oak trees as we approached Rancho California. There were still many windmills in use as we passed through horse and cattle country to Sun City, a Senior Citizen retirement community. A most delightful ride it was through rugged



countryside before we finally arrived at the beautifully landscaped commercial garden of the Hamners.

Here we saw dwarfs, arilbreds, as well as tall bearded and seedlings. It was in the Hamner garden where we had our first look at a large clump of Gatty's WHITE LIGHTNING, the winner of the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup. It is a nicely formed white with a light orange beard. This showed up well in a number of places. SWING SHIFT by Neva Sexton was a deep purple or violet on a strong straight stem. Tell's JOYCE TERRY has yellow standards with white falls that have a yellow edge sharply defined. A beautiful bloom of the top choice for the President's Cup was also seen here. It was SKY LAB, the creation of Neva Sexton, with near white standards and blue-violet falls. Lura Roach's green SONG OF ERIN was also doing well here. She also had a promising green seedling 67-20 which must be a child of SONG OF ERIN. The Hamner varieties and seedlings behind the fence seemed to outdo themselves. A few of them were: BECKY LEE a bright tangerine with a big tangerine beard; VALLEY CHARM, buff with lavender blaze in the falls; SUN CITY an off-white with a tangerine tipped beard. Some of the Hamner seedlings which attracted my attention were: 73-5 a well branched white with a lemon edge and a tangerine beard, 70-5 a fragrant blue bitone with a deep blue beard, 72-1 an orange with a bright beard.

Other than tall bearded, the show was put on by the aril hybrids. Some were in large clumps and very well grown. These included SARACEN SPLENDOR, BETHLEHEM STAR, SHEPARD'S SONG, TEL AVIV, GRAND VIZIER, SARACEN WARRIOR, and HABIBI. A couple of standard dwarfs showing up well were COTTON BLOSSOM and Wow.

All too soon the whistle blew and we had to be on our way to the next garden. We went past March Air Force Base on the way to Corona and the gardens for Bob Vogel. As we passed through orange groves, it was a temptation to reach out to pick one but better judgment prevailed and no one tried. Many of the orchards here were bordered with palm trees.

In the Vogel garden the iris were interplanted between the orange and lemon trees. Joe Ghio had some varieties here that really put on a show. MYSTIQUE, a huge blue bicolor, was difficult to see because so many were looking and taking pictures. Needless to say, Joe was very proud. His white WEDDING VOW and yellow PEACE OFFERING were also putting on a good show. Vogel's SPLASH O' WINE was an aptly named wine plicata. It is bright and attracts one to it. Dave Niswonger's DREAM FANTASY was a beautiful light lavender. SUMMER SUNSHINE by Gibson, as one would expect, was an excellent plicata in a bright gold color.

The arils here also looked very good. Two seedlings of Lin Flanagan that were showing up well were 68084-3, a buff with a huge, intense wine signal and 71017-2, violet standards, deep rose falls, with a wine beard. Gadd's arilbred ISLE OF ZOAR was a light blue with a dark blue signal and blue beard. A seedling of Clare Roberts 21-70-10 had huge stalks and appeared as though it would be yellow when it





Scenes from the Vogel garden include, *Top left*—southern California trademarks: palm trees of three different species, and an elegant pool; *Top right*—Melrose Gardens co-owner Ben Hager, in gaudy shirt, among the garden's orange trees; *Bottom*—Garden's creator Bob Vogel chats with other co-owner of Melrose Gardens, Sid DuBose.





Top—In the Conrad-Cosgrove garden, hostess LaVerne Conrad explains a point to David Sindt (Illinois) while Ron Mullin (Oklahoma) discovers something across the garden. Bottom—"Panel of Experts" discuss the merits of a seedling growing in the Hamner Back-40.



opened. But we were too early for this one as well as for many others.

A unique feature at this garden which most of us did not have time to fully appreciate were the arrangements. These beautiful masterpieces I understand were made by a Japanese master arranger. The background of trees and pool were indeed appropriate for the huge creations, done as only a master could. Such a display helps one see the beauty of the iris through a new dimension and was surely a privilege to view.

Again that fast whistle (at least so it seemed) and we were on our way to lunch at the Ranch California golf resort. It was a delicious lunch made all the more enjoyable by the table companions who came from Montana, Kansas, Switzerland, and Minnesota. After lunch we left for our third and last garden visit of this first day.

The Conrad-Cosgrove ranch is very new on a hillside overlooking the San Luis Rey valley in Bonsall. This garden contains many interesting features and I doubt that anyone was able to see them all. A small stream winds its way through iris plantings and native plants. A large rock contains indentations where many years ago the Indians ground up nuts. An old school house has become a guest house while the main house has a fantastic view across and down the valley.

Here we saw our first substantial planting of the Pacific Coast natives on the hillside beside the stream. There were many seedlings as well as named varieties. RIPPLE ROCK a white with yellow markings, looked very good. The Louisianas along or in the stream shared the spotlight there with a large clump of callas. Scattered further downstream was a large clump of light cream *I. pseudacorus*. Also in this area was *I. virginica* violet and *I. laevigata* Semperflorens.

Lest you think there were no tall bearded, I had best mention a few that looked good. MOUNTAIN TOP by Fothergill had very pale blue standards and darker blue falls with very low branching. FLUTED HAVEN, a blue-white by S. Reynolds was just opening. Keppel's plicata SOCIALITE was outstanding here and also showed up well in other gardens. This has a good stalk, flaring falls, is clean and bright. WHISPERING GLADE, a greenish yellow with a gold beard by Ghio, had excellent branching. Dr. Jorgenson's 5-44-ZA had a tall, heavy, nicely branched stalk, carrying bright yellow flowers with a light blaze. H69-47 was a nicely ruffled flower by Melba Hamblen with yellow standards and lavender falls.

Always that whistle. But it seemed as though the vigor and energy of the morning had worn off a bit and it was not too distasteful to climb on the bus and have an opportunity to sit down and relax. The journey back to the hotel was much quieter than when we had left, eight hours earlier.

After a short rest, most everyone was ready for the evening's program. Then followed a few hours of sleep and we were all ready and eager to start the second day.



## **FRIDAY: Gunther, Owen, Hooker, and Roberts gardens**

DAVE NISWONGER, Missouri

with assistance from DOROTHY STAHLY, Michigan

Iris growers in southern California received quite a shock this year when Mother Nature decided to do things a little differently than she had done in the past. Therefore, the bloom season for the tall bearded irises was delayed two to three weeks, which meant that there were very few tall beardeds for the convention-goers to see; however, this change in plans on the part of Mother Nature enabled the visitors to look at other types of irises in a different perspective as well as to take a closer look at other types of plants that can do much to enhance the garden.

Coming from the Midwest it was strange to this writer that the roses should be in bloom and the tall bearded irises not, since the roses usually follow the tall beardeds in our bloom season. This was another indication of how Mother Nature had turned a few things around.

Friday was a day of sunshine and yet not hot, when at times a light jacket felt good especially during the morning hours. The breeze from the ocean was delightful and the air easy to breathe. Four gardens were visited this day on which I wish to elaborate.

### **The Bill Gunther Garden**

City lots are not large in most California communities. If anyone had told me the number and varieties of plants grown on Bill Gunther's lot, I would not have believed it. At this garden we certainly received a lesson in how to utilize every available inch on a city lot. The Spanish-style Gunther home sets about 15 ft. from the sidewalk and in this 15 ft. are probably grown no less than 50 different types of plants. Upon entering I was stunned with the terrific growth obtained on spuria irises. *HIGHLINE BLUEBIRD* (McCown) was growing over 6 ft. tall! *DAWN CANDLE* (Ferguson) was 5½ ft. tall and was in bloom. Also blooming in the front yard were some tall bearded irises, among which were *DECOLLETAGE* (Hager), a rose plicata with three-way branching plus terminal on 40 in. stalks and 9 buds which was showing off quite well. *CHAPEAU* (Babson) was also in full bloom sporting buff standards with a faint touch of violet in the midrib and on the crests and wide rose violet falls.

The tiled roof of the home was overrun with the trumpet vine (*Bignonia venusta*). Within the patio were two or three 15-foot-tall rice paper plants which were surrounded by an interestingly leafed hybrid dwarf banana tree. Also there were other numerous plants such as a couple varieties of junipers, ferns, and century plants. Many forms of succulents abounded in every nook and cranny.

On each side of the house were pots of Japanese irises and plantings of Pacific Coast native irises, among which we saw *WESTERN QUEEN* (Stambach). There were several colors of foxglove in bloom from which the famous heart drug, digitalis, is made.

If you had any feelings that the front part of the house and yard was hard to believe, you were really overcome when you came to the back yard. Here was a steep hill which, because of landslides and a very difficult situation to hold the dirt in place on such a steep slope, Bill had covered with red and black lava rock from Mexico and gun flint rocks from Canada from which the French trappers got the flint to fire their guns in the early days. The walkways were completely concreted or rocked, and there were supporting rocks for all of the beds and many fish pools. It seems as though there were pools around every corner, and there were lots of corners! There may have been as many as fourteen but I didn't get around to counting all of them. In the ponds were flowers and fish, and the garden was very precise in every way. It seemed that even each fish had a smile on his face. Only upon close observation, peering behind rocks, could visitors see such mundane things as water meters, faucets, etc.

Fragrances were everywhere. Trying to figure out where they were coming from was quite a challenge. Not only were there fragrances from flowers but the leaves themselves were fragrant, and in some cases many herbs were planted for use in cooking in the Gunther home. The lemon tree had no leaves but was loaded with lemons, evidently expending itself to make the maximum production of fruit.

Dutch irises were effectively used throughout the entire back yard providing a spot of color here and there. Plants ranged all the way from giant sized rhubarb plants that could serve as an umbrella for as many as three people to such exotic plants as Protea, the image plant and national flower of South Africa. Here and there were located good specimens of the rare Torrey pine trees which are indigenous only to this area of the United States.

The species spuria *I. ochroleuca* was in bloom showing what advances had been made in the newer hybrids of spurias. Among the tall bearded irises seen that were attractive was SMOKE RINGS (Gibson) which is an unusual old rose plicata and one which Jim admitted is giving him large size in the plicata group. SONG OF ERIN (L. Roach) was outdoing itself with four blooms open on each stalk. This was a beautiful chartreuse iris that seemed to be in bloom in almost every garden. KILT LILT (Gibson) was also demonstrating some unusually tall 34 in. stalks with 7 buds present showing one terminal bloom of the exotic deep rich colors of maroon with shades ranging to white.

The Louisiana irises were also present with INEZ CONGER (Arny) showing three blooms open at one time with 14 stalks in the clump. The light yellow blooms with an orange-yellow signal were quite attractive. We also had the opportunity to view the rich red of *I. homachita*, one of the Louisiana iris species. I was told that this iris won the red trophy at the San Diego Show the last two years for being the best red in the show. I hadn't seen hollyhocks for many years since visiting my grandmother's garden but there they were,





*Top left*—Spanish tiles, whitewashed walls, and water in Gunther garden reflect Moorish-Spanish influence prevalent in San Diego area; *Top right*—Convention favorite Louisiana iris ILA NUNN in Gunther garden; *Bottom*—East coast assemblage in the Owen garden: Bee Warburton (Massachusetts) with Doctors Kenneth Kidd (center, Connecticut) and Norman Noe (right, New Jersey).



standing erect and serving as accent points in various corners and locations in the garden. The exotic calla lilies were also showing their stuff on a lower level in various strategic points.

Midwesterners, like myself, learned many things such as how to conserve in the use of water and also how not to waste any organic matter within the garden. Bill demonstrated to us here and there where piles of leaves or trimmings of plants had been piled and covered with dirt to make a compost pile on which was planted small annual plants for the first year, then later utilized in enriching one of the beds or planting a larger plant in that particular spot. It almost seemed that it would grow your finger if you would leave it in there long enough.

Again and again the beauty of the Pacific coast native irises were brought to our attention. At first, I started taking notes of the varieties and colors available and the hybridizer's name and even taking a few pictures, and then later began to wonder if such beautiful things could be grown in the gardens of the Midwest. Upon discussing the needs of such plants with the growers, it appears that this may be a possibility and another plant in the iris family that may need to be considered by gardeners away from the Pacific Coast.

### **The Garden of Ed and Archie Owen**

This garden won the Dorothy Stahly "Most Beautiful Garden" Award! On each side of the lot on the street were located two huge palm trees and a pine tree. A bank of African daisies with their smiling faces welcomed us into the garden. The wonderfully ornate front doors helped the pink flowers greet the visitors. Located in the front yard was a circular bed of many familiar spuria named irises which offered a preview of what else there might be in the rear. It also emphasized the interest in spuria irises by Archie Owen, a past president of the Spuria Iris Section. There were 316 varieties of flowers and giant strawberries almost as big as Bill Gunther's rhubarb leaves!

In the rear of the house were located beds of guest tall bearded irises, trees and an orchid house. NEOPHYTE (Hager '64) was a very attractive spuria clump in bloom. Louisiana irises CLYDE REDMOND, a huge deep blue, and ILA NUNN, a white with a yellow signal, were very attractive.

In the tall bearded group we noticed INDIGO RIM (Gibson '74) a deep indigo plicata; and SUMMER SUNSHINE (Gibson '72), a bright brown plicata, was also very bright and enjoying the sunshine. PLUM DELIGHT (Gibson '75) was another very unusual colored iris of dark tones. SUN SNAP (Gibson '75) was also showing some vivid colors of brown and yellow to the garden visitors. There were some seedlings present of which B-40 of McNeel, a peach pink with 8 to 9 buds per stalk was quite attractive. Here we obtained a very beautiful view of the valley below, and in the far rear of the yard were some horses and colts enjoying the beautiful sunshine.



The orchid house featured many new colors which I had not seen in cymbidiums. My son, John, became quite excited about seeing these and his first question was, "Dad, can't we grow some of these?" They were really spouting forth with color with as many as 15 to 20 flowers on each stalk. We often read about California relaxation—here, it was personified! We were all very reluctant to leave this beautiful scene.

### **The Lerton Hooker Garden**

After a delicious lunch served at the Bay View Restaurant in Vacation Village on Mission Bay at San Diego, we went to visit the Hooker Village located on nearly the top of a mountain. Actually, the garden was on a steep hillside that had been terraced. The gardens were surrounded by large avocado trees, one of which was the first avocado tree brought from Mexico to San Diego and was about two hundred years old. One-third of the trees growing in the San Diego area have root stocks coming from seeds grown on this particular tree. Lemons, oranges and grapefruit were also very tempting to the garden visitors. Attractive signs painted by Ray Hiser welcomed the garden visitors and orange hats on all the hosts and hostesses made us feel quite special as we entered this garden.

At the junction of "Lightning Ridge" and "Out West" Drives, I felt jealous of the lemon tree. It looked to be a perfect specimen to my inexperienced eyes. The bank of daisies on one of the terraces appeared to be watching the sun and us as we passed by. Even the birds were welcoming us and kept talking to us in the trees. There were also geraniums on the slopes of the lovely shade of hot pink and as we looked for "blues" on "Basin Street" there were none to be seen but only happy faces. Here also were ice plants, bottle brush trees, prickly pear cactus, and other succulents.

Located under a couple of the citrus trees we found a lovely garden of Pacific coast native irises (planted and cared for by Valera Shenoweth) that were again saying to us, "Look what nice colors and patterns we have" and "Wouldn't you like to try growing some of us?" Here we saw a couple seedlings from Joe Ghio No. 167 W which was a nice blue lavender iris and No. 179 P, a nice red with 10 blooms open in the clump. KITTEE (Abell '73) was a very fine purple. CALIFA (Ghio '72) was a brilliant yellow and LOS GATOS (Ghio '74) was a very good compact blue lavender specimen. NATIVE WARRIOR introduced by August Phillips in 1971 was a fine red Pacific coast native which led me to ask if the petal had ever been checked for the presence of the red pigment malvidin.

Among the tall bearded irises were TOP EXECUTIVE (Hamner '73), a very deep, tall, dark maroon iris. Hooker's seedling No. 224 was a very nice orange with lots of lace and ruffles. Seedling 67-27-1 was an attractive pink bi-tone from McNeel.

Lerton's neighbors seemed to be quite neighborly in letting us use their driveway and to observe some of the beautiful avocado trees growing nearby as well as two huge pine trees. On this moun-





Top—"Go fifty feet down the Road to MADRID until you reach LIGHTNING RIDGE . . ." All paths in the Hooker garden bore iris names clearly marked on signposts; Neva Sexton points toward "hers." Bottom—Lerton Hooker and Margaret Saxton (Alabama) pause before one of the prolific plantings of Pacific Coast Native irises.



tain it appeared that mothers who might have left their children at home could, if they had a large enough telescope, easily check on their actions—for the view was forever!

### **The Sanford Roberts Garden**

After enjoying the wonderful mountain view at Lerton Hooker's, we proceeded on to El Cajon in the Laguna Mountains. While we thought we had been on a mountain before, we didn't know anything until we started up the mountain toward Sanford Roberts'. Here the wind seemed to be unusually fresh and brisk. Sanford met us down the lane and got on the bus, and told us that here the temperature will drop to 22° without freezing—the lack of frost because of the continual breeze. He said occasionally the water in the dog's dish may freeze, but no frost ever bothers the plants.

In this garden we saw many young trees just beginning. On the west side was a row of pine trees and there were two or three small lemon trees that were loaded with attractive fruit. Even macadamia nut trees had been planted without any fear of freezing which they cannot tolerate.

Sanford had gone to great pains to see that the guest irises were given the best of care. A hailstorm two days previous to the meeting was quite discouraging to him as well as was the late bloom season. His blue seedling No. R70-170-1 didn't let him down, though, and was blooming beautifully. He told us there were 68 seedlings from this particular cross of (Patricia Craig x Patricia Craig) X MUSIC MAKER and that this was the first he had saved out of 8,000 seedlings. The huge and beautiful neglecta SKY LAB (Sexton '74) was putting on quite a show. NEW MOON (Sexton) a Dykes Medal winner, was also blooming beautifully in the garden as well as were several other varieties.

There was quite a bed of amaryllis seedlings grown by Sanford which were in a variety of attractive reds, whites and pinks.

It seemed as though we were at the top of the world and Sanford quickly assured us that a department of the U. S. Government had selected a site six miles from the garden as the most ideal climate in the entire United States. Orange blossoms filled the air with perfume and the dogs in the kennels serenaded us. A luscious vegetable garden was in the making and Stacy, the daughter, was introduced as the "Dykes." She was certainly a cute little blonde. Sanford also showed some prize-winning long-haired dachshunds. There were ten little puppies and I believe Sanford was minus some of them when our visit was over. These puppies loved the orange juice fed to them by Dorothy Stahly who said, "I believe they are friendlier than LaVerne Conrad, and that's saying something!"

As we were bidding farewell, Sanford said, "I set out to do my best in growing the guest irises" and I believe he did. When commenting upon the deliciously fresh air he said, "I love it" and we agree with him on that too.





*Top*—Diverse regions gather in the Roberts garden; New Zealand's Isabel Phares, "Doc" Conroe (center, New York), and AIS Second VP Leon Wolford (Texas). *Bottom*—Garden's owner, Sanford Roberts (right), explains California conditions to Connecticut's Jack Goett.



## **SATURDAY: Pilley, Oak Trail, and Cordon Bleu gardens**

RENA CRUMPLER, Virginia

Variety was the keynote of Convention '75. It seemed that each day unfolded to reveal a kaleidoscope of different types of gardens. Saturday, the final day, was no exception.

### **The Fern Pilley Garden**

A metal fence covered with roses led us to the irises in this well-kept garden. Many found it hard to leave the refreshments served in the shade of a pepper tree where there was a large and, I would presume, valuable collection of china and glassware in the iris motif. In fact, the visitors were layered in such fashion around this exhibit that I was not able to study the various pieces in as much detail as I would have liked.

In the fenced in side yard, a big, bad, beautiful dog (at least the sign said he was bad and nobody was inclined to argue the point) seemed to be taking good care of the premises. It is likely he makes a splendid guard for the china and glassware exhibit.

The iris beds were beautifully clean and well-groomed with generally good foliage which, because of the rains, had suffered severely in many gardens. A number of things were blooming well:

TURTLEDOVE, Moldovan '72, an IB, is an eye-catcher with its standards blended cream, blue-gray, and lavender, topping falls of pink-beige that sport lavender beards. "Doc." Conroe, who was standing by, was also intrigued with its vigor, softness of color and good proportions.

Here, as in many other gardens, SONG OF ERIN, Roach '71, was excellent with good branching and clean color. The color of this iris, which is delicate and subtle, seems to vary somewhat from garden to garden in cleanness and clarity.

I noted Seedling 73-29-A of W. Jones (I'm not familiar with the work of this particular one of the Jones boys) but this was a nicely formed, fluted red-violet with a bit of brown at the hafts and a steel blue, mustard tipped beard.

Franklin Carr's POINT BREEZE, '74 was growing well, a charming light blue with lemon beard, wide parts, fluted and ruffled. You would expect a good one from Cup Race X Music Maker.

A well-formed, fluted deep red-violet with deep blue-violet beard was FIFTY FATHOMS, K. Shaver (registered in 1972).

WHITE LIGHTNING, Gatty '74, was going strong here as were THE BLUE BOY, Foote '72, GEORGIA GIRL, Sexton '71, FLAMINGO BLUES, Hamblen '73, OSAGE BUFF, Gibson '73 (one of my favorites because of its individuality and distinctive coloring), MADGE MILLER, Hooker '73, an attractive lacy white with yellow tipped white beard (said to be a rebloomer) and CASCADE PASS, Ruby Cooper '72. I had not seen this last one before but it was very white and cool with deep gold beard, white tipped, and some green and a hint of lavender in the throat.





Oak Trail Ranch was laid out in circular pattern, surrounded by rustic fencing, all beds curved and set in green lawn.



"I wonder how *old* it is?" Historical Robin Chairman Harriet Segesemann contemplates a clump in the Pilley garden.



SOLANO, W. Luihn '74, was a clear lemon yellow self with very heavy yellow beard, a beautiful flower which was not well branched here and which I missed if it was blooming elsewhere.

We have no luck with arilbreds on my home ground so I know little about them but I noted SAFFRON CHARM, an English introduction with blue in the center of falls, uniform gold edging, and blue-tipped yellow beard.

Back to the pepper tree to see if the crowd around the iris china and glassware had thinned out. No luck, and whistles were blowing. So with regret I said farewell to this attractive spot, the roses, and the black dog whom I looked in the eye and knew to be a great big bluff.

### **Oak Trail Ranch (Frank Marco and Ken John)**

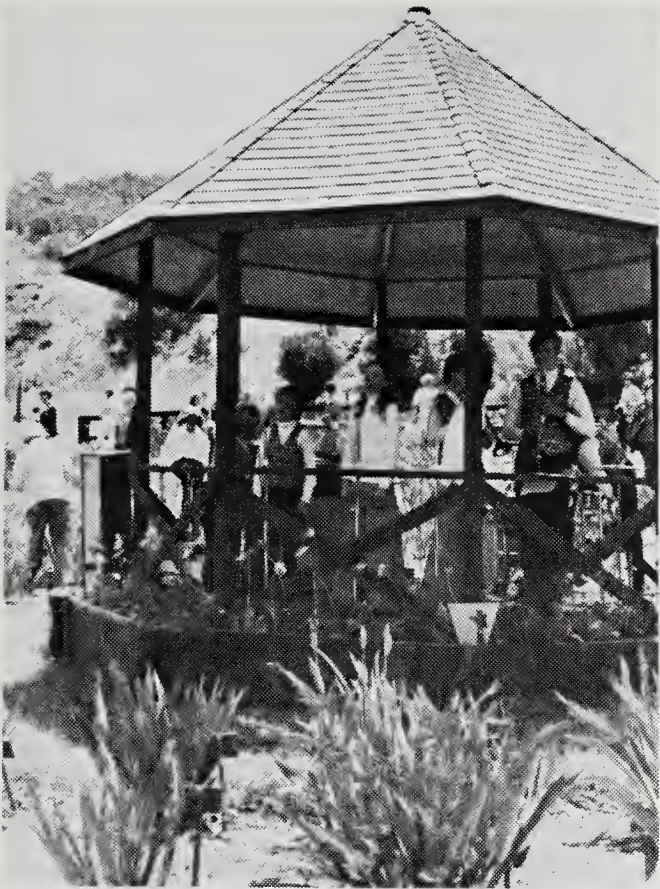
The utter isolation of many homes in California always comes as a shock to the stranger, and to think each one must have irrigation facilities seems impossible. To reach Oak Trail Ranch we went down the lane, over the hill, and through a veritable forest of live oaks. They were easily recognizable to me as live oaks though not the same species that we have in the eastern deep South; or, perhaps, it was just the joy of seeing no moss swinging from their branches that made them look different. My fellow Southerners may choke me with a long, ugly rope of it, but the hanging moss bit has always spooked me. Just as it seemed we surely must be lost, we rounded a curve in the lane, crossed a bridge, passed the handsome granddaddy of the live oaks and—suddenly there was music, gay and light; an attractive home (first cousin to a ship with sun deck and cat walk); a fenced-in area Western style with beautifully laid out iris beds; and, in the middle of the garden, a gazebo filled with a group of young people singing and playing various instruments in a most delightful way.

This garden had been hard hit by the rainy weather but some of the older irises were blooming well, such as PIETY, BILLOWING CLOUD, GOODNESS, SPRING GODDESS, VIOLET HAVEN, and RED POLISH. Here, also, we saw some newer things: Hamner's BECKY LEE, Butler's MAUMELLE, Woodside's PINK FEATHERS and FAUVETTE. And, doing very well, were THE BLUE BOY, Foote, and Keith Keppel's SOCIALITE.

No matter how beautiful the garden, the kids were bound to take the spotlight. I spoke with several of them and to Judy Roth, the leader, a charming lady who told me they were the Valley Center Sprouts. To quote her, "Four of them are Dempseys: Shawn, 9, Karen, 11, Coleen, 12, and Kevin, 13. The others are Brandon Sabin, 14, and John Roselle, 15, and I won't tell you my age! I'm the mamma, music teacher and arranger. With school and their other activities, it's time consuming for them to try to get in their music individually and collectively. Some of the boys even have horses to take care of!"

The visitors took home the sight and sound of this garden and both will long remain in their memories.





Top left—Gazebo at Oak Trail Ranch featured youthful musicians who sang favorites such as, "When Iris Eyes Are Smilin'." Top right—Landscape at Cordon Bleu Farms included many plants other than irises, prominent among which were many striking succulents. Bottom—"No, twenty-five dollars each." Cordon Bleu owners Ray Chesnik (right) and Bob Brooks (Center) appear to have startling information for one convention visitor.



### **Cordon Bleu Farms (Robert Brooks and Raymond Chesnik)**

In the afternoon of this memorable day, we visited Cordon Bleu Farms. This is a large garden, the wind was blowing viciously and, since Ben Hager was also planning to write about it, my notes are not detailed about many of the sights here.

We were greeted by a planting of orchids on the right of the drive and, on the left, a stone wall bordered with succulents of all kinds, Dutch irises, Pacific coast native irises, and low growing shrubs which combined to provide a beautiful introduction.

The first thing that caught my eye was TAWNY, Pray '74, an IB of golden tan with blue-gray edging throughout and a touch of lavender in the green-brown hafts where sat an orange-gold beard. The falls are horizontal and the clean foliage is in reasonably good proportion to the stem height.

Next, I came to GEOMETRICS, Sid DuBose, '75. It is a very beautiful and different white with flaring form, fluted, ruffled, wide, heavily substantiated, of excellent proportions, and with a light creamy beard deepening to lemon in the throat; it grew to about 30 inches with nice broad foliage. Branching is close to the stalk but very good. This is an outstanding flower with its full, rounded parts. The standards look almost double because of the way they curl around. It is one of the most perfectly unified and compact flowers I've ever seen. Sid was nearby and I asked him several questions:

Q. "What is the parentage?"

A. "Flight of Angels and Shipshape."

Q. "The form is unique. What did it come from?"

A. "I'm not quite sure. Sort of a combination of both the parents. We picked it out because we especially liked the rounded form."

HELPMATE by Rex Brown '73 was looking good. It is a clean white ground with quite blue plicata markings, nicely fluted and ruffled, and has a yellow but white-tipped beard, good branching, and plenty of buds.

I liked TOUCH OF ENVY, Hamner '74, with its salmon pink standards, grayed salmon pink falls, lemon at hafts and a gold beard, all petals fluted and ruffled. Another of Hamner's, VIOLET CHARM '74, was attractive and vigorous. It's an amber gold with violet markings at hafts and a violet patch in falls.

SWEETWATER, Woodside '74, is blue-blue, slightly lighter in center of falls, and has yellow-tipped white beards, good branching, and lots of buds.

WHITE LIGHTNING, Gatty '74, was again performing in the manner that earned it the Franklin Cook Cup.

Bob Dunn's PAGAN, '73, always stops me with its individuality and blending of rich smooth red-violet coloring and good plant habits.

CANYON SNOW, R. Philbrick, (a Pacific coast native registered in '74) is a lovely white self with a yellow signal. These hybrids are exquisite and completely intrigued me. Chances are they won't grow in my part of the world but I'm certainly going to give them a whirl.





Top left—Flashing a winner's smile is Ron Mullin (Oklahoma), as he clutches trophy for gathering the most points in 1974's Membership Contest. Top right—Region 2's RVP "Doc" Conroe poses in Hooker garden with AIS Historian Helen McCaughey (left) and indefatigable photographer Rosa Belle Van Valkenburgh. Bottom left—Advertising Editor Kay Negus and her mother Mrs. J. Arthur Nelson do some serious evaluating in the Vogel garden. Bottom right—"Neither rain nor sleet. . ." nor broken limbs will keep an irisarian from his or her appointed rounds. Tony and Dorothy Willott accept their Award of Merit for LEMON SPOT.





I sighted several interesting seedlings and made notes as follows: Hamner 70-33, rather wide, flaring, fluted lavender blue, tinted grey lavender; standards held firmly, adequate branching, strong stalks, clean foliage.

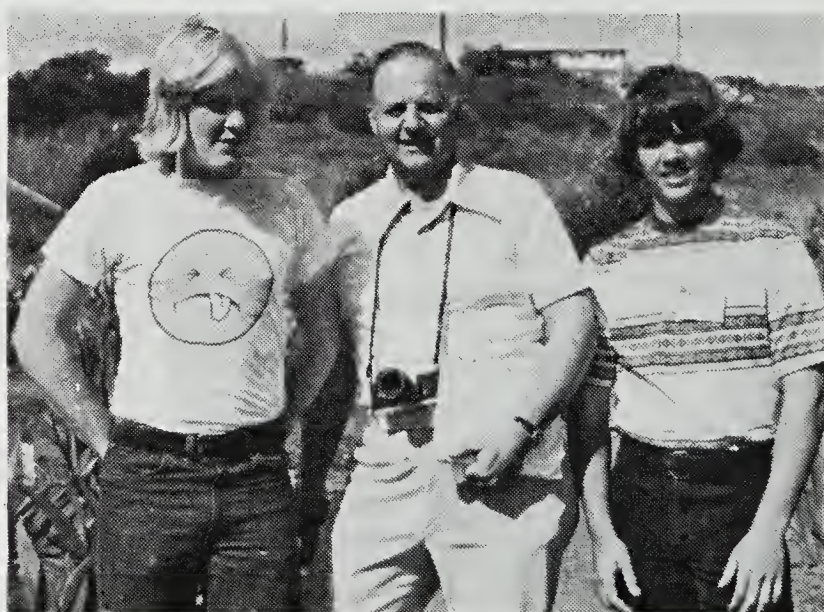
McNeel 67-27-1, planting in full bloom, uniform growth, good branching, 3-4 open flowers at one time, ruffled, fringed, light buff pink with tangerine beard, many divisions blooming out.

S. Roberts R-70-30-3, well branched, strong stalk, very clean pale yellow self, lighter patch in falls, deeper yellow beard.

One of the features of Cordon Bleu is a large orchid house, surrounded by raised plantings of many colorful succulents, very attractive and fascinating to a visitor from the Southeast. I never got to the large field planting bordered by shrubs and geraniums and small orange trees. About that time, I decided to get a view of the front of the house and garden. In order to do so I walked along the narrow road which had been filled enough to form a rather deep ditch. Just what happened, I don't know, but I looked up to see one of the buses looming in front of me and taking up most of my narrow walkway. It was no object to cope with so I deliberately stepped off the road and slid down the bank, holding high the camera, dictaphone and shoulder bag. Landing at the bottom of the ditch, I was completely uninjured except for my feelings; but, being a little shook, disheveled and, by this time, cold and wind-blown, I made my way back to the bus and left the rest of the garden to an expert, Ben Hager.

I can't close without mentioning the wonderful spirit and warmth of the convention people and my delight with everything from the welcoming dinner with the performance of Jose, Jose, Jose, Jose, Jose, Jose and Joe (whom we badly needed on the singing bus) to the closing banquet.

Viva San Diego and all the generous and friendly people there!



Some Youth Members managed to evade school long enough to attend the San Diego convention. *Left* are Carol and Betty Burch (Alabama) enjoying a rest at Oak Trail Ranch. *Right*: John Stahly (left, Michigan) and John Niswonger (far right, Missouri) flank a well-known hybridizer, father Dave Niswonger.





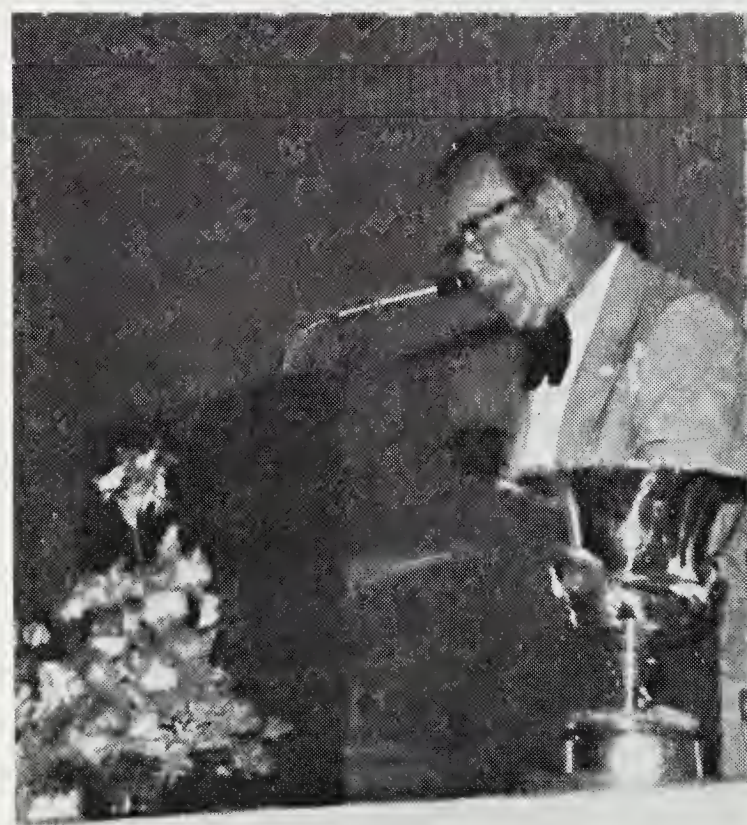
Top left—"Buss Captain" Clarke Cosgrove congratulates new Exhibitions Chairman Rena Crumpler. Top right—Serious table talk occupies Melba Hamblen (left) and Australia's Rita Caldwell. Center—Leading the Swiss delegation were Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Stahel. Bottom—Welcome Dinner's exuberant entertainment—a Mexican Mariachi band—surrounds Rex and Alta Brown.







*Top*—National Robin Program Director Faye Edelman proves her versatility as she performs emergency seamstress work for Oklahoma's Perry Parrish. *Center*—Two Californian former-RVPs in the Owen garden: Roy Oliphant (Region 14) and Archie Owen (Region 15). *Bottom*—The convention co-chairmen. Walter Bunker delivers message to the assembled group; Penny Bunker catches brief moment of relaxation in hotel elevator.





# IT'S MICHIGAN IN "76" — "THE HAPPY LAND"

BILL SIMON

Convention Publicity Chairman

When Hal Stahly told me "we" were considering having the "National" A.I.S. convention here in Michigan in 1976 I thought he was joshin' me a bit. My next thought was that Hal, who is not given to joshing, particularly in matters such as this, must be serious.

This drew me to the immediate conclusion that he must have had a recent kick in the head—with no less the impact of the right hind hoof of an upset mule. Either that or he was running upward of a 106-degree temperature and knew nothing of what he was saying.

Puzzling as it was, his eyes were clear, his hair parted in the usual place, and he altogether looked and sounded like his normal profound self—he wasn't kidding!

On realizing this, my next thoughts were apprehensive with possibly a little panic thrown in. Gad, we don't have any oil wells to brag about, no fancy mountains to show off. Not even an old earthquake we can drag out of mothballs to dwell on.

But fortunately the doubts left me as quickly as they came, as I began to think, "why not?" Didn't the iris folks here in Michigan have the finest of gardens? Would you find any more enthusiasm for "our" flower anywhere else? Did we not call ourselves the "Iris Connoisseurs of Michigan"?

I'll have to admit that my enthusiasm regressed just a little when I was immediately placed on a "Woes and Means" committee. You know the kind: where the "woes" are long and the "means" short. But I had to think, "must not all conventions start this way?"

Much water has passed over and under at least a few bridges since Hal Stahly dropped the "Convention Bomb" on us two years ago—and now matters are rolling along smoothly. What were once spacious lawns have been reduced to putting greens, having had numerous iris beds carved out of them. Hundreds of "guests" are nestled in their new homes here and are now primping for the "Grand Ball" next June and your pleasure.

Now we are working toward the final countdown, with all systems surging strongly for a solid, sane (reasonably sane, anyway), and fun convention here in Michigan. So get into the "spirit" and plan right now to join us in "76." It's almost your patriotic duty!

**IT'S MICHIGAN IN "76"—"THE HAPPY LAND"**

**JUNE 4-8      LANSING, MICHIGAN**



## Thoughts from the Editor

As you browse through this 218th BULLETIN you probably will find it outwardly much the same as its predecessors of the last few years. But in reality it is the first in a new era for AIS BULLETINS. Only if you read the fine print on page 79 do you realize what the differences are: an editorial staff plus an editorial board. The various editors will assist the Editor-in-Chief gather and prepare material for these pages, while the board (which includes the editors) will work out matters of editorial policy, style, and format.

At the root of this new setup are two factors: The increasing complexity of our Society, and the continual rise in paper, printing, and postage costs. We must make each page worth the cost of its production, and this means offering material that is timely; is of lasting importance; and/or is of general interest rather than catering to just a few. Obviously you can't please or interest every person with every article, but the editorial yardsticks will be out in force to strive toward that impossible goal. Waste is our enemy; in this case, wasted words. With the editorial staff and board we can more efficiently gather and process materials, formulate policies that will represent more than just one person's thinking, and we will have a better chance to plan ahead and make assignments in accord with those plans. Someone once described the camel as, "a horse put together by a committee." It is our fervent hope that you always get a horse!

Just because this new mode of operation sounds rather "structured" don't assume that our motto is, "don't call us, we'll call you." The BULLETIN always has depended upon writings spontaneously submitted in addition to those solicited, and it will continue to do so. The editors can't presume to know of everything that is going on among irisarians, so the spontaneous input is enthusiastically encouraged in order that we might stay abreast of newsworthy items.

Another sort of input also will be welcomed: constructive criticisms and suggestions for changes or improvements. The editorial board will be scrutinizing the entire BULLETIN, evaluating content and format for possible improvement. But we're not self-proclaimed wizards; we could collectively overlook possibilities that might have occurred to someone not on the board. Let us hear from you!

Material on tall bearded irises is easy to come by, so that publication of TB news is nearly automatic. However, not the same can be said for the other irises, bearded or beardless. I would especially urge the other-than-TB enthusiasts to keep the BULLETIN informed of progress in their fields. This results in the best sort of publicity: nationwide, to the maximum audience.

In conclusion, I want to offer one reassurance. The BULLETIN will change, but the changes contemplated won't result in an entirely "new" publication. We will continue to bring you *The BULLETIN of The American Iris Society*—a constant friend in a restless world.

PHILIP EDINGER

# PERSPECTIVE

Our Society is now in its fifty-fifth year. Irises have been grown, hybridized, and enjoyed in this country for more years than that, of course, but for over half a century iris devotees have been able to share their plans, dreams, successes and sorrows through a central organization that has given them easy access to one another through publications and organized get-togethers. The results, needless to say, have been marvellous: irisarians have contributed to making AIS the manifold organization it now is, while AIS has stimulated and encouraged generations of irisarians.

What these generations of irisarians (including ours) have had in common is the desire to “improve” the genus. Styles may change, goals may appear to be reached, yet the drive for improvement—and yes, novelty—continues. Yesterday’s “best yellow” suddenly finds itself to be today’s also-ran. There’s nothing strange about that, for one of human nature’s peculiarities is the ability to revise a set of standards as soon as it seems to be in danger of being reached. Someone notices that the “best yellow” has hafts not *quite* as wide as those on a few new blues, so immediately there’s room for “improvement.” Best is not good enough.

But improvement is not charted as a simple upward line. There are peaks, valleys, and plateaus. Some varieties stand well out from their peers and become trend setters (DOMINION and SNOW FLURRY, for example). Certain developments burst upon the scene, opening new doors through which hybridizers eagerly dash (consider the PROGENITOR-type dominant bicolors, the pumila-hybrid standard dwarfs or, at much earlier dates, the tangerine-bearded pinks and the first tetraploid yellow plicatas). Deficiencies also persist, continuing to challenge the genetic manipulators.

In our Society’s history we’ve also experienced another sort of progress, the result of which we now can easily take for granted: that is the broadening of interest to embrace nearly all forms of the genus *Iris*. No longer can we legitimately be called “The American Tall-Bearded Iris Society,” yet not all that many years ago this was a fitting appellation. Much of the work now being done in other-than-tall bearded fields is concerned with meeting the same sorts of challenges that faced TB breeders in earlier years.

In the smallest of nutshells that is a synopsis of the direction we have taken since the formation of AIS. It is our history—safe, because it has happened. So why rummage around in it, you may wonder. Well, the study of any history isn’t just a time-machine escape for nostalgia buffs. That has its fascination for some but, in addition, a knowledge of history offers us insights into *why* we are where we are—and how we happened to do it.

“Perspective” wasn’t conceived as a vehicle for expressing one person’s judgments, or as a soapbox from which to cry, “older was better.” The purpose, as I see it, is simply to offer glimpses of how our progress has taken place, errors as well as achievements. More



often than not our explorations into iris history will, by implication at least, give us a pat on the back for work well done. Much of this work has been well documented in pages of our BULLETIN, and they will be an important source for material that will appear here.

But to inaugurate this series we give you a story never printed here before in such detail. Read on . . . . —EDITOR

## Paul Cook — The Classic Progenitor Work

FRANK GALYON and BEE WARBURTON

The story of Paul Cook's recognition of the potential of his seedling #1346 (later registered as PROGENITOR), and of his subsequent work with it is one of the great romances of Iris history. Though the tale has been often told, it has not before been published in Paul's own words. What he wrote in his notebooks is in two distinct series; the first is factual, with garden and hybridizing data, progeny counts and descriptions, records of seed crops and sowings, perigrees and general garden records; the second of plans and speculations, ideas carefully recorded, memos to himself, long thoughts building up to hypotheses to test, and crosses to produce what he had in mind. The extracts in this article are only a small part of his work and his thoughts about the PROGENITOR lines. Everything he wrote about this was copied verbatim from his Garden and Plant Notes (GPN) and was abridged with some difficulty. To print it all would make a book.

### IRIS MELLITA, PEARCE

In 1939, 1940 and again in 1941, Paul Cook sowed seeds of "*Iris mellita*" from Rex Pearce, who, later consulted, did not know himself where the seed had been collected. In 1941 Paul reported in his GPN:

"A first flower on a plant raised from seed obtained from Rex Pearce as *Iris mellita*. It is not *I. mellita*, but some form of *I. reichenbachii*. It has a stem of some inches, and the flower is a kind of smoky mulberry purple with a narrow bluish beard. The seedling now in flower has the spathes both strongly keeled, and the whole plant has a decidedly different look from any *I. chamaeiris* I have had." In 1942 he added: "This dwarf iris is very distinct from both *I. chamaeiris* and *I. pumila*. The stems are single-headed but mostly two-flowered, the second flower sometimes opening before the first has passed. Both spathes are sharply keeled. The flowers are built more or less on vertical lines; the standards are large and stand up tall; the falls tend to curl under; the beards are rather sparse, the hairs fine, and either blue or whitish. The seedlings are distinct and interesting and undoubtedly would contribute some desirable factors in hybridizing with other irises. The question here is whether these *I. mellita* seedlings carry a sap yellow coloring matter. If they do, then they might be useful in work for bluer blue irises, especially the tall bearded blues."

In 1943 Paul noted "two or three yellow-flowered forms among the seedlings raised from Pearce's *I. mellita* seeds," and in 1944 he

crossed one of these yellow "mellita Pearce 1941" with pollen of SHINING WATERS from Geddes Douglas, and sowed the 12 seeds from this one capsule on 13 September 1944. And from these, in 1946, he selected #1346, giving the description: "Intermediate with three flowers, standards fairly clean yellow, falls blue. Unique and striking in appearance. Pollen."

His stated purpose at this time was "to combine the yellow color of the various dwarf bearded irises, *pumila* and *mellita* especially, with the blue color of the tall bearded. This was to see whether such yellows have a bluing effect on the anthocyanin of the tall bearded."

As he wrote in 1947: "If one or more of these yellows (from *Is. imbricata*, *pumila*, or *mellita*) could be incorporated in the tall blues, it would provide something more to work on than the one chief factor for blue and that factor's modifiers which we now have. Especially if the yellow could further "blue" the present blue of the tall bearded, in the same way as the *variegata* yellow reddens the purple sap of the tall bearded reds, then the blues could really be developed. Breeding blues would be the same kind of problem as breeding reds."

With this purpose he crossed PROGENITOR with tall bearded blues, and in 1948 was astonished by the first of the PROGENITOR-type amoenas. He wrote: "On May 11 a first flower opened on a seedling from 10942 x 1346. The flower is practically an amoena. The standards are white with some blue at bases. The falls are light to medium blue, not velvety. The plant is intermediate in blooming season and a little taller than the usual intermediate from *chamaeiris* x tall bearded."

Paul soon realized that the new hybrid was a tetraploid, but figuring on the basis of an unbalanced chromosome count like that of other intermediates, he puzzled over the unusual color inheritance as well as the unexpected fertility. "On 12 May several more seedlings from 10942 x 1346. All are amoenas like the first seedling, the standards white, mostly with tinge of blue toward base, the falls an even blue. Since other amoenas have been derivatives from *I. variegata*, this progeny provokes some speculation.

"The main question that arises is, can this new combination be used to obtain good tall bearded amoenas? How can such forms be obtained? It is likely that seedlings from 10942 may be highly sterile in view of their unbalanced chromosome sets, three sets from tall bearded and one set from dwarf bearded; but if seedlings can be obtained, presumably they would be taller, later forms, nearer to tall bearded both in height and time of bloom . . . crossing the 10942 x 1346 seedlings back again to tall bearded looks like the most promising thing to do; and these seedlings may prove more fertile to tall bearded pollen than seems likely from theoretical considerations."

This largest of the new crosses, 10942 x 1346, showed the typical segregation that Paul recorded for all these crosses. Of 86 seedlings that flowered, one sixth, or 14, "had flowers of self blue like 10942 or SHINING WATERS, and about the same shade of blue. The rest had



flowers with white, cream, or whitish-blue standards and light to medium blue falls. This has been a most intriguing result, and I have not yet wholly figured it out." From the smallest of these crosses, 1346 x Shining Waters, all five seedlings had the white/blue pattern, and Paul selected and numbered two, both having pollen in abundance: 6648, "an early seedling with creamy standards and medium blue falls evenly colored, a striking flower with 28-inch stems, low branched"; and 6748, a later seedling "with white standards tinged bluish on opening, and falls a good medium blue solidly colored up past the end of the beard." This seedling opened after such late bloomers as EXTRAVAGANZA, GARDEN GLORY, etc. Of them he wrote: "This combination of clean white standards and sky blue falls is striking and distinct and very pleasing. The two best seedlings from 1346 x Shining Waters were near tall bearded in height and time of bloom. This line can stand some development and seems to offer many opportunities."

Before the next bloom season, in 1949, Paul had spent many hours mulling over the significance of the 1948 happenings. He wrote in GPN:

"The progenies from backcrossing 1346 to tall blues have provided data for much consideration. . . . The ratio of one blue self to five pale amoenas (14 out of 86) in the progeny from 10942 x 1346 is exactly the ratio to be expected in a backcross progeny from a free assortment of chromosomes in tetraploids. . . . This ratio seems to mean that there is almost complete homology between the chromosomes of the dwarf yellow, and that there was a free assortment of chromosomes in the reduction divisions of the first hybrid 1346."

". . . The high degree of fertility of the hybrids from 10942 x 1346, and the two hybrids from 1346 x Shining Waters (6648 and 6748) indicated pretty certainly that 1346 could not be the kind of double diploid that 10942 x pumila\* gives in which the sets of chromosomes from the tall parent and those from pumila are wholly non-homologous. Under the impression that the second-generation hybrids from 10942 x 1346 and 1346 x Shining Waters would have very low fertility, I made a large number of pollinations, hoping to obtain a few seeds. But the fertility was not low—it was high. Capsules matured from practically all pollinations and . . . they contained an average of 38 seeds per pod from pollen of various 4n blues.\*\* Such fertility must be taken to mean that a fairly complete homology exists between the tall and dwarf chromosomes in these hybrids."

". . . "It will apparently be possible to keep the pale amoena coloration, which is quite distinct, no matter how many times the color type is crossed back to tall, and this continued crossing back ought to give full tall height and size eventually . . . And what about variegatas? Both red failed and blue failed? . . . All kinds of pale-failed amoenas can be imagined descending from 1346—blue falls, pink falls, blended pink-yellow falls, orchid pink falls, tan or brown

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\* The cross that gave Green Spot and sibs.

\*\* In fall of 1948 Paul had sowed 18,000 seeds.

falls. In some cases cream or pale yellow standards might be obtained with variously colored falls." In the past season, in order "to learn whether dark-falled amoenas could be obtained, I crossed 1346 with SABLE, 9442, and some other darks. I made no crosses of reds with 1346, but this too should be investigated. Since most so-called reds are blends, it looks as if variegatas would come from such matings rather than red-falled amoenas."

"And how can this new type of amoena be employed in the old scheme for blue-falled variegatas? 1346 itself is a blue-falled variegata of a kind, though the fall color is too pale to meet my earlier ideals. . . . however . . . since the chromosomes of 1346 assort independently and freely with the chromosomes of tall, it looks as if yellow standards and dark blue falls might be obtained in time as a result of selective breeding.

"Certainly 1346 should be used in crosses in all directions. Anything might come from such work."

### THE INHIBITOR

#### *Preseason speculations, 1950*

"In all my earlier speculation on 1346 and the seedlings from 1346 mated with blues, I assumed that the pale amoena pattern came from a neutralization of sap blue and sap yellow in the standards of the flower though not in the falls. An alternative interpretation . . . should be considered. I think it was Randolph's idea that 1346 carried not merely two chief genes for flower color (blue and yellow) but also a third gene that inhibited blue color in the standards, though not in the falls. The inhibitor factor, which does not affect the yellow color in the standards works as a dominant, suppressing blue color in the standards only. The pale amoenas from crossing 1346 back to the tall blues all carry at least one dose of the inhibitor. Presumably at least half the seedlings from crossing pale amoenas back again to tall blues will be pale amoenas, since they will also carry at least one dose of the inhibitor again. This inhibitor, from the dwarf 'mel-lita Pearce,' acts just like the dominant inhibitor gene in tall bearded irises (which gives us most of our big whites and yellows), except that its action seems to be limited to the standards of the flower.

"The important question here is whether this presumed inhibitor which gives pale amoenas when 1346 is mated to blues will give dark-falled amoenas if 1346 is mated to darks. If this happens . . . any kind of amoena can be obtained. All kinds of variegatas can be obtained too, presumably, by use of this inhibitor, since plastid yellow in the standards will not be suppressed, just the anthocyanin . . . Presumably amoenas as tall and large as irises of other color classes can be obtained, with as good stems, flower shape, substance, etc. *Iris variegata*, on which the conventional amoenas depend, does not enter into this new scheme at all; hence the faults of the usual amoenas are left out—the high-branched stems, the relatively small flowers; the tendency to obnoxious veining, the lack of sharp and pleasing color contrast between standards and falls; and also, from



the point of view of practical breeding, the serious reduction in fertility.

"What can come in the way of variegatas from the use of 1346 and the pale amoenas is interesting to think about . . . Altogether it looks as if the long-considered blue-falled variegata may be a real possibility—IF this presumed inhibitor actually exists, and if it acts as here presumed."

*Bloom season 1950*

"It was in the pale amoenas that the most interesting results were obtained this year. These progenies were the second backcross progenies from 1346 to tall blue, three generations from the yellow dwarf parent of 1346. There were many seedlings in the different crosses that were as late and as tall as the midseason talls. It has taken three generations of crossing to tall blue to make these amoenas into real talls." . . . "I have this season intercrossed some of the best of these amoena seedlings."

"From this season's results it looks as if the best color combination likely to come in this amoena line will be the pale blue-falled combination, though pink-falled amoenas ought to be just as good and look just as obtainable. I have this season put pollen of some of the best pale blue amoenas on DREAMCASTLE, intending to cross resulting seedlings back to DREAMCASTLE to recover the pink fall in combination with the white standards."

"In the progenies from crossing some of the darks with 1346 to learn whether dark-falled amoenas could be obtained directly, no such amoenas having dark falls were obtained. The color of the falls was always lighter than falls of the dark parent, and the falls were never velvety."

In bloom season 1951, Paul further recorded: "The crosses of pale amoena 6748 to various bicolors and selfs other than blue resulted in several unusual combinations of color. Voodoo x 6748 gave two seedlings having yellow standards and lavender falls. Garden Glory x 6748 gave some seedlings with green-gold standards and falls about as in GARDEN GLORY. Pretender x 6748 gave some quite good blue-falled variegatas."

"The 1951 results from crossing 1346" (this year registered as PROGENITOR) "with variously colored talls confirmed some views and justified some hopes. Forms with yellow standards and purple falls appeared in the progeny from Garden Glory x 6748, and in a few other progenies.

### **TALLS FROM PROGENITOR—POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS**

"At this time the following combinations seem possible, in one or more generations of work:

1. Clean white standards with blue falls in all shades that are to be seen in blue talls.
2. Lilac to red falls with white standards.
3. Dark violet to black falls and white standards. This is going to require two generations at least since seedlings from such crosses

as 9442 (dark seedling) x Progenitor had mostly yellow standards and also had lost much of the deep and velvety quality of the dark parent. Crossing the best forms obtained back to suitable darks (those without yellow) should give good amoenas with very dark falls—indeed it looks as if this method will solve the amoena problem completely.

4. It looks as if white standards and plicata falls might be obtained, if such color patterns are desirable.

“On the variegata side, about the same number of combinations can be accomplished, from present indications:

5. Yellow/blue bicolors in light to medium shades.
6. Yellow/red bicolors have appeared already and pointed the way for further steps in this direction.
7. Yellow standards in combination with deep velvety falls seem possible in time and desirable. It looks now as if almost any kind of variegata can be made up that can be imagined.
8. Possibly yellow standards and plicata falls.

(continued in October, with “Further Progenitor Work”)

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# EXPLORING A NOBLE HERITAGE

PHILIP EDINGER

As its awards indicate and the photograph on the next page demonstrates, 1974's Dykes Medalist SHIPSHAPE is indeed a magnificent iris. And the two accompanying photos of its parents are included to show that their offspring's superiority was no accident: in their own rights the parents were two superior irises that combined their best qualities to produce an exceptional seedling. In fact they are still grown by many irisarians, particularly PACIFIC PANORAMA which is assured of immortality by the winning of its own Dykes Medal.

That SHIPSHAPE = Pacific Panorama X Epic is no news to anyone who cares to look up its registration in the 1969 *Iris Check List*. But if you begin to delve farther back into its pedigree to see what earlier elements were combined to give this excellent tribe, you run up against some frustrating blanks. Those frustrating blanks are, of course, dead-ends in the ancestry as recorded in the check lists. The word "seedling" (or just a seedling number) in a registration—with no parentage listed—is not only un-helpful, it is the supreme annoyance to a dyed-in-the-wool "parentage nut!"

If it were drawn solely from the various check lists, the SHIPSHAPE family tree presented here would be far less revealing. But to all our good fortune, several hybridizers supplied additional information that sheds much more light into the darker recesses of the ancestry.

Let's begin with EPIC. The 1969 check list tells us it is K97 X Perfumed Sapphire. Right away we hit two snags: a seedling with unlisted parentage plus, as a careful check list search discloses, no iris registered with the name "Perfumed Sapphire!" Recourse number



Left: EPIC (Sanford Babson, 1965). Honorable Mention 1966  
Right: PACIFIC PANORAMA (Neva Sexton, 1960). Dykes Medal 1965





SHIPSHAPE (Sanford Babson, 1969). Dykes Medal 1974



one was to check with EPIC's introducer, Melrose Gardens—which opened one door and closed another. Ben Hager reported that "Perfumed Sapphire" should read FRAGRANT SAPPHIRE (Schortman). Following up on that lead in the 1959 check list produced more information plus another blank in the form of a seedling 206; this was only a temporary setback though, for Bill Schortman quickly furnished the parentage given for it in the chart. But Babson's K97 is another story—very short. All Ben could say was that from its appearance, and knowing what Sanford was breeding with, K97 undoubtedly was a SNOW FLURRY derivative.

So that's as far as we can go with EPIC. But what about PACIFIC PANORAMA? Swan Ballet X South Pacific is straightforward enough, and SOUTH PACIFIC is easy to trace back for many generations—provided you know the ancestry of CAHOKIA which was presented by Geddes Douglas in BULLETIN 105, April 1947. But if you look up the parentage of SWAN BALLET in the 1959 check list you'll be led astray. The booklet "Registrations and Introductions in 1969" prints a corrected version on page 1 that differs considerably from the original registration.

In both versions of SWAN BALLET, however, appears SPANISH PEAKS (Loomis 1947), a variety famous in its day for its completely pure whiteness. And like most of Dr. Loomis' introductions its published parentage leaves much to the imagination: fully 5/8 of its ancestry is listed as "seedling." Since Dr. Loomis no longer is around to shed additional light on the "seedling" parts, I had given up hope of uncovering further information. Given up, that is, until I learned recently that Frank Foster—formerly of Colorado Springs (Dr. Loomis' town) and now here in northern California—helped the doctor in his garden during his later years. Keith Keppel also was onto this same track but a little faster than I, so the information in the chart comes from a letter to him from Frank. Because the parentage given is *probable* rather than documented by written records, it seemed best to quote Frank directly:

"Loomis was always fascinated by the purity of self coloration, even to the beard and hafts on an iris bloom. In all the years I worked with him, in which not a great deal of breeding was done but enough to form my opinions and know his self-taught philosophy on hybridizing, he would save seedlings with the best looking colored blossoms (going toward pure, even-toned colors). He did not consider branching and bud count nor even vigor a very important item. He always told me that these factors could be improved upon once the set, desired color was achieved.

"He had a white seedling from (Purissima x Gudrun) X Gudrun. Although no records, to my present knowledge, show that this was the pollen parent of SPANISH PEAKS, I feel we can safely say that this was the correct parent. When he died, he and I were still using the white seedling for hybridizing. The blossom was not large, but larger than that of PURISSIMA, but was WHITE, WHITE, WHITE, even to a complete long, fuzzy beard, white crystalline hafts, and slightly





ruffled. Many times he said he would like to develop a complete white iris which would be very hardy in the cold Colorado climate (SNOW FLURRY he faulted as it was frozen out every year for him). He said he would like to use the name 'Spanish Peaks,' in central Colorado, which were usually snow-covered year round; but he was *not* convinced that this white seedling of (P x G) X G was good enough.

"About 1940, he made a cross of Purissima X white seedling from Dominion. This was one of the few white ones he kept, too. By then, he told me that he had only about a dozen white seedlings, mostly from the parentage listed above. The final cross was made to produce SPANISH PEAKS and therefore possibly would read (Purissima x white seedling from Dominion) X ((Purissima x Gudrun) x Gudrun). As I recall he had produced several pure all-whites, even the beards, out of this cross. Some no doubt died out, and one outshone all the rest."

The long, fuzzy beard, complete whiteness, and slight ruffles could describe SPANISH PEAKS itself; and the presence of GUDRUN could account for Spanish Peaks' longish form. The probability points strongly toward certainty!

Glancing back through the generations that precede SHIPSHAPE, you encounter mostly prime favorites of earlier days. But what's even more striking is the number of former Dykes Medalists that appear, and the numbers of times they were used. In direct line, SWAN BALLET (DM '59) produced PACIFIC PANORAMA (DM '65) which in turn gave SHIPSHAPE (DM '74). And in addition, there's HELEN MCGREGOR (once), GUDRUN (twice), MISSOURI (7 times), CHIVALRY (7 times), and GREAT LAKES (9 times)! Not to mention the should-have-been Medalists PURISSIMA (9 times) and SNOW FLURRY (three times, at least).

It's little wonder, then, that SHIPSHAPE should be an outstanding iris. The odds were well in its favor!

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**GARDEN OF IDEN**

**328 E. Caldwell**

**Visalia, California 93277**

***1975 Introduction***

KUAUI QUEEN. Sdlg. A-7-1. TB, EM, 36", V1DDbydd. Very large, velvety, ruffled, fluted self. Horizontal, flaring. Good form, excellent stem, fine branching, sturdy plant, vigorous growth. Exceptionally heavy substance for this color class. Fertile both ways. Dark Fury X Royal Touch. ....\$25.00

**Nancy Moch**

**Madelyn Iden**

# MAKING GARDENS WITH IRISES

GEORGE WATERS

From my first visit to Chelsea Flower Show about twenty years ago, I carry now three vivid memories. The first is of a solid column of sweet pea flowers towering up into the topmost pinnacle of that giant marquee; the second is of a great pyramid of ripe Royal Sovereign strawberries (to be seen there every year since), its perfume as delicious as and no less pervasive than that of the sweet peas. The third memory is a picture of tall bearded irises in many colors, arranged by the clever exhibitor as though growing beneath the branches of a Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum* 'Dissectum'). The pattern of iris flowers was framed beneath by the grass paths and, to the sides and above, by the branches of maples. Few of us have the blessing of Japanese maples of the variety 'Dissectum' mature enough to overtop tall irises. That maple is notoriously slow growing and the specimens used by the exhibitor at Chelsea were, I would say, about one hundred years old. However, other small trees will serve instead to frame a garden picture. For example, the entire-leaved form of *Acer palmatum* grows more quickly than does 'Dissectum', especially if given the shelter from cold winds and the generous watering they enjoy. The foliage is less airy but it is still delicate and is carried on branches sparse enough to allow the sun to reach the iris.

*Gleditsia triacanthos* is native to the central and eastern states where it is known as "honey locust." It has fern-like foliage, throwing only light shade. It will eventually grow into quite a large tree and so could not be used in a small garden. Where the iris beds can be viewed from a distance however, it would be a fine choice. The form 'Elegantissima' is more of a shrub than a tree, but reaches about fourteen feet in time and might be pruned to tree-like shape to serve in place of a maple. There are some desirable forms of *G. triacanthos* without the wicked thorns that are a character of the species. Avoid however, those varieties with golden foliage which, while pleasing in some settings, could strike a discordant note in association with irises.

At the iris trial grounds in Florence, the irises are planted among olive trees (*Olea europae*) and these make a soft grey-green haze between and around the flowers with which it does not compete. Furthermore, olive foliage quite closely resembles in color the iris leaves themselves, so that the whole scene is unified in a most satisfying way leaving to the flowers the glory of providing the elements of contrast and drama.

Although more suitable for background planting than as a frame to your irises, the willow-leaved pear (*Pyrus salicifolia* 'Pendula') has grey foliage rather like the olive. It is a small tree, but its weeping habit would prevent planting within the radius of the branches. A fastigiate form seems not to be in cultivation and this is a pity.



During the months when tall bearded irises are out of flower, some enthusiasts grow despondent over the appearance of their gardens. Dr. Charles Hall in England has planted a bed of floribunda roses between his main iris display and the viewpoint from the house. As the iris decline the roses begin to flower and continue for the rest of the summer, hiding the iris leaves.

Many iris hybrids inherit the almost permanently handsome foliage of *Iris pallida*, and this can be an adornment in a border of mixed flowers. *Sedum spectabile* makes fleshy mounds of grey-green leaves that exactly match those of some fine irises, but whereas the iris leaves are upturned spears, the sedum sits on the ground like a bun. The contrast of these two shapes is arresting, and they clearly belong together, so closely do their colors match. Bronzy red flowers come on the sedum very late in the summer and are beloved of butterflies, but I sometimes resented the blooms and was tempted to cut them because they spoiled the perfect shape of the "buns."

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*) also looks at home among irises and shares their cultural needs. The dense foliage grows into a dome and has a grey-blue cast, so marked that it can yield subtle color schemes with both leaves and flowers of some blue irises. The acid yellow flowers are inconspicuous but I find them unpleasant so clip them off, thereby helping the plant to keep its shape.

A rather different effect is obtained when irises are interplanted with hardy geraniums. Some of these, like *Geranium ibericum* and *G. endressii* have a slightly silvery sheen to their leaves which serves to unify the planting, but the leaves are divided so the effect overall is soft and misty: the iris leaves thrust skyward, and their ascent gains impetus from the cloud-like layer below. *Geranium ibericum* has flowers of violet-blue, while those of *G. endressii* are pink. Color schemes can therefore be devised complementing the iris flowers. I have used A. T. Johnson's Variety (probably a hybrid) which has blue flowers among several plants of the white iris CLIFFS OF DOVER. The effect was cool and restful. To one side of this group I placed a giant sage (*Salvia turkestanica*) and towards the front, a few plants of Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*). For Lady's Mantle I will find a place in any garden; it gives me so much pleasure when its downy leaves have trapped droplets from a summer shower. And its grey foliage provides an equally good foil for yellow or blue as for white irises.

When irises are planted with shrub roses, they share the bed with equal partners whose flowers may command as much, or more, attention than their own. Competition is avoided when the roses are early flowering species like *Rosa hugonis* and *R. primula*. These shrubs both have yellow flowers, the first pale on arching stems, the second deeper in color on more upright growth. The foliage of the latter, by the way, gives off a delicious incense-like scent when crushed. But the roses that seem to belong with tall bearded irises are the old French and Victorian favorites derived from *Rosa gallica*, *R. alba* and others. In a garden where these roses and irises grow together

we enjoy the satisfaction of many senses and, working through the subconscious I suppose, the evocation of those long-lost associations with the ancient histories of these plants.

They flower together, these old roses and the irises, and the colors are almost always harmonious. The roses have none of that harsh scarlet and orange bred into the modern hybrids. The pink and red flowers are blue hued rather than yellow. In some the blue dominates so that the flower color is a slate blue or it may be a luscious mixture of purple, violet, and pink, defying analysis as it matures and fades through a hundred hues.

The old roses will usually grow taller than the irises and so are used as background for them. The foliage, while presenting no especially distinct pattern for us to use, is, in the case of the *R. alba* and *R. gallica* derivatives, grey or matte surfaced. There is consequently no strong contrast with the iris leaves and the stage is quietly dressed for the flower parade. Beds and borders using irises and old roses are nowhere lovelier than at Sissinghurst Castle, where Victoria Sackville West has planted them with low growing plants like pinks and even grey-leaved hostas. Probably the hostas find the extra moisture they need by pushing their roots under the cool stone slabs of the pathway. (I pass on this tip to anyone having difficulty with a treasured plant; try it at the edge of a paved walk.)

Favorite irises I have used with shrub roses include the blues ELLEN MANOR, which for me gave a profusion of stems with small flowers, ARABI PASHA, BLUE RHYTHM, ALLEGIANCE, ARCADY, and ELEANOR'S PRIDE. Yellow irises used to enhance the purple roses were ELLERAY, ULTRAPOISE, and PRIMROSE DRIFT. The pink ones, JUNE MEREDITH and MARY RANDALL, found a place there, as well as the yellow blend STARSHINE and several white ones, largest of which was KANG-CHENJUNA.

Roses I especially enjoyed in this border included 'Felicite Parmentier' (blush pink); 'Mme. Hardy' (white); 'Koenigin von Danmark' (pink); 'Cardinal de Richelieu' (purple) and 'Tour de Malakoff' (all mixtures of pink and purple). Their names read like poetry!

In the rough and tumble of this mixed planting, not all the irises tried, survived. There is no coddling for them, they must make the best of it, and regrettably few of the modern hybrids proved suitable for such a garden use. But those that survived were infinitely more appealing, framed and supported by plants chosen to enhance the iris foliage and flowers, than were the irises grouped together in separate beds where they competed for attention with dozens of others of every possible color.

On his return from New Zealand last year, Clarke Cosgrove said he was impressed with the way irises are used there as garden plants. He deplored the tendency here for enthusiasts to abandon all attempts at garden making in their determination to assemble ever greater numbers of different irises. Yet how much lovelier is a jewel in a fine setting, than the diamond trader's bag of wares!



# HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THE IRIS

NANCY BENTON, Oklahoma

Iris, the namesake of a goddess, has been a symbol of religion and sovereignty for centuries. It has been revered as a cure for many ailments, a flavoring for beverages and the basis for many perfumes and powders. In fact, the history of the iris is a very long and interesting one.

Who was the goddess, Iris? In Greek mythology Iris was the goddess of the rainbow. She lived among the deities that dwelt upon Mount Olympus and was the special messenger of Hera, the queen goddess. As the rainbow united heaven and earth, so Iris united man and the gods. It is not clear just how she carried the messages to earth and several stories have been put forth. Some say she used the rainbow as her pathway. One of her duties was to carry the souls of women to the Elysian Fields. In token of that the Greeks planted iris on the graves of women. She is pictured wearing a nimbus and wings and clad in the multi-colored hues of the rainbow.

## FROM GODDESS TO FLOWER

There are several versions of how the flower came to bear the name of the goddess. It is certain the ancients believed the flower was loved and endowed by the gods. One of the stories says that the gods gave a big party one day for all the flowers. They all came dressed in their finest colors except one poor little flower—the Cinderella of the flower kingdom came wearing only a dull tattered dress. The goddess Iris was touched and she told the poor little flower, "You shall be clad even as I," and the little flower was transformed into a beautiful blossom. From that day the flower always appeared in a dress containing all the colors of the rainbow and was known as the iris or rainbow flower.

Another version tells us that Apollo challenged Hyacinthus to throw the discus and that Zephyr, who was watching, was jealous because Hyacinthus preferred Apollo to him. When Apollo threw the discus, Zephyr seized it in his invisible grasp and changed its course so it hit and killed Hyacinthus. Apollo was so upset he took the boy's lifeless body in his arms and promised him immortal life. He told him, "You die, but from your blood shall spring a flower that all men shall love." As he spoke a lily-shaped blossom of a delicate purple hue sprang from the ground. The Greeks called it hyacinth, but today it is known as the iris in honor of the Goddess of the Rainbow.

In Roman mythology Iris was also the messenger of the gods. She was considered the female counterpart of Mercury. One day Juno (the Roman equivalent of Hera) gave a party for all the flowers to celebrate the birthday of Iris. The flowers all came in their best and prettiest dresses and were having a fine time when three new sister flowers suddenly appeared. They came in gowns of red, yellow and

purple and wore gorgeous jewels. No one knew who they were so they were christened Iris because they wore her rainbow colors.

### **IRIS IN EARLY ART AND HERALDRY**

The oldest pictured iris appears on a fresco on the wall of the Cretan palace of Minos at Knossos which was built over 4,000 years ago. The Egyptians introduced it into their architecture as a symbol of eloquence and power. Thotmes III, Egyptian Pharaoh from 1501-1447 B.C. first saw the iris when he conquered Syria and had rhizomes brought back and planted in his display gardens. He wanted to determine if they had medical qualities. They still exist there, carved on a bas relief in his tomb and even on the wall of the temple of Amon. Dykes identified these carvings as representing an *oncocyclus* species.

It is mentioned by some authorities that the iris was placed upon the brow of the Sphinx. Others argue, however, that it is actually the head of a cobra. When the cobra is drawn at an angle, it is easily mistaken for an iris. Exciting archeological discoveries were made in Egypt during the time of Napoleon and books that were published contained no photographs but many drawings instead. This no doubt accounts for the identification of the cobra as an iris.

The iris (Fleur de lis) represented the French monarchy and was long the national flower of France. Again there are several legends as to how the iris first came to be considered the symbol, but most of them center around two historical incidents which took place almost 600 years apart.

The first of these concerns Clovis, the first Christian king of France, who is said to have abandoned the three toads on his banner in favor of the iris. One story is that in 507 when he was fighting the Goths, he came to a river which was too deep to cross. The noise his men made when they came to the river frightened a deer who ran to a spot where the river was shallow and crossed. The army went to the spot to cross also and found that it was covered with water iris. Clovis picked one and crossed safely. When he won that battle, he felt the victory was due to the influence of the iris and so had the iris placed on his banner.

Another account says that Clovis' wife, who was a Christian, prayed and endeavored to convert her war-like husband. He resisted for a long time; but when he was in danger of defeat by the Huns, he called for assistance from the God his wife worshipped and the tide of battle turned. He told his wife that if he won the coming battle, he would admit the efficacy of her God and be baptized. He did win, of course, and when he returned he was baptized in the Christian faith and the toads on his banner disappeared. The following night an angel appeared to a holy hermit who lived near the castle and gave him a beautiful shield emblazoned with three golden fleur-de-lys which he bade the Queen to give to Clovis.

The second legend of the iris' association with France centers around Louis VII of France as he was about to start on his Crusades. He is said to have had a prophetic dream, and in obedience to this



dream adopted the purple fleur-de-lys as the emblem of France. The soldiers called it the fleur-de-Louis, which was later contracted to fleur-de-luce, and finally to fleur-de-lys. It was incorporated into the Arms of France and was used in the crown itself.

Later Charles VI reduced the number of flowers to three—supposedly in recognition of the Holy Trinity. The iris thus remained the symbol of France until the Revolution. Because the revolutionaries considered it the symbol of the hated monarchy, the iris motif was chipped off buildings and torn from draperies or anything else that depicted it. Men were guillotined for wearing the fleur-de-lys either in clothes or jewelry. The Revolution succeeded, for the flower is symbol now in memory only and considered only an ornament.

Florence, Italy, declared the iris its official flower in 1272 and it is still that today. At one time it appeared on one side of their gold coins.

### RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS

The iris also has had a religious significance through the centuries. We have already mentioned the part it played in mythology—which of course was really the religion of the ancients—but it also figures frequently in more recent faiths.

The Mohammedans carried the white iris, Albicans, with them and planted it on their soldiers' graves. Whether they invested it with sacred character or merely adopted it as a conventional ornamentation, the roving character of the fiery followers of the Prophet has been responsible for the spread of the iris across North Africa into Spain, and the Spaniards took it with them to Mexico and South America.

Many of our early pioneers also planted irises on the graves of their loved ones. It could have been because the plants were hardy and the rhizomes could survive long months of being out of the ground. Maybe it was because of their ability to come to life and bloom in the spring after a seemingly dead period. And even, perhaps—going back to Greek mythology—it was because one of the tasks ascribed to the goddess Iris was the final severing of the cord between body and soul of the dying and leading that soul to heaven.

Katherine Beals in *Flower Lore & Legend* says that the iris was a religious symbol sacred to the Virgin Mary. There was once a very devout knight who was not learned and could only remember two words of the Latin prayer to the Holy Mother—Ave Maria. He repeated them over and over day and night until at last he died and was buried in the yard of a convent near where he lived. After a while a strange flower grew on his grave, a fleur-de-lis, which bore on every blossom the golden letters of the words Ave Maria. The monks who had held him in contempt while he lived because of his ignorance, opened the grave and were surprised to find that the root of the plant grew from the lips of the holy knight.

There is disagreement among authorities concerning the reference to the lilies of the field referred to in our Bible. The English translation of Song of Solomon 2:1,2 reads: "I am the rose of sharon and

the lily of the valleys. As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the daughters.” Some say the lilies referred to were actually lilies. Some say it refers to a type of daisy. Others say not the lily nor the lily of the valley were ever native to those lands, but the iris was and actually must be the flower referred to. The Hebrew word used in the original text was “Shoshana.” This has been translated into English to read lily. The concordance in my Bible defines lily as a comprehensive term including irises, gladioli, etc.

In Egyptian the word iris means “eye” and the Eye of Heaven was a part of the religious philosophy and religious art of Egypt. Since it was also the name of the Greek goddess to whom we referred earlier in Greek mythology, it is thought by some authorities that the church scholars who translated the Biblical texts would have been reluctant to use the term iris from the two pagan religions and substituted the word lily.

In the new testament Jesus refers to the lilies of the field and compares them to the garments of Solomon a very rich ruler who flaunted his wealth. “Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin. And yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.”

It would be easy for us to believe that “Solomon in all his glory” would be more accurately compared to the native aril irises with their vivid etchings and engravings than to the pure white lily that we see pictured so often. Could it be the iris to which Solomon refers and that Jesus walked among and found beautiful?

### **MISREPRESENTATION IN LITERATURE AND ART**

Curiously, both poetry and prose are quite devoid of references to the iris. From earliest times irises were called lilies or lily flowers, and the mistake is still perpetuated in our times. We find that references to lilies may refer to lotus or water lily, or to the true lilies, but often the references actually designated irises.

We find the same problem existing in art. Artists reproduce what they see around them. They use the native plant and animal forms and seldom depict flowers not native to their area unless in the field of pure fantasy. In areas where iris grew as a native plant, the form constantly recurs in mosaics, in wall carvings and paintings, in metal work, in ceramics and in tapestries. Sometimes the form becomes so stylized it is difficult to recognize, but it is still informative. Time and again we find such artistic evidence in history, geography and archeology, and time and again we are frustrated because we find the familiar iris form identified as a lily. The horticultural ignorance of artists and art critics is exposed repeatedly in these identifications. To find reference to the iris we must recognize such assorted terms as fleur-de-lis, flag, lily, rainbow flower, flower of chivalry, etc. For example:

Shelley—And nearer to the river’s trembling edge  
There grew broad flag flowers,  
Purple pranked with white



Before we become too critical of those who mis-identified the iris in early times, how many people do we know today that when we mention irises are apt to say: "Oh, you mean those old flags?"

### AS AN AID TO HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Let's leave the iris now as a religious and royal symbol and turn to the more practical references. Dioscorides in his book *De Materia Medica*, which is one of the few books that survived the squalor and violence that followed the fall of the Roman Empire, begins with an article on *Iris germanica* and is followed by one on *I. pseudacorus*.

"If one suffer micle hreak (a great collection of Phlegm in the throat), and he may not easily bring it away from him for thickness . . . let him take the dust of a root of this work (*I. germanica*) pounded small, by weight ten pennies, give to drink to the sufferer, fasting, in lithe beer, four draughts for three days, till that he be healed."

*Hreak*—the word has not come down to us, but we can imagine some woman long ago pounding orris root, her ears strained for the terrible choking of a child that has diphtheria. Nature, not orris root in lithe beer, must have healed those who did survive, but until modern chemistry came along there were only two ways to meet medical problems: trial and error, and tradition. Tradition reigned in the case of orris root for over 1900 years. Dioscorides went on to say that *I. germanica* drunk with honey, vinegar, or wine was a specific for coughs and colds, for torments of the stomach, for sciatica, fistulas and all hollow sores which it fills up with flesh. As a poultice, orris root was good for various kinds of tumors and ulcers, broken bones, and headache. It was supposed to remove freckles and sunburn. The root diggers were the druggists and possibly even doctors. Pliny who was a contemporary of Dioscorides suggested that the iris must be gathered only by those in a state of chastity.

*Iris germanica* continued in use in European medicine until modern times. It, along with our native *I. versicolor*, was listed in the U.S. Official Pharmacopoeia as recently as 1938, but by then had lost its medical importance and was relegated to use as a flavoring substance for toothpastes and tooth powders. Our native iris, however, was used medically for years in treating dropsy, syphilis, and some forms of scrofula. Even though we now know that the virtues ascribed to irises were non-existent, a little orris root never hurt anyone and the belief that it would cure was at least psychologically helpful. The record of the iris as an herbal medicine is a long and honorable one.

Orris root has long been used as a basis for perfumes and powders—originally for the gods. Orris root flung on a fire gives forth a pleasant odor and was no doubt used in some of the sacred burnt offerings of ancient times. Women were quick to wonder why the gods should be so favored and began to use the same.

The odor of orris root is not that of iris but of violets. And in addition to having a pleasant odor of its own, it also has the quality of being able to strengthen the odors of other perfumed substances so is used as a fixative in many powders and perfumes. We even use it in the potpourris we make today of rose and other petals to hold the odor. Orris root is mentioned as a perfume for linen as early as 1480 in the wardrobe accounts of Edward IV. It is also possible that the "swete cloth" famous in the time of Queen Elizabeth was achieved by boiling orris root with the clothes. The root could be removed and used again. Dry cleaning was a long way off and our modern day deodorants were unheard of, so "swete cloth" underneath and a lot of perfume on top was about the best the fastidious could do—since bathing was considered dangerous.

In the eighteenth century when men and women powdered their hair, orris root was added to the flour and starch to perfume it, either for its own scent of violets or as a base for some other fragrance. It is easy to see why they might have used it when we read some of the stories of the time which mention that the flour or starch often would mold. In one account a hairdresser asked a lady how long it was since her hair had been opened and repaired, and she replied not above nine weeks; to which he replied that nine weeks was as long as a head could well go in summer and that it was therefore proper to deliver it now. The gentleman who gravely reported this conversation to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1909 added that, "the description of the said opening of the hair and the disturbance that it occasioned to its numerous inhabitants is best left to the imagination."

As modern chemistry has eliminated iris as a medical drug, so has the coming of synthetics eliminated the need for it in perfumes and cosmetics.

### EASTERN ASSOCIATIONS

Japanese women had long used the powder made from the iris to whiten their faces. But many years ago when there was a famine in Japan it was officially forbidden to plant anything in the ground that could not be used for food. Not to be deprived of their powder, the women planted their irises on the roofs of houses. Supposedly this was the start of the beautiful Japanese roof iris, *I. fectorum*. The Japanese also feature irises, at their June Flower Festival, hanging bunches of wild irises under the eaves of their homes to ward off evil spirits and to guard their homes from misfortune. Irises are also used as messages of congratulations.

Dr. Hirao, an eminent irisarian of Japan, reports that irises also had a practical value to people who lived in old castles in Japan. He explained that *Iris japonica* is especially common on many slopes of hills on which there are castles, and for this reason: they were planted centuries ago by the people who built the castles because of the plants' slippery foliage. Enemies rushing up the slope to attack would slip and fall when they reached the irises and were



then vulnerable to the spears which were thrown at them from the parapets.

In Russia a story is told that a Czar was wandering in the Russian Imperial Gardens when he was challenged by an armed sentry. He identified himself and asked the sentry what he was doing. Whereupon the sentry told the Czar that he and three other men were instructed to guard that spot but he did not know what they were supposed to be guarding. The Captain of the Guard was questioned but he could shed no further light—only that regulations called for it. The Czar investigated further and found that Catherine the Great had once planted an iris on that spot and ordered the Palace Guard to see that it was not trampled. Sentries had been ordered to watch the area and the order had never been countermanded. So for nearly 125 years four men had been assigned daily to the post. Nearly 500 man-years had been devoted to guarding an unknown object.

### IN CONCLUSION . . .

From northern Africa and the southern slopes of Europe, eastward through Asia Minor toward India and China, we find the native homes of the forebears of the present races of iris. Lack of certainty as to the place or time or origin, or the native habitat, is due to various causes. All history of every kind is lost in sufficient degree of antiquity, and doubtless some of these plants were cultivated longer ago than there are records. That the rhizomes can withstand months of ill treatment and appear dead while still retaining life has made both intentional and accidental distribution relatively easy. That the delicately beautiful flowers were admired and endowed with godlike qualities has made distribution desirable. The fact remains that today irises are found and loved throughout the world.

If you learned that you were going to have to move in the near future—whether next door or halfway around the world—what would be the uppermost thought in your mind concerning your iris garden?

### **DYKES MEDAL IRIS**

Are you having trouble completing your Dykes bed? I have a complete bed with surplus of all except New Moon and Ship-shape.

Write me your needs. Perhaps I can fill them.

**JIM ENNENGA**

**1621 North 85 St.**

**Omaha, Nebr. 68114**

# SUPPORT THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY FOUNDATION!

W. T. BLEDSOE, Foundation President

(A speech given at the AIS Convention, April 1975, San Diego)

A man once said to a famous evangelist: "You preachers are always telling us what we must do to get to Heaven. Now, what I want to ask you is: What must I do to go to Hell?" The evangelist answered: "You do nothing!"

The man persisted: "But wouldn't it help me get to Hell if I fought the churches? Wouldn't it speed me along the way if I actively opposed all the good people and all the good things?" The minister looked him straight in the eye: "Son," he said, "Don't work so hard. Relax. Just don't help. Just don't do ANYTHING. And you'll get where you want to go all right!"

Now, fellow AIS members, that's where we stand tonight with the American Iris Society Foundation. We have a great movement going. We've started something that will insure the growth and expansion of the principles upon which the American Iris Society is founded. The members who make the Society what it is are a strong, proud people. I doubt that there is even one person listening to me tonight who wants to fight against the ideals of AIS, or who actively opposes the general improvement of irises. But if we do NOTHING, we will stifle the Foundation and we will cripple the American Iris Society! And we will do that *without lifting one finger!*

The Society today, like all other organizations and even all individuals, finds it increasingly difficult in these times of inflation to carry on normal operations on its present income—without even making plans for some of the things we have to do to maintain our place in the iris world. It is an accepted fact that no organization can stand still; it either moves forward or it loses ground and starts to deteriorate. There must be no compromise in the progress of the American Iris Society! Therefore, in this dilemma in which we find ourselves, the American Iris Society Foundation offers us the brightest hope we have for continuing to move forward. Through this organization we can supply the money for publishing sorely needed books, such as *The World of Irises* and the updating of Color Classification; we can have funds to continue and expand scientific research on disease and pest control; and we can support financially many other worthwhile projects aimed at furthering the Iris betterment to which we are all dedicated.

The foundation can best be the financial backer of iris undertakings, because gifts to it are deductible on the donors' tax returns. Therefore, such donations result in a tax credit to the giver—which lightens the actual cost without lessening the amount given. Unlike some similar organizations, not one cent of AIS Foundation funds goes for salaries to anybody; all money received goes directly to carrying out the Foundation's undertakings.



A vast river that floats large vessels is made up of contributions from tributaries and small streams. In the same way, members of the American Iris Society can create a vast reservoir of financial power that can float costly projects for iris progress, all from individual contributions. But these contributions should be made NOW! Good intentions are fine, but alone they are not enough! In 1974 the Foundation received gifts totaling \$3,056. This year we are striving to make it four times that amount! We can do it if each AIS member will do his part. Make your check to the American Iris Society Foundation and give it to Cliff Benson, the Secretary, TONIGHT! If you can't find Cliff, give it to me or to any AIS Board member or to any AISF trustee, and we will make sure that he gets it. You may want your gift to honor the memory of a deceased friend, a loved one, or an AIS personality. Or you may choose to become a member of the \$10,000 Club, a group dedicated to the goal of raising \$10,000 for the Foundation. Your gift will be properly acknowledged, and your name will appear in the AIS BULLETIN as a participant in this great movement. We all should strive to leave more accomplished in this life when we go. I am offering you one good way to do just that!

I do not propose to make this effort without getting something for the Foundation as a result. Therefore, to make sure of this, I hereby give my check for \$25 as a continuing contribution from my wife and me to this great organization in which we believe so strongly. Won't you join me? Let's swamp Cliff Benson with checks! If you can't afford \$25, make your check for less. I know that some of you will want to give more than \$25. We're happy to receive whatever you will give. GET INVOLVED! I challenge each of you to give all you can! NOW! LET'S USE THESE CHECKS TO PUT WINGS ON OUR IRIS DREAMS!!

## AIS Foundation Contributions — 1 June 1975

(Since report in July, 1974, Bulletin)

### CONTRIBUTIONS IN MEMORY OF

<b>MRS. ADDA AYRES</b> (Indiana)	<b>MR. RALPH BROOKSHIRE</b>
Mr. Hal Stahly (Michigan)	(Texas)
<b>MR. TOM BROWN</b> (Oregon)	Wee Reggie Robin, Reg #17
Miss Mildred Mize (Washington)	(Texas)
Mrs. James D. Ruggles (Washington)	Mrs. C. C. Rockwell (Texas)
Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hamblen (Utah)	<b>MR. FLETCHER C. BELL</b>
Mrs. Opal Brown (Oregon)	(Missouri)
Dr. Clarke Cosgrove (California)	Mrs. Richard Ramsey (Kansas)
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hoage (California)	<b>MRS. HENRY COOK</b> (Texas)
	Mr. and Mrs. Leon Wolford (Texas)
	Fort Worth Iris Society (Texas)

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Mrs. C. C. Rockwell, Jr. (Texas)

Wynnaline Stinson (Texas)

Mr. Walter Moores (Texas)

Fort Worth Iris Society (Texas)

**MR. FRED W. CASSEBEER**

(New York)

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse E. Wills

(Tennessee)

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Mrs. Helen McCaughey (Oklahoma)

Oklahoma Iris Society (Oklahoma)

**MRS. JULIA AMINOT**

**FUNDERBURK** (California)

Central Valley Iris Society

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**MRS. FRANCES FAY** (Illinois)

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(California)

Mt. Diablo Iris Society (California)

**MRS. ELSIE HEIMER**

(California)

Mrs. Alan W. Denny (California)

**MRS. GRACE JORY**

(California)

The Sydney B. Mitchell Iris Society (California)

**MRS. MAUDEAN JOHNSTON**

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New Braunfels Iris Society

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Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie L. Poe

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Mrs. Ila L. Crawford (Oklahoma)

Mrs. J. Arthur Nelson and Kay Negus (Nebraska)

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Van Meter (Oklahoma)

Mrs. Robert S. Carney (Tennessee)

Mr. Larry L. Harder (Nebraska)

Oklahoma Iris Society (Oklahoma)



Dr. Clarke Cosgrove (California)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Van  
 Valkenburgh, Sr. (Alabama)  
 Mr. Jake H. Scharff (Tennessee)  
 Dr. Jack Durrance (Colorado)  
 Mrs. Russell Pryer (Missouri)  
**MR. J. T. MULLIN** (Oklahoma)  
 Mrs. Helen McCaughey (Okla-  
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 Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hamblen  
 (Utah)  
 Dr. Clarke Cosgrove (California)  
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**MR. J. R. MILLIKAN** (Texas)  
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 (Missouri)  
 Greater Kansas City Iris Society  
 (Missouri)  
**DR. J. ARTHUR NELSON**  
 (Nebraska)  
 The Sydney B. Mitchell Iris So-  
 ciety (California)  
 The Aril Society International  
 (California)  
 Greater Kansas City Iris Society  
 (Missouri)  
 Members—Region #21 (Nebr.,  
 Iowa, N & S Dak)  
 Mr. Henry A. Danielsen (Iowa)  
 Dr. and Mrs. Hugo A. Wall  
 (Kansas)  
**MR. LEONELL T. PAQUETTE**  
 (Michigan)  
 Members—Central Michigan Iris  
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 (California)  
 Central Valley Iris Society  
 (California)  
**MR. CARL SMITH** (Idaho)  
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 The Pittsburgh Iris and Daylily  
 Society (Pennsylvania)  
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**MRS. KENNETH D. SMITH**  
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 (Illinois)  
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 (Oklahoma)  
 Mr. Perry L. Parrish (Oklahoma)  
**HONORING: Mrs. Nelda Venable**  
 (Oklahoma)  
 Mr. Perry L. Parrish (Oklahoma)  
**MISCELLANEOUS GIFT**  
 Mr. Roger Nelson (Nebraska)

#### **AIS FOUNDATION—\$10,000 CLUB**

**(January to 1 March, 1975)**

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Blodgett (Wisconsin)	Mrs. Helen Carney (Tennessee)
Mr. James G. Burch (Alabama)	Central Arkansas Iris Society (Arkansas)

Canadian Iris Society (Canada)  
 Josephine DeVenney  
 (Oklahoma)  
 Dr. Donald W. Koza (Minnesota)  
 Dr. Anne L. Lee (Virginia)  
 Mrs. Georgia E. Legner (Illinois)  
 Mrs. Phoebe Leonard (Texas)  
 Northern Illinois Iris Society  
 (Illinois)

Pittsburgh Iris and Daylily Society (Pennsylvania)  
 Mrs. Wm. M. Rhodes (Oklahoma)  
 Mr. Robert Schreiner (Oregon)  
 Mr. Hal Stahly (Michigan)  
 Mr. and Mrs. D. Steve Varner  
 (Illinois)  
 Wisconsin Iris Society  
 (Wisconsin)

**(1 March to 1 June, 1975)**

Mrs. Dorothy Yoerg (New York)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Munn  
 (Virginia)  
 Mr. James Mason (Illinois)  
 Mrs. Richard P. Van Valkenburgh (Alabama)  
 Mr. and Mrs. James McLaren  
 (Alabama)  
 Huntsville Chapter, AIS  
 (Alabama)  
 Mr. and Mrs. George E. Torrey  
 (Kansas)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Alva J. Hickerson  
 (Oklahoma)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Les Peterson  
 (Utah)  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McKinley  
 (New Mexico)  
 Mary P. Engel (New York)  
 Mr. Adolph J. Vogt (Kentucky)  
 Mr. R. T. Pettijohn (California)  
 Mrs. Doris V. Greenwood  
 (Oregon)  
 Ruth Sewart Wilder (Alabama)  
 Mr. Joe L. Saia (Arkansas)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Rex P. Brown  
 (Washington)  
 Mrs. Genevieve H. Jasper  
 (Arizona)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Grant D. Kegerise  
 (Pennsylvania)  
 Mrs. Eunice C. Davis (Arizona)  
 Mr. James E. Marsh (Illinois)  
 Dr. and Mrs. Norman H. Noe  
 (New Jersey)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Stanley S. Foote  
 (California)

C. Louise Ashcroft (California)  
 Mrs. M's Malone Iris Gardens  
 (California)  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bledsoe  
 (Tennessee)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Otis R. Skinner, Jr.  
 (Texas)  
 Mrs. Bernice Lowenstein  
 (New Mexico)  
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 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Wilkes  
 (California)  
 Mrs. Thelma D. Carrington  
 (California)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert G. Sindt  
 (Minnesota)  
 Mr. Bion Tolman (Utah)  
 Mrs. Lila Howland (Michigan)  
 Dr. Clarke Cosgrove (California)  
 Mrs. Virginia Mathews  
 (Oklahoma)  
 Robin Kleinz (Arizona)  
 Mrs. W. C. Wilder (Tennessee)  
 Mrs. Hollis B. Swanson  
 (California)  
 Mrs. Kay N. Negus (Nebraska)  
 Mrs. Grace Newman (Missouri)  
 Mr. John Stahly (Michigan)  
 Members of Region #18  
 (Missouri-Kansas)  
 San Diego National Convention  
 Book Raffle, IRIS FOR EVERY  
 GARDEN (Sydney B. Mitchell)  
 THE IRIS (Leslie Cave)—gift  
 of Mrs. Melba Hamblen (Utah)



# ROBINS

FAYE EDELMAN

Dear Robins:

This is in the form of a letter to you, the most important link in the chain that makes up our National Robin Program. What I have to say here I consider vital to the health and growth of our organization. We have all been aware of the apparent apathy that has invaded the program in the last few years. I happen to think that it is our responsibility as robin members to take a more positive view and say to ourselves, "What can I do for the robin or robins in which I fly? What are my obligations as a member of a robin?"

At some time or another you have read the simple rules for making the robin a happy experience. But please read those rules again—and follow them. If each member will do this I can almost be assured that robins will get around without delays, barring hang-ups in the mail service.

In this chain that comprises the National Robin Program there is one other very important series of links: the Robin Directors. These are the people responsible for seeing that the robins make their rounds. A director's job can be a most frustrating one if one (or more) of the members fails to send courtesy cards or holds the robin overlong without notifying the director.

As a robin member your responsibility does not end with prompt handling of the robin and sending of a courtesy card to its director. You are also expected to make your reports to your Divisional Director or to the Chairperson of your Section. Without this report another important link is broken, since these directors cannot report material they do not have.

In this same vein of thought, the Divisional Director or Chairperson has the obligation to get reports to his Chairperson or to the National Robin Director. If you all do your parts we can only have a strong program—for my job will be made much easier, freeing more of my time to seek more new members and to represent you more fully in my reports to the AIS Board twice each year.

In conclusion I want to implore us all to take our responsibilities seriously—from the most important link (the robin member), to the robin director, to the divisional director, to the chairpersons, to the National Robin Program Chairman. Please let's make the American Iris Society robin program strong by doing our full individual shares in the chain that makes up the program, and as part of the larger chain that makes up AIS. We are, after all, a very important link in that larger chain. Let us shine like new money!

Truly yours,

FAYE EDELMAN,

*National Robin Program Director*

### Robin Sections and Chairmen

**IRISES IN GENERAL:** Georgia Legner, White Fence Acres, Box 225, Rochester, IL 62563

**TALL BEARDED:** Otis R. Skinner, Jr., Box 902, Yorktown, TX 78164

**HYBRIDIZING:** George Bryant, 1909 Calle de Suenos, Las Cruces, NM 88001

**INTERNATIONAL:** Mrs. Mary Herd, Box 57, Jacksboro, TX 76056

**HISTORICAL:** Mrs. Harriet Segessemann, 380 Crescent Dr., Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417

**SPECIAL INTERESTS: Space Age, Novelty, Artistic (includes Arts & Crafts, Arils-Arilbreds, Miniature Dwarfs, Teens & Twenties:** Mrs. Dan Edelman (Faye), Box 591, Fort Morgan, CO 80701

**REBLOOMING IRISES:** Dr. Norman Noe, Mallard Dr., Martinsville, NJ 08836

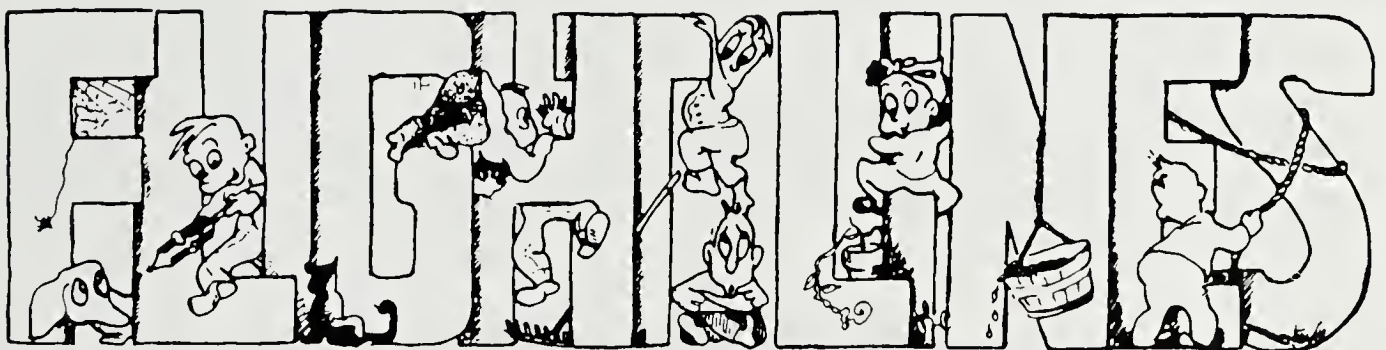
**MEDIANS:** Albert Ellis, 19 McClure Ave., Brantford, Ontario, Canada N3R 4L7

**SIBERIANS:** Mrs. Marjorie Barnes, 1806 N.E. 73rd St., Seattle, WA 98115

**SPURIAS & LOUISIANAS:** Mrs. Ila Crawford, Rt. 2, Box 35, Purcell, OK 73080

**EVANSIAS, JAPANESE, SPECIES & NATIVES:** Mrs. Alan Reed (Lorena), 17225 McKenzie Hwy., Rt. 2, Springfield, OR 97477

**REGIONAL:** Howard Coleman, 18710 Sunnybrook Ave., Lathrup Village, MI 48076



FRED SPAHN, Editor

1229 Lincoln Ave., Dubuque, Ia. 52001

Considering the large number of robins flying there isn't an overabundance of material coming in for this column, and each time there is nothing in reserve for the next issue. As a result I had to glean some of the excerpts from my own robins. You may have noticed that a number of people's names appear consistently and sometimes more than once in each issue, but if the ideas are newsworthy they will be used. With the advent of the new growing season there should be more to write about in robins and hopefully generate comments that would be worth repeating.

I personally believe *Flight Lines* is the most universally read segment of the BULLETIN. In addition to being read by a majority of our long time members it appeals to almost all of our new mem-



bers. We are prone at times to forget these people who are the life-blood of any organization. A good part of the column will be directed at this group and I hope the older members will find enough items of sufficient interest to make it worth their reading also.

I have received a number of regional bulletins and newsletters for which I want to express my appreciation. All that I have seen are well done. I may be tempted to borrow an idea or two from these if necessity dictates.

With another rise in postal rates almost a certainty, it could strike a blow at the robins. With this in mind I believe it might be worthwhile to investigate the idea of sending robins by United Parcel Service. I have done this myself on a half dozen occasions with excellent results. This service isn't available in some of the smaller communities and if the postage on a robin is less than 65¢ there is no savings now as the minimum charge is for 1 lb. and this varies from about 65¢ to 78¢. I have had robins arrive from Ohio in two days and had one day delivery to adjoining states. Normal delivery is in 3 working days to either Coast (they don't work on Saturday or Sunday). There is an automatic \$100 insurance. There are 5 States to which UPS does not make deliveries because of ICC involvements: Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

Using the service would encourage members to enclose slides and other similar material. A robin in last week arrived with \$1.20 postage. I included more than I removed and sent it to Minnesota for 68¢. Another with \$1.10 postage when it arrived went to New Mexico for 75¢ as illustrations of savings with the present rates. Robins with larger memberships and prolific writers would benefit most. I realize a number of our members are postal employees but on the other hand some of them probably work for UPS to balance out. I have never received a damaged package from them or had any of those sent arrive in poor condition. It might be worth your while to check it out.

### **BEGINNERS BONANZA**

*W. F. Brown, KS:* During the winter someone here started a class for new members and those who might want to become judges later on. They met each Monday night for about 7 weeks. Topics for discussion were assigned to the neophytes for discussion. And in spite of some bad weather there usually were about 20 in attendance. The leader usually had a couple of judges in attendance to offer advice and counsel. I was amazed at the research and reading the new people did on their subjects. The judges in attendance had to be able to talk plain enough for all to understand. The regional officers are interested and I also heard the idea would be mentioned at the national convention. I wonder just what will come out of this? Had one request for a garden tour prior to our early show which will be on April 20th this year. Luckily we have two National Median Display Gardens in Wichita and a couple of gardeners who hybridize and grow good medians, especially dwarfs. One session was on species

and I was surprised at the interest shown. I had been told to study up on them and it is good I did as a lot of questions were asked.

### REGIONAL PROJECT SUGGESTIONS

*Leonard Michel*; IA: One thing I would like to see the region consider would be to establish a regional test garden patterned after the test garden that has been established for the National convention. One that could be moved with the spring tour instead of being in one location. I guess that was in the back of my mind when we tried to get guest seedlings for our 1976 tour.

Another thing that has bothered me from time to time as membership chairman; occasionally older persons feel they cannot afford to continue their membership for financial reasons, and they drop out. It would be nice if the region would pick up the dues for the last few years for some of these longtime members that have done as much for iris as some of them have.

### SALES APPEAL

*Cleo Palmer*, OK: In theory it seems good that we should upgrade the quality of new introductions above existing varieties on the market, but I'm not so sure it always works out that way based on sales. That is, the iris exhibiting the best qualities according to AIS standards is not necessarily the one that will sell the best to the buying public. As for myself I'm always amazed that some varieties that seem on the poor side to me sell like mad, and some fine varieties can be pokey sellers. I've never been able to figure it out. I have noted there is an instability factor involved from year to year, and have come to the conclusion that each year's sales are partially, if not primarily, parallel to the varieties that bloomed outstandingly that year. One thing I have learned is that it can be a good iris and not sell worth a hoot if it doesn't have that certain something that will appeal to a lot of people.

### BOOKS

*George Bryant*, NM: Before I forget—my best Christmas present was a reprint of Dykes' *The Genus Iris*, published by Dover Publications, Inc. 180 Verick St., New York, N.Y. 10014. \$20 plus 35¢ postage. It is a beautiful book and the color plates alone are nearly worth the price. Be warned; much of it is very technical and those of you who are not botanists may find it dull and hard to understand. Jackie had to give up on it when she got to the descriptions of the species. I'm getting through it little by little. It is cloth bound, 8¾ x 12½, an unabridged republication of the original (1913) edition with 48 full color plates and 30 other illustrations. Classificatory keys, bibliography, Index, plus 245 pages of text. Altogether I would recommend it as a worthwhile addition to the library of a serious irisarian. It is definitely not a comprehensive handbook for the average iris grower. For that, get Molly Price's *The Iris Book* or wait for the AIS reprinting of *Garden Irises* (to be called *The World of Irises*—Ed.) If you



have access to a rare book shop you may be able to get a copy of my favorite, Mitchell's *Iris for Every Garden*. Published in 1949 and out of print since 1950, the illustrations by Tom Craig make it worth the trouble to hunt for it.

### **INSECTS, DISEASES, INSECTICIDES**

*Emma Pederson, NB:* We are plain lucky, I guess, to have no borers yet. Omaha has them and we are not that far north that the borers would freeze to death. I would have to learn all the different methods of getting rid of the pest.

*W. F. Brown, KS:* We have borers here but never like back there (Ohio). In all the years here I've probably not found evidence of over maybe a dozen, usually in early spring until bloom is about over. That is the time it turns warm here (hot) for the summer and early fall. At times I have found ground temperatures of 130 degrees which leads me to think a borer is cooked by our summer heat when he is actively growing and migrating to the rhizome.

*Carol Tiffney, MA:* If these assorted bugs originated in one continent and then spread to another, how do you suppose they did it? You have to think about the life cycle of each one. I suppose they could spread as eggs on trash, it's a little far-fetched but possible. Borers could be sent inadvertently in rhizomes; they are there in the usual shipping season, and unless the sender is careful to pinch each rhizome and be sure it is not hollow, he could miss a borer now and then. Of course one borer needs another borer, and one of the opposite sex, too, before they can start a new infection. It is a well-recognized fact among botanists that practically all our worst weeds are foreigners ("exotics" they call them, versus "natives"). The general explanation seems to be that they have left their competition and enemies behind, and have lost the normal restraints. From this analogy I might argue that our worst insect pests must be invaders, but I do not think this conclusion is justified, in the case of iris pests, without a lot more evidence.

*David Silverberg, NJ:* A word of caution to all of you who may be using Agri-Mycin. Streptomycin sulfate, the active ingredient, acts on the eighth cranial nerve which controls the hearing. Inhalation of the powder or the dust by susceptible individuals could cause a temporary loss of hearing. Wearing a protective mask while using it is a must for people who react to antibiotics in general.

### **POOLED GARDEN CLUB ORDERS**

*Marge Hagberg, IL:* We used Treflan only once this year and that was after the bloom season, as the weeds just did not grow after the previous fall application. I usually fertilize with superphosphate in the spring but this year I was unable to get it so didn't put any fertilizer on my irises. In early fall, a friend and I went out looking for Treflan and other things at the farm stores. We were unable to buy Treflan in quart sizes and they would not order any for us. So in discussing this with our NIIS president we decided it would be

a good idea to try to purchase Treflan, Cygon, Malathion and fertilizer (6-24-24) in quantity—not for profit, just for our members. He called several places and got a good deal from a place in Chicago. We had to have at least a ton of fertilizer—well we far surpassed that. We ended up with an \$800 order to be picked up by the members at one of their homes at a given time. We were well rewarded.

### **CULTURE**

*R. W. Wilder, IA:* Vivian I am sure you will like that soil mixture you are getting. I can't imagine over the years how much manure mixtures, hay residues, peat and sand I have put on my garden. I forgot about the compost of which there is quite a bit. The only time I had any trouble with the soil getting too loose and friable, I mixed in compost where I planted some seedlings. I watered them in well but it was hot and dry. Was busy with other work and didn't pay any attention to them. Several days later I noticed the fans were turning white. The soil had dried away from the roots and I lost them all.

*Delbert Long, KS:* I mentioned once in this robin that I had put bricks and parts of bricks on the toes of newly set irises to keep them from heaving out of the ground when we have a freeze and a thaw, as we always have a lot of this sometime through the winter. I don't remember how many that I put bricks on to keep them down, but Fred said that I must have inherited a brick yard. If he could see this patch right now he might think I had inherited the rockiest section of land in the Flint Hills. Anyway it was a job bringing them in in the spring. I will take most of them back again leaving as many as I think I will need next fall for the new irises to be set, and then not have to haul them back again. Rocks or bricks on the toes of newly set irises is a must or they will heave out of the ground here by spring. With the mild winter we have had, even the markers have heaved enough to start falling over.

### **HELP FOR NEW HYBRIDIZERS**

*David Silverberg, NJ:* With all the talk about some irises being fertile both ways, some being only one way, and some being sterile, why can't this information be included in the registration information? It would save a lot of time in the garden. All that would be necessary is a set of symbols or signs to indicate fertility. e.g., FBW—fertile both ways; PdF—pod fertile; PlF—pollen fertile, or by using a double headed arrow to indicate fertility both ways and an arrow to the left for pod fertility and to the right for pollen fertility.

*Leonard Michel, IA:* I'm glad that when I was a new member AIS automatically sent the annual registrations. It took me several years to become interested in them but I now consider them a most important service of AIS.

### **SEED AND SEEDLING CARE**

*Bill Clough, PN:* I haven't left seedlings in the seedling bed as long as you did, but have left them till July and the size of them would



be about an inch in diameter. Also the fans were about 18 to 20 inches high. When you transplanted them it was like transplanting old plants. I found they did very well leaving them in the seed bed for that long a time. It sure is easier to keep the weeds out and also easier to water. I like my seedlings to have lots of water. I did try something else this summer, which I think helps when transplanting seedlings. It was quite dry and hot at the time, so I mulched about 6 or 7 with lawn clippings (which were dry) about one inch thick around the plants and out about 6 inches to either side of the rhizome, and these seedlings in a couple of weeks were far ahead of the others that were not mulched. The others would dry out and had to be watered. Those mulched stayed moist and got off to a much better start.

*Marge Hagberg, IL:* Yes, I am still using my seedling "coffin" (coldframe). I plant the seeds in ½-gallon milk cartons which are cut in half and when all are planted I put the cartons in the cold-frame, cover with leaves or straw, close the lid to keep out all intruders, and lock. Then I wait hopefully for germination in spring. We take off part of the mulch in late March and put plastic over the top of the wire lid. Just like a plastic greenhouse but not so expensive.

### **HYBRIDIZING MEDIANS**

*Cleo Palmer, OK:* Among the SDB's it is somewhat more difficult to predict what will happen (than with TB's) since they, like the C. G. White hybrids, are amphidiploids. Which merely means they are genetically like two diploids in one skin, so to speak. To put it more precisely, the pumila pairs with pumila and the TB with TB, with only limited exchange between the two sets. That is why the SDB pink was so hard to come by, as it had to be transferred to a pumila chromosome before it could be built up to doses on the pumila side to make pink possible. It really amounts to which traits on each side are dominant enough to be expressed or the resulting blend effect, which gives them their height and flower size. I think that much of the width and roundness I am now getting must have been brought down from some TB, but I have not tried to trace it back to see if there may be a common source a few generations ago.

### **HYBRIDIZING RECORDS**

*W. F. Brown, KS:* About a year or more ago I started making a copy of John Ohl's book of numbered crosses of all of Jacob and Henry Sass's seedlings. It covers everything of theirs from 1904 which is the year that a seedling came up in their garden in Nebraska. They only had two irises at the time, Honarabile and Flavescens. The seedling bloomed in 1907 and was called "Jake's Blue" and was a tetraploid. This is what started the Sass brothers hybridizing. Everything (almost) is listed from that time on through 1957, which is the last year that John Ohl listed Henry's crosses separate from his own. 57-1, the seedling which was registered as JUNGLE SHADOWS was carried under John's system as L-57. I have just finished copying the

year of 1957. I did not intend to make a copy of John's stuff but think I will do it as it is really a continuation of the Sass lines, and Henry came down to John's place and made crosses till John passed away. It has been quite a job but an interesting one. What it really is, is a record of the development over a period of 53 years. And by doing John's also, I will have it over a period of 67 years. I hope to find some of John's early records at Floyd's when we go over them at Floyd's home. And I know that John was hybridizing for over 50 years. There is a great story here in these records if I were only smart enough to put it together on paper. Anyway it has been an interesting work for the cold winter days and real hot days in the summertime for something to do in a cool house or warm, whichever the weather dictated. (Editor's Note: Anyone interested in further details can contact Bill Brown at 469 Elpyco, Wichita, Kansas, 67218.)

### **A HYBRIDIZING QUESTION**

*Georgia Legner, IL:* I would like to get a discussion started, and hope each of you will comment. Rueben made a statement in his personal to Fred regarding a cross he made using Sdlg. 69-B1 X Jungle Shadows and he also made the reverse cross. Rueben was sorry he did not keep the two batches separate. He put them together and planted. Nate Rudolph always puts the first cross and reverse cross together and plants. He says it will make no difference in the seedling results as the genetic traits are the same. Perhaps other hybridizers do the same thing, I do not know. My question is: do you think it would make no difference or could it make a difference? Could the pod parent throw something different from what it could throw as a pollen parent crossed to and by the same plant? If you made such crosses, would you put the seeds together or keep them separate? Do you consider the resulting seedlings from such crosses siblings? Why make the reverse cross if there is no difference unless to make more crosses and get more seed? So let's have your opinions on this.

### **"DOWN UNDER" IRIS**

*Dick Sloan, IL:* My only catalog received so far is from Australia and I will soon order two TB's for late May delivery. Five of the seven received last year bloomed before fall and several looked good. I only let one bloom on each open, and stripped off the other buds. All increased but the increases remained small having started late so I'm a bit doubtful that I'll have bloom again until a year from spring. He (Barry Blythe, an Australian hybridizer) is introducing two this year in the pink and "black" bicolor range out of pink amoena breeding. (Editors note) The above is of interest due to the fact that Australia has their seasons the direct opposite of ours, i.e. their fall is our spring.

*W. F. Brown, KS:* I can give you part of an answer to your question about blooming of iris from "Down Under" which were planted in the fall, late. Some bloomed rather nicely the next spring after being planted in late fall. These were irises for our 1971 convention.



## JAPANESE

*Bill Ouwenneel, IN:* I do not have a copy of Hirao's book on Japanese irises but my recollection is that he describes the color of the foliage of each variety. I have one seedling that has yellowish-green foliage in spite of intense treatment with iron chelate. I have decided that the yellowish cast is natural. I have been bothered with yellow foliage due to lime conditions but believe I have seen it in another garden. Vinegar treatment may work quickly but temporarily because calcium acetate is very soluble and would leach away with the first heavy rain. I would use powdered sulphur because it would be long-lasting and convert calcium carbonate, if that is the form the lime is in, to calcium sulphate, which is comparatively insoluble in water. I have always wondered whether the common statement that lime and Japanese irises are not compatible is due to the high pH produced by the lime or whether it would exist under low pH conditions. To prove it I may take two similar plants growing normally, pot one with normal soil and the other with the same soil loaded with gypsum which is calcium sulphate. The latter should have a low pH. If that plant yellows it would be due to the calcium and not high pH produced by the calcium.

## LOUISIANAS

*Lorena Reid, OR:* We, here in Oregon, find the Louisianas much easier to grow than the Spurias. This is undoubtedly because of our acid soil conditions and coolish summers, which the Louisianas tolerate quite well; but the Spurias just barely tolerate, hence do not increase well. I have not noticed grasshopper damage on the Louisianas but they surely eat the Siberian foliage.

*Lester Brooks, TX:* More and more iris growers are adding Louisianas. Some grow a few to extend the bloom season. However, a deterrent to their growing popularity is late blooming, after iris tours are ended. Few garden visitors see them. The situation will improve with earlier blooming varieties and more publicity.

*Jerry Rutledge, MN:* The Louisianas in the ditch did come back, amazingly well, in fact. One of the three bloomed, the second really shot up a lot of increase, and the third, the one that really looked dead, came back up in June and now seems to be about like it was last summer. I am convinced they can survive our tough winters. Whether they will bloom profusely, is another thing. LSU GOLD sent up five stalks on a second year plant in a place that gets about four hours of sun daily. So who knows? We now have 10 or 11 varieties to play with, so will know more about it in a couple of years.

## RABBITS ANYONE?

*Leonard Michel, IA:* It is wet here, still a little ice and snow left in the back yard and my irises are still covered. I haven't had time to peek under the winter cardboard cover to see if they are still there. I wrote last time of placing flower pots under the cardboard to hold it off the iris. Well this made a perfect rabbit hutch. I've tried to poison him with some mouse bait, but he won't take it.

# YOUTH-VIEWS

ANN DASCH, *AIS Youth Chairman*

## MEET THE ACHIEVERS

You met these three exceptional young irisarians and read of their work in the April BULLETIN. Now, we have the pleasure of presenting them in person.

Margaret Perry, winner of the 1974 Youth Achievement Award. This outstanding miss has been valuable to Wichita irisarians and an inspiration to other youths in that area. She received an engraved pewter trophy, donated by Mrs. Fred Miller of Maryland.



Jay Hummel of Wayne, Nebraska, gives credit to helpful irisarians for getting him started in his hobby. His succeeding accomplishments, dedication, and enthusiasm led many members from his region to nominate him for the award where he received a runner-up certificate.

John Stahly, also a runner-up, is a recognized leader from Michigan. A familiar figure at AIS conventions, he recently guest-edited his region's newsletter. This outstanding youth seems destined for national prominence in the iris world.





## GEORGIA'S CAMPAIGN FOR YOUTH

Lynne Duren, an active young irisarian from Morrow, has become the Georgia Youth Chairman. Who could be better! Lynne has the enthusiasm to make their program grow and her ideas, expressed in an article for their regional publication, are encouraging.

Of her own experiences, Lynne writes, "One of my earliest memories was being my father's fertilizer girl when he was making a mixture of leaf mould, cow manure, and other bad smelling things with which he fertilized his irises. Sometimes there was more of this 'stuff' on me than around the iris plants and I would be so dirty that I would have to be hosed down before my mother would let me in the house. If the weather was hot, of course I got dirty more often so that I could be hosed down more often. It didn't take them long, however, to catch on to my tricks."

Growing up with irises, Lynne became personally involved. "Of course I had my own few hills of irises that I planted, over-fertilized and over-watered. Sometimes they suffered from too much care and sometimes from too little care: in spite of me they bloomed, and I was allowed to exhibit them when I was about eight years old. I was so proud of my ribbons that I hung them on the wall of my room and still have them there to this day."

Lynne urges Georgians to send her the names of young people who like irises, reminds them of the modest \$1.50 (if a parent is an AIS member) or \$2.50 (if not) membership fee, hopes that Region 5 folks will give the youngsters "a good start of good irises" and asks that boys and girls write to her. Right on and write on, Lynne—sounds good in any region!

Her dreams for the future include many youngsters collecting ribbons in their iris shows as successfully as she and Keith Bowersox have, communications between young members, and youth activities "along with the regional meetings" and at national ones.

Region 5 has young ideas with Lynne Duren as head of the Georgia Youth Iris Growers. She asked Georgia adults to help her find interested youngsters, stating, "We must have a starting place and you are IT." She's right!

Across the nation, the AIS is strengthened as adults discover and encourage young irisarians. Youth Members then prove their value and build a bright future for the AIS. How about your local club? Join the growing number of regions where youngsters are enthusiastically recruited to enrich organizations. May your youth memberships bloom as well as your gardens!

### STARBRIGHT IRIS CRYSTAL

Charles C. Jack

P.O. Box 456

Alderson, West Virginia 24910

"Our iris show was a great success, and everyone loved the Starbright Crystal."—Mrs. Edith Plyler, Secretary, South Carolina Iris Society, Columbia, S.C. Please send stamp for brochure.

SALE—#707 Six 12 oz. Tumblers (hand cut)—\$8.95 + postage.

# PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF INSECTICIDES FOR IRIS BORER CONTROL

RICHARD K. LINDQUIST

Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster

*Editor's note:* Although this report is designated "preliminary," its findings in large measure corroborate Connecticut experimental results reported in BULLETIN 216, pp. 44-47. Of particular interest here is the later dates at which controls were applied and found to be effective.

During the summer of 1974 several insecticides were evaluated for iris borer control. In most cases, either the insecticides or particular formulations were not registered for such use. The materials were chosen because their general spectrum of activity included many caterpillars, and because performance data will be needed if any promising materials are to be registered.

Rhizomes of FUJI'S MANTLE and GLACIER GOLD were set out in early September, 1973. Four rhizomes of each were planted in an area of about ten square feet; this constituted one plot. Three rows, each containing fifteen such plots were established for subsequent spray treatments.

Several methods of establishing a borer population were attempted. The most successful was locating an infested iris garden early in the spring and, shortly after the hatching of borer eggs, collecting infested leaves and transferring the larvae to our plots. All plots were infested prior to the first insecticide applications.

Treatments with each material were applied either on May 30 and June 15, or only on June 15. Application dates were purposely later than would be considered proper for borer control so that we might determine whether a person who discovers an infestation late would have any hope of control during that season, or if he would have to wait until the next spring. All materials except Orthene 1% granular were applied with a 2½-gallon compressed air sprayer. No plant injury was noticed with any of the materials.

Although numbers of borers are low, probably because this was the first year for the study, some interesting results are shown in the accompanying table. It is apparent that neither Imidan nor Thuricide had much activity at these application rates and dates. Also, Orthene 1.3 EC did not appear to be effective when applied on June 15. All other materials were fairly successful in reducing numbers of borers.

Although preliminary, results are encouraging and many of the same treatments will be included in this year's trials.



Treatment	Rate (1b AI/100 gals water except where noted)	Application Dates	No. Live Iris Borers Seen on Indicated Dates <sup>a</sup>		
			6-6	6-20	8-15
Orthene 75SP	1.0	5-30, 6-15	3	1	1
Orthene 75SP	1.0	6-15	6	3	0
Orthene 1.3EC	.75	5-30, 6-15	3	1	0
Orthene 1.3EC	.75	6-15	7	4	3
Orthene 1%	9.3 oz formu- lation/25ft <sup>2</sup>	5-30, 6-15	3	3	0
Orthene 1%	9.3 oz formu- lation/25ft <sup>2</sup>	6-15	4	2	0
Imidan 1E	.5	5-30, 6-15	3	1	2
Imidan 1E	.5	6-15	6	5	5
Dursban 2E	.5	5-30, 6-15	3	0	0
Dursban 2E	.5	6-15	3	1	0
Dylox & Meta- Systox-R	1 fl oz/gal	5-30, 6-15	3	0	0
Dylox & Meta- Systox-R	1 fl oz/gal	6-15	4	0	1
Thuricide HPC	16 oz/100gals	5-30, 6-15	2	3	4
Check	—	—	5	3	3

<sup>a</sup> Numbers represent totals from 3 treated plots. On 6-6 and 6-20, borers counted by examining leaves down to rhizomes; on 8-15, plants were dug up and thoroughly inspected, as well as surrounding soil.

### SEEDLINGS OF ESTHER THE QUEEN

MARTHA MIA (Hunt, R. 1975). Sdlg. ORB 70-6. AR, 28", E-M. (Esther the Queen X Dove Song). This iris has everything. A large globular arilbred of violet-blue (RHS 91C). The falls, somewhat darker, have a light buff overlay and an iridescent color of 76B. Four blooms to the stalk. Fertile both ways and can stand both cold and heat. The rounded, slightly curved falls have large deep purple-brown spots. ....\$30.00

ESTHER'S SON (Hunt, R. 1972). Sdlg. ORB 70-2. AR, 26", E-M. (Wilkes MG10 X Esther the Queen). Color ranges in tones of the red-purple group with a rose overlay, making it more rose than purple. Falls are similar in color, but has deeper tones of rose. The spots on the falls are maroon. Rampant grower. ....\$20.00

### HUNT'S IRIS GARDENS

Route #2

Wellston, Okla. 74881

# GUIDELINES FOR GARDEN REPORTING

After each blooming season there are countless garden reports to be written for this BULLETIN and for the many regional publications. Each garden is, in its own way, an individual—even if it contains virtually nothing but irises—but too often a garden's character fails to show through in a published report of it. Granted, we're interested primarily in the irises, but because a garden is an expression of the gardener who brought it into being (as well as of the particular part of the country) we lose some insight into the gardener and have our imaginations shortchanged when a writeup concentrates exclusively on the irises. (These statements apply only to irises seen in a single garden; obviously *varietal comments* gathered from *several* places are a different proposition—unless they are arranged garden-by-garden.)

For the San Diego convention your Editor had the “pleasure” of doing a garden writeup for his regional bulletin. And much to my surprise, along with the assignment came a printed sheet of “guidelines” for gathering information that later would constitute the report. They are so concise yet thorough that they deserve a greater readership and consideration than the handful of regional reporters who used them. So here they are, verbatim, from their authors, George and Olive Waters.

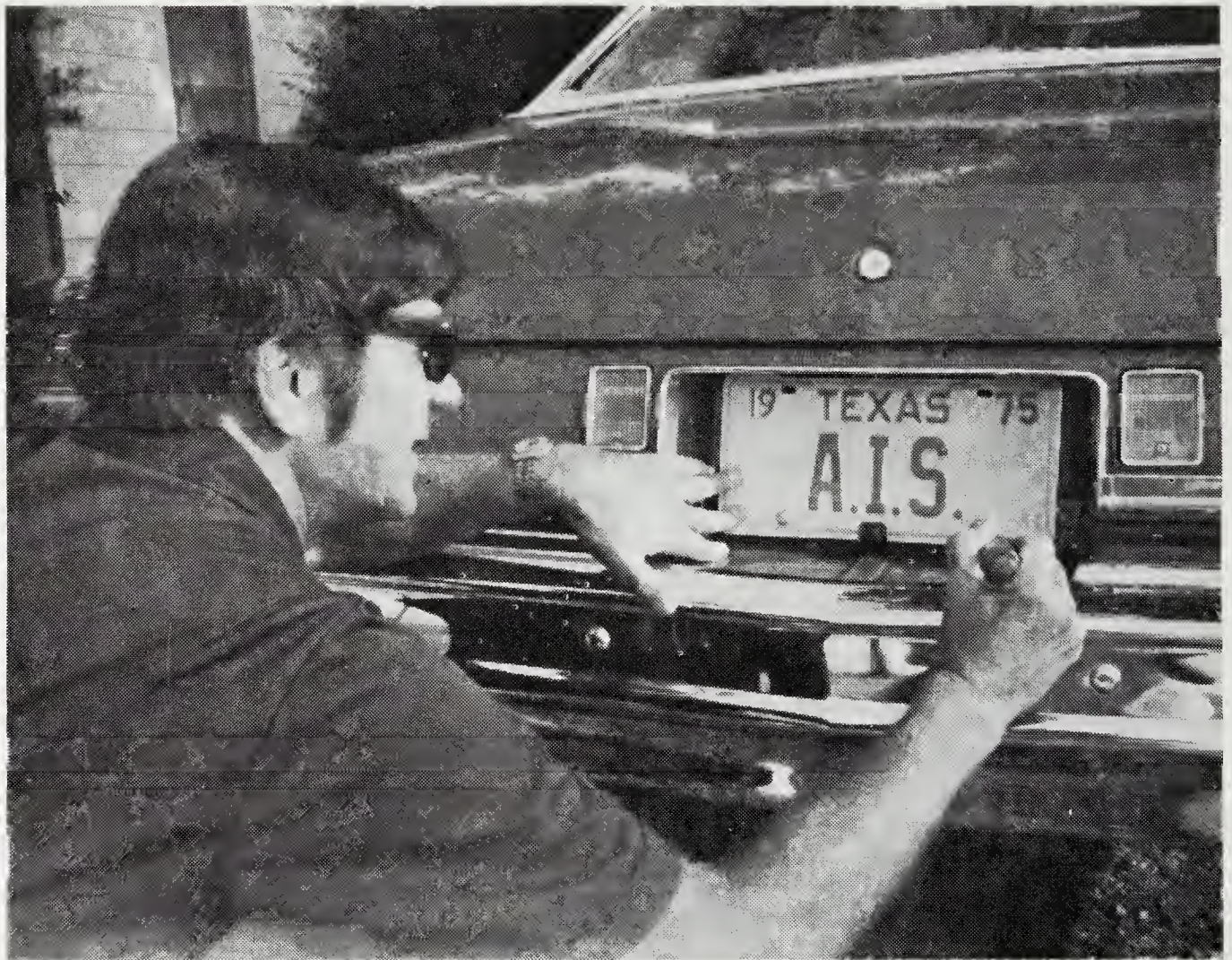
Notes can be arranged under three headings:

- 1) The Garden
  - 2) Its Owner
  - 3) The Irises
1. *The Garden*: Try to convey your own feelings on first entering the garden; then try to define what gives it that character. Indicate other plants growing with the irises, especially such important ones as trees. Is the garden sheltered or exposed? Is the soil poor or rich? You'll think of many other questions your readers will want answers to!
  2. *Its Owner*: Often it's difficult to find time with this special person to ask questions, but it's always good to get one or two quotes in your report. What kinds of irises does he or she prefer? What guiding ideas are behind the garden layout?
  3. *The Irises*: Compare one with another; a new one with a tried and trusted one of similar kind. Consider its behavior, increase, leaf quality, and so on. It tells your reader nothing to say “it's a must!” Remember, the perfect iris has not yet been raised, so some comment on the plant's shortcomings will not be amiss.



## PUBLICITY BEGINS AT HOME . . .

But you never know where its results may end up. Consider, for example, the photograph here of our Second Vice-President, Leon Wolford, affixing a personalized license plate to his automobile. No "LEON" or "LW EW" (to include his wife, Edith) for him. Instead, citizens of Dallas are confronted by the cryptic "AIS"—which Leon will be happy to explain!



AIS Second Vice-President Leon Wolford with new twist to Society promotion.

### GET INTO THE SPIRIT OF '76

and plant Bicentennial irises now, suggests Betty Wood of New Jersey. Why not choose your reddest red, your whitest white, and your bluest blue and plant them *together* (that's right—in one clump) where they will be seen in 1976? Maybe you could put them beside your front door, or where your driveway meets the street. Perhaps your town hall or police station or post office would welcome such a special-occasion planting. The Bicentennial year gives us an opportunity to call attention to the color versatility of the iris.



## 1975 NEW MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The 1975 New Membership Campaign opened on January 1, 1975 and will close on September 30, 1975.

Competition for awards will be on an individual basis. Individual participants will be credited for the various types of memberships as follows.

<i>Type of Membership</i>	<i>Will Count as</i>
Single Annual	10 points
Family Annual	12 points
Single Triennial	25 points
Family Triennial	30 points
Youth—when parent is member	2 points
Youth—when parent is non-member	3 points
Sustaining	20 points
Research	50 points
Single Life Membership	200 points
Family Life Membership	250 points
Change from Single Annual to Family	2 points
Change from Single Triennial to Family	5 points

For every sixty (60) points credited, the participant will be awarded one single annual membership extension.

For every seventy-two (72) points credited, the participant will be awarded one family annual membership extension.

During the 1976 National Convention a Trophy will be awarded to the individual accumulating the greatest number of points during the Campaign.

### RULES

1. Notice of each new member must be sent to the RVP or Regional Membership Chairman within one week after it is secured.
2. Each new membership should be reported on a separate slip of paper (postcard size) showing name and address of the new member, the Region and the name and address of the participant securing the new membership. This slip should then be used by the RVP (or Regional Membership Chairman) in reporting to the National Membership Chairman.
3. Only those new Memberships properly reported to the National Membership Chairman will be counted.
4. New memberships are to be credited only to the participant actually securing them.
5. Renewal of memberships after a lapse of one year will count as a new member.
6. New memberships received by the Secretary in the St. Louis office after September 30, 1975 will not be counted.

## 1975 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL CAMPAIGN

Competition in the 1975 Membership Renewal Campaign will be on a Regional Basis and conducted in accordance with the following.

The Membership Renewal Campaign will cover the period of October 1, 1974 through September 30, 1975.

Regions will be ranked on the percentage of renewals for members on record as of October 1, 1975.

Renewals received by the Secretary in the St. Louis office after September 30, 1975 will not be counted.

The Region achieving the highest renewal percentage will be presented an appropriate award at the National Convention.

All renewal dues must be sent directly to Mr. Clifford W. Benson, Secretary, American Iris Society, 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110. In addition, when you send in your renewal check, be sure to indicate any address change.



# In Memoriam

## FRED W. CASSEBEER

An irisarian *extraordinaire* has left us. And ironically Fred Cassebeer's death occurred on the same March 14 that saw the departure of Catherine Smith. Thus in one day the gates were closed on two of the loveliest, oldest, and best known iris gardens in the New York area.

Fred's accomplishments weren't confined just to maintaining a beautiful garden, though. He was a hybridizer of note, a gifted photographer (for AIS and other national publications), a former BULLETIN Editor during the difficult World War II years, AIS Director, and a popular lecturer and writer about irises. While a Society Director he was responsible for the designing of the medals awarded for Hybridizing and for Distinguished Service; and in 1952 he was awarded that for Distinguished Service.

His iris growing began in 1928 but active hybridizing didn't get under way until around 1940. Many of his tall bearded originations enjoyed regional popularity, while WHITE SPRITE and SWEETHEART'S FOLLY in particular will be remembered by many members throughout the country. But it was his Siberian WHITE SWIRL that proved to be his crowning achievement. Its dramatic advance in form over its predecessors set a new standard for the class. Accordingly, it received the Morgan Award in 1962.

Fred's son John was a highly knowledgeable irisarian and it was Fred's hope that his son would carry on with the garden and hybridizing. This ended abruptly with John's tragic death in an automobile accident during his first college year. This marked the start of a decline in spirit from which Fred never recovered. Nevertheless, his tireless encouragement of other iris people as well as his development of superlative Siberians has assured him a place of honor in the continuum of iris development.

## MABEL CLARE JENDEL

Region 18 and the Wichita area in particular lost a good friend, ardent irisarian, and indefatigable worker last March 21. Mabel Clare (Mrs. Charles) Jendel died following a brief illness, leaving her husband, two daughters, and several grandchildren. Among her many iris activities was that of Publicity Chairman for the 1971 AIS convention in Kansas. In appreciation of her many good works the Wichita Area Iris Club recently presented her an award for outstanding service.

## MRS. LUCILLE FIN KIRBY

Mickey, as she was known to her friends, died February 25, 1975 after a long illness.

A native of Michigan, she spent her young days as secretary to a New York construction firm. She married Guy Kirby and after

moving around the country they settled in Norfolk, Virginia, forty-five years ago. The late Mrs. Reynolds of Memphis, Tennessee, interested her in irises. She was, for many years, a Robin director and she made sure she met all her Robin friends at Convention time. Her sharp Irish wit and irrepressible sense of humor were her trade mark. Clip board in hand, she loved to attend Regional and National conventions to meet old friends and make new ones. Mickey lost her husband tragically a number of years ago and she had no children or other close relatives, but her death will be mourned by her many friends.

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## From DAVE NISWONGER

### Introductions for 1975

- BLOSSOM PINK (Buckles-Niswonger '75). B72-3: Cherub Choir X Point Clear. TB, 34". Fertile both ways. Large pink pink with a pink beard. .... \$30.00
- BROWN LASSO (Buckles-Niswonger '75). B71-15: Punchline X (Wild Mustang x Milestone). BB, 22". Fertile. Already a popular Border iris, having been guested several places to test its height status. Its deep butterscotch stds. with light violet falls etched with a sharp border of brown make it a very unusual addition to the border class. HC '74. ....\$20.00
- BUTTER PADDLE (Niswonger '75). Sp10-71: Arbitrator X unknown. Spuria, 38". Fertile. A red-brown self speckled with gold, which makes it glow. .... \$20.00
- CHABLIS (Niswonger '75). 29-71: Dove's Breast X Grandma's Springdress. TB, 33". Fertile, 8 buds. A light blend; well branched. .... \$25.00
- GENE BUCKLES (Buckles-Niswonger '75). B 71-12: Tinsel Town X Meghan. TB, 34". Fertile, 8-9 buds. A beige pink with white falls, edged with a rim of beige. A prospect for pink-banded breeding. HC '74. .... \$30.00
- GOLDEN CHOCOLATE (Niswonger '75). Spl-71: Arbitrator X unknown. Spuria, 39". Willy Wonka would like this one! Chocolate stds.; yellow falls edged with the same chocolate. .... \$15.00
- LOVELY LILAC (Niswonger '75). (Rippling Waters x Lilac Treat) X Lilac Flare. TB, 32". Fertile, 7 buds. A blue-lilac with a bright red beard. . \$25.00
- MOON MIRAGE (Buckles-Niswonger '75). B71-8: Denver Mint X Meghan. TB, 33". Fertile, 8 buds. Bright yellow stds. with white falls that are rimmed with bright yellow; wide hafts. Quality. . . . . \$30.00
- PICARDY PINK (Niswonger '75). 21-72: Cascade China X Supreme Bliss. TB, 32". Fertile, 7 buds. A salmon pink, the color of Picardy. .... \$25.00
- RAIN SONG (Niswonger '75). 19-72: Sib to Supreme Bliss X Cherub Choir. TB, 32", 8 to 9 buds. A near white-blue-pink that took the rain so well during the last two years. .... \$25.00
- SINGIN' BLUE (Niswonger '75). 10-71: Palmer 45-65A X Elusive Dream. TB, 34". Fertile, 8 buds. A pale blue with an electric blue beard. A good breeder for blue beards—maybe a white? .... \$25.00

## CAPE IRIS GARDENS

822 Rodney Vista Blvd. Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

(A catalog is available for more details.  
Do you have SMOKED PEARL yet?)

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# Annual Presidential Letter

## THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

JULY 1, 1975

Each year the terms of office of four of the twelve members of the Board of Directors expire, and four are elected to take their places. According to the bylaws of the Society, a committee of two members of the Board of Directors, two members of the Board of Counsellors and one representative of the Sections meet and present names to the Board of Directors for nomination. As approved in San Diego the following nominees for AIS directorships are presented:

For the interim two-year term expiring in 1977

Keith Keppel

For the regular three-year terms expiring in 1978

Bennett Jones

Adolph J. Vogt

Archie Owen

Leon Wolford

According to the bylaws, additional nominations may be made by any forty members, of whom no more than fifteen may be located in any one Region. Such additional nominations must be mailed on or before September 1, 1975 to the Executive Secretary, 2315 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63110

If additional nominations are made in this manner, a ballot on which is listed all the nominees will be issued before October 1, and must be returned to the Secretary of the Election Committee (if one is appointed) on or before November 1.

If there are no nominations in addition to those made by the Board of Directors, its nominees will be declared elected and the issuance of a ballot to the members will be omitted, as provided by the bylaws.

Sincerely,

CLARKE COSGROVE, *President*  
*The American Iris Society*

## AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY FOUNDATION MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING

Sheraton Motel, Tulsa, Oklahoma

November 2, 1974

The meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Iris Society was called to order at 4:45 P.M. November 2, 1974, by President Wall. Present were: Trustees Ackerman, Benson, Bledsoe, Cosgrove, McCaughey.

The minutes of the May 14, 1974 Trustees meeting, Roanoke, Virginia, were approved as prepared and authorization was granted for publication in the October, 1974, BULLETIN.

Treasurer Ackerman reported that gifts made to the Foundation to date totalled \$4,900.81. This, combined with interest amounting to \$264.59, made a gross income of \$5,165.40. Expenditures of \$295.00 had been made for an official Foundation Seal and for acknowledgment cards, which left a net balance of \$4,870.40.

Jake Scharff's proposal for a special fund to be activated in memory of the late Dr. Nelson was discussed by the board. Final action was postponed for discussion at a later date.

The matter of desirable publicity for the foundation was discussed. The trustees unanimously agreed that publicity was absolutely necessary and that our present campaign for bequests be continued without letup in each issue of the AIS BULLETIN, emphasizing the fact that large and small contributions are most welcomed from all persons whether members of the American Iris Society or not.

The information brochure concerning complete and pertinent data about the foundation will be compiled and made available for distribution. Dr. Wall asked Mr. Bledsoe to oversee this project.

The matter of revising GARDEN IRISES was discussed. The foundation trustees unanimously remained inclined to assist in the book's revision to the fullest extent.

- Re-elected for a three-year term were Ackerman, Cosgrove and McCaughey. The following were elected as officers:
- President: William T. Bledsoe
  - Vice President: Clarke Cosgrove
  - Secretary: Clifford W. Benson
  - Treasurer: Jay C. Ackerman

—CLIFFORD W. BENSON  
Secretary

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## DR. and MRS. CURRIER McEWEN

Siberian IrisesDaylilies

### SIBERIAN IRIS INTRODUCTIONS—1975

#### Third Generation Tetraploid

PEG EDWARDS: 56± chromosomes, 36", M, V3. Flaring 5½" flowers of soft blue-violet (RHS 92B) with darker shading at shoulders of falls. Wide segments; branches; fertile. (White Swirl x Turquoise Cup [induced]) X Fourfold White. ....\$25.00

#### 28 Chromosome Diploid

DEAR DELIGHT: 28", EM-M, B1. This light blue child and grandchild of Cambridge surpasses its famous forebear, and sets a new standard for "nearest to true blue." Low; early; branches; horizontal; round; very fertile. A darling! ....\$25.00

#### 40 Chromosome Diploid

PURPLE PRINCESS: 26", M, RV1. Dainty 3½" flowers of velvety reddish purple are absolute selfs with no markings of any kind. In contrast to most 40's, it branches and reblooms! Pollen fertile. An aristocrat! Court Violet X *I. clarkei*. ....\$15.00

For information about these and previous introductions and daylilies write to:

Dr. Currier McEwen  
South Harpswell, Maine 04079



## MINUTES

### Board of Directors—Regional Vice Presidents—Section Representatives Joint Breakfast Meeting and Board of Directors Meetings

Royal Inn at the Wharf, San Diego, California      April 23 & 24, 1975

The joint meeting session was called to order at 7:32 A.M. Wednesday, April 23, 1975, by President Cosgrove with the following in attendance: First Vice President Jones; Second Vice President Wolford; Secretary Benson; Treasurer Ackerman; Immediate Past President Wall; Registrar Negus; Directors Crumpler, Hamblen, McCaughey, Ramsey, Stahly, Waite and Walker; Past Presidents Bledsoe, Fischer and Wills; Membership Chairman Corlew; Robin Chairman Edelman; Special Publications Editor Bee Warburton; Personnel Committee Chairman Anthony Willott; Regional Vice Presidents Schulz (1), Conroe (2), Harvey (3), Lee (4), Burton (5), Rawdon (6), Vogt (7), Blodgett (8), Cass (11), Tolman (12), Ghio (14), Serdynski (15), Taylor (16), Rockwell (17), Newman (18), Noe (19), Ennenga (21), Mullin (22), Steele (23) and Saxton (24); RVP Representatives Barbara Boss and D. Steve Varner (9), Marie Caillet (10) and Dr. Carl Jorgensen (20); Section Presidents Kuesel (MIS), McGarvey (SSI), Abell (SJI), McKusick (AAI) and Phillips (SPCNI); Section Representatives Marilyn Holloway (SIS) and Carol Jensen (RIS); and Swiss Iris Society President Oskar Stahel.

Special Editor Warburton reported briefly on the progress of the new book to be published by the AIS and the Special Editorial Board's recommendation that an entirely new book be published rather than a revision.

Convention Liaison Chairman Stahly listed the convention sites for the next four years: Lansing, Michigan, 1976; Memphis, Tennessee, 1977; San Jose, California, 1978; and Huntsville, Alabama, 1979.

Historian McCaughey thanked the RVPs for their fine cooperation in providing materials for the historical files.

Judges Chairman Ramsey distributed copies of the interim report on AIS Judges and regional quotas.

Membership Chairman Corlew reviewed procedures the RVPs should use in reporting new memberships and renewals, and stressed that reports must be sent to the AIS Membership Chairman.

Robin Chairman Edelman reported that many members have come into the robin program as a result of the invitations-to-join which are sent new AIS members, and that there is a trend toward participation by younger people.

President Cosgrove called attention to the report of the Scientific Committee, Dr. Ray Allen, Chairman, which will be published in the AIS BULLETIN.

Dr. Cosgrove reported for Slides Chairman Dr. D. C. Nearpass that a number of new slide programs are now available as announced in the April 1975 BULLETIN #217.

Secretary Benson presented the membership strength report, showing an AIS membership of 5,261 as of April 15, 1975, with Region 18 maintaining its first place membership ranking, followed by Regions 6, 15, 14, 17, 22, 4, 7, 2 and 13.

Treasurer Ackerman distributed copies of the Society's March 31 interim financial report, and the interim report on AIS Foundation funds.

Dr. Cosgrove expressed on behalf of the Society his thanks to the Regional Vice Presidents and the Section Presidents for their outstanding work and dedication, and invited them to attend and observe the Board of Directors sessions to follow.

The joint meeting was completed at 9:12 A.M. and the Board reconvened in session at 10:04 A.M. the same day.

Dr. Wall moved and Mr. Wolford seconded that the minutes of the November 1974 Board meeting be approved as published in the January 1975 BULLETIN #216. Motion passed.

Robin Chairman Edelman reported that there are 142 robins flying with 1269 members, a substantial increase over last year; and requested the Board's approval of George Bryant, Las Cruces, New Mexico, as Hybridizing Division Chairman. Mrs. McCaughey so moved, Mr. Waite seconded, and the motion passed.

Special Publications Chairman Hamblen reported that Dr. Randolph has resigned as consultant; and that the proposed title for the new volume is *The World of Irises*. Special Editor Warburton gave a comprehensive chapter by chapter analysis of the book, authors' progress and editorial deadlines. Mrs. Hamblen discussed financing of the book and presented publishers' cost quotations and schedule projections; and announced that the Median Iris Society is paying all the expenses of the editorial office as its contribution.

Regarding Honorary Life Memberships for AIS Past Presidents as recommended by the special committee on Awards Notification, Mr. Bledsoe, Chairman (Roanoke meeting minutes, AIS BULLETIN #215, October 1974, page 88), Dr. Cosgrove reported on Executive Committee action in granting Honorary Life Memberships to Mr. Fischer, Dr. Randolph and Mr. Rogers. Dr. Wall moved and Mrs. Crumpler seconded that the Board confirm the action taken by the Executive Committee granting Honorary Life Memberships to Past Presidents, with funding as determined by the committee. Motion carried.

In regard to previous Board referral to the Executive Committee for establishment of an AIS policy on commercial travel tours, the committee recommended that the Board adopt the policy that AIS not participate in the endorsements of commercial travel tours. Mr. Walker so moved, Mrs. Crumpler seconded, and the motion carried.

Registrations Chairman Waite and Mr. Jones presented for discussion the problem of names of unintroduced irises used in iris pedigrees. Mr. Jones moved and Mrs. Ramsey seconded that the name of a registered but unintroduced iris cannot be used in the parentage of another iris. Motion carried.

Mr. Wolford presented an analysis of BULLETIN costs and advertising rates, and suggested a guideline is needed in determining each BULLETIN run. Following discussion and general approval by the Board of an increase in advertising rates, Dr. Cosgrove asked Mr. Wolford, Mr. Jones and Mrs. Negus to work up a new rate schedule for presentation later in the meeting. The Board directed the Secretary to order each run of the BULLETIN on the basis of exact number needed plus 15%.

The meeting recessed at 12 noon and reconvened at 1:34 P.M. the same day.

Dr. Cosgrove reported that an inquiry had been made concerning the Society's interest in acquiring the Walther home at Presby Gardens. Mrs. Hamblen moved and Mr. Walker seconded that the President respond that the AIS regretfully is in no position to assume the responsibility of the Walther home. Motion passed.

Mrs. Ramsey presented cost figures for publication of a revision of Chapter 1, *Handbook for Judges and Show officials*, as a BULLETIN supplement; recommended the project be abandoned; and moved, with Mrs. Hamblen seconding, that authorization be withdrawn for publication of a Chapter 1 revision, and that an article be prepared for the BULLETIN on AIS Awards changes. Motion carried.

Awards Chairman Jones reported on the circumstances which required mailing a supplementary official ballot HM list to AIS Judges. Mr. Wolford moved and Mr. Walker seconded that the Board approve the action of the Awards Chairman in providing a supplementary list and authorize payment of costs involved, and direct the Secretary to prepare another run of envelopes for the Judges Choice ballot. Motion carried.

Secretary Benson discussed the continuing problem involving non-delivery of the BULLETIN to members in England. The Board directed the Secretary to originate the mailing of these particular BULLETIN copies at the St. Louis office.

In response to a question regarding the absence of the required strength reports, Secretary Benson advised that he had been unable to comply because his office was overburdened due to a breakdown in the addressograph machine. The Board directed the Executive Committee to look into the addressograph problem.

Mr. Bledsoe, AIS Foundation President, discussed the advantages of transferring some AIS Scientific and Research funds to the Foundation, reviewed Internal Revenue Service restrictions on the funds, and advised that a proposed transfer had received Executive Committee approval. Following a review of present and future Scientific and Research Fund commitments, Mr. Wolford moved and Mr. Jones seconded that \$3,000 be transferred from the AIS Scientific and



Research Fund to the AIS Foundation. Motion passed.

Dr. Cosgrove presented the recommendation of Scientific Committee Chairman Allen to continue funding Dr. Einert's project. Mrs. Ramsey moved and Mr. Jones seconded that the Board accept Dr. Allen's recommendation for an \$1,800 grant for continuance of Dr. Einert's work on diseases and weed control, to be funded by the AIS Scientific and Research Fund. Motion carried.

President Cosgrove outlined a proposal to microfilm all AIS BULLETIN issues, except current BULLETIN releases, by the Xerox Corporation's Microfilming Group. Discussion brought forth that the microfilms would be available for purchase by libraries and individuals, that this work would be done at no cost to the AIS but that the AIS would receive a 10% royalty on sales. The Board having agreed on the project's desirability, Mrs. Ramsey moved and Dr. Stahly seconded that the matter of microfilming the BULLETIN be referred to the Executive Committee for action. Motion passed.

The Board discussed the need for guidelines on publishing obituaries in the BULLETIN, and directed that the matter be decided by the Editorial Board.

Exhibitions Chairman Crumpler discussed the problems involved in approving show schedules and the difficulties in making changes once schedules are printed, and moved that Chapter 4, page 16, paragraph 1. a), *Handbook for Judges and Show Officials*, be changed to read:

The filing of the schedule with the Exhibitions Chairman is a necessary first step toward approval. It must be submitted in draft form a minimum of two months prior to the date of the show. The written approval of the Exhibitions Chairman carries with it the authority to use the show supplies of the American Iris Society.

Mr. Jones seconded, and the motion passed.

Dr. Cosgrove announced that since no invitation had been received for the fall Board meeting, the Board will meet in St. Louis, Missouri, October 31, November 1 and 2, for a strictly business meeting.

The meeting recessed at 3:50 P.M. April 23, and reconvened Thursday, April 24, 1975, at 9:45 P.M.

Mrs. Crumpler and Mrs. Ramsey proposed jointly for the Exhibitions and Judges and Judges Training Committees that changes be made in the awarding of the Exhibition Certificate, specifically concerning the present requirement that an EC vote be a recommendation for introduction. With general approval in substance that a change is in order, Dr. Wall moved and Mrs. Ramsey seconded to table the proposal until November. Motion passed.

RVP Counsellor Wolford reported on the Board of Counsellors meeting as follows:

1) That the Regional Vice Presidents want to receive mimeographed copies of the unofficial Board of Directors minutes. Mr. Wolford moved and Mrs. Ramsey seconded that the unofficial minutes be prepared and sent to the RVPs and Board members. Motion carried.

2) That the RVPs voted approval of annual distribution of Senior Judges pocket cards. Mr. Wolford and Mrs. Ramsey commented briefly, and Mrs. Ramsey will report fully on this matter in November.

3) That Mr. Ghio and Mrs. Rockwell were named to the 1976 Personnel Committee to represent the RVPs.

4) That the new Board of Counsellors officers elected are Dr. Noe, Chairman, and Mr. Mullin, Secretary.

5) That the Board of Counsellors desires to know how the matter of the Dutch Iris classification is being resolved. Following a lengthy discussion by the Board of Directors, it was agreed that Dutch Irises may continue to be entered in shows and given awards, although ineligible for Queen of the Show; however because the matter of Dutch Iris classification involves organizations other than the AIS, the Directors are unable at this time to make a decision on this question.

6) That the Board of Counsellors proposed that the AIS have an annual membership dues date on June 30, and that the dues be prorated. The Board of Directors' discussion concerned clerical difficulties and the cash flow problem with the present tight operating budget. Mrs. Ramsey moved and Mr. Walker seconded that because it is related to other items before the Executive Com-

mittee, this matter be referred to that committee. Motion passed.

Dr. Cosgrove reported on the meeting of the Section Representatives, that there were no matters requiring Board action, but that the Sections have a continuing complaint concerning the time lag in receiving address changes from Central Office.

Dr. Cosgrove, presenting the report of the Youth Committee, Ann Dasch, Chairman, announced that the winner of the 1974 Youth Achievement Award is Margaret Perry, Wichita, Kansas, and the runners up are Jay Hummel, Wayne, Nebraska, and John Stahly, Grand Blanc, Michigan.

President Cosgrove presented his nominations for the BULLETIN Staff and Editorial Board for the Directors' consideration and approval, as follows:

#### BULLETIN STAFF

Editor-in-Chief	Philip Edinger
Associate Editor	Ronald Mullin
Associate Editor	Albert deGroat
Advertising Editor	Kay Negus
Managing Editor	open

#### EDITORIAL BOARD

Chairman (Associate Editor)	Ronald Mullin
Members	
Scientific Com. representative	Dr. Kenneth Kidd
Immediate past RVP	Gladys O'Kelly
Past Section President	Lee Eberhardt
At large	Vivian Buchanan

Mr. Wolford moved and Mr. Jones seconded that the nominations as presented be approved. Motion carried.

President Cosgrove advised that he had regretfully accepted the resignations of Mr. Kuesel as Test Garden Chairman, Mr. Davidson as Species Chairman and Mr. Parrish as Publicity Chairman, and expressed his thanks for their fine work in these fields. Dr. Cosgrove requested approval in naming Gladys O'Kelly as the new Publicity Committee Chairman. Dr. Stahly moved and Mr. Jones seconded to approve Mrs. O'Kelly's appointment. Motion carried.

President Cosgrove announced that a letter had been received from Mr. Browder resigning his AIS directorship. Mr. Walker moved and Mr. Jones seconded to accept Mr. Browder's resignation with deep regrets. Motion carried. The Board expressed its sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. Browder for his tireless efforts and long years of devoted service in the interests of the Society.

The report of the AIS Personnel Committee was submitted by the Chairman, Mr. Willott, who advised that Dr. Cosgrove and Mr. Walker, whose elected directorships expire at the end of 1975 have declined renomination, and that the Personnel Committee recommends the following nominees for AIS directorships:

For the interim two-year term expiring in 1977

Keith Keppel, Stockton, California

For the regular three-year terms expiring in 1978

Bennett Jones, Portland, Oregon

Archie Owen, Encinitas, California

Adolph J. Vogt, Louisville, Kentucky

Leon Wolford, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Walker moved and Mr. Waite seconded that the recommendations of the Personnel Committee be approved. Motion carried.

Mr. Jones reported on the BULLETIN advertising rate schedule worked out with Mr. Wolford and Mrs. Negus, and recommended the following:

1) That display advertising be set at \$90.00 a page.

2) That the commercial directory advertising be set at \$15.00 for one inch, \$25.00 for two inches.

3) That there be no change in cover advertising rates.

Mr. Wolford moved and Dr. Wall seconded that the recommendations on BULLETIN advertising rates be approved, to be effective with the January 1976 issue. Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 11:40 P.M. Thursday, April 24, 1975.



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## Announcements

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### September 26-28, Dayton, Ohio: Mini Reblooming Convention

Headquarters for this convention, announced in the previous two Bulletins, will be the Imperial House North Motel in Dayton. Included in the three-day meeting will be a reblooming iris show, display and sale of iris artifacts, judges training, an iris auction, and a slide show. Guest speaker will be Dr. Lloyd Zurbrigg of Virginia. For exact registration fee, and any other information, contact Mr. Samuel Carnell, Jr., 333 Madison Street, Fairborn, Ohio 45324.

### Contribution to Scientific Research Fund

Region 4, Norfolk Chapter (in memory of Mrs. Guy R. Kirby)

### Name Change

Introduced and pictured in color on the inside front cover of the last BULLETIN was Loleta Powell's "NEW ERA." The correct name is NEW EPIC. The iris "NEW ERA" (Sass 1949) is still in cultivation.

## Favorite Guest Irises in San Diego

<i>Votes</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Variety</i>
135	WHITE LIGHTNING (Gatty)	28	FLAMING LIGHT
131	SKYLAB (Sexton)		(R. Brown)
103	AVALON BAY (Hamner)		SUN SNAP (Gibson)
101	SONG OF ERIN (Roach)	27	PAGAN (Dunn)
84	SUMMER SUNSHINE	26	HIGHLAND CHIEF (Gibson)
	(Gibson)	25	SWING SHIFT (Sexton)
83	VALLEY CHARM (Hamner)	24	SPANISH STREET SONG
73	MYSTIQUE (Ghio)		(Sexton)
72	SOCIALITE (Keppel)		WHOOPEM-UP (Brady)
70	THE BLUE BOY (Foote)	22	DAWN DELIGHT (Hamner)
63	TOUCH OF ENVY (Hamner)	21	GEORGIA GIRL (Sexton)
51	INDIGO RIM (Gibson)		INEZ CONGER (Army)
	SPLASH O' WINE (Vogel)		ISLAND OF LIGHT
49	ANON (Gibson)		(Williamson)
46	BECKY LEE (Hamner)		LIME STAR (McCown)
45	PEACE OFFERING (Ghio)		PINK EMBERS (Gibson)
44	ORANGE EMPIRE	20	GEOMETRICS (DuBose)
	(Hamner)		KILT LILT (Gibson)
38	JOYCE TERRY (Muhlestein)		WINTER FANTASY
34	GYPSY BELLE (Hamner)		(Hamner)
31	POINT BREEZE (Carr)	18	AIN'T NUTHIN' (Gibson)
30	NATIVE WARRIOR (Phillips)		CANYON SNOW (Santa
	PLUM DAZZLE (Gibson)		Barbara Bot. Grdns.)
29	SUN CITY (Hamner)		WEDDING VOW (Ghio)





A gallery of convention favorites. *Top left*—WHITE LIGHTNING (Joe Gatty), winner of the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup for most popular out-of-region iris. *Top right*—SKYLAB (Neva Sexton), recipient of the President's Cup for favorite in-region origination. *Bottom*—Ojai (Marion Walker), one of the fine Pacific Coast Native irises that were conspicuous in most convention gardens.



# National Test Garden Report

Due to the lateness of the season there were insufficient entries in bloom in the San Diego National Test Garden during the Annual Meeting tours for any iris to receive the required twenty-five votes from accredited judges for an award.

## AIS MEMBERSHIP RATES

Annual . . . . .	\$ 7.50	Sustaining . . . . .	\$ 15.00
Triennial . . . . .	18.75	Research . . . . .	37.50
Family . . . . .	9.00	Life . . . . .	150.00
Family Triennial . . . . .	22.50	Family Life . . . . .	187.50
Youth member, with others of family as members . . . . .			1.50
Youth member: with no others of family as members . . . . .			2.50

## SECTION DUES

Send dues, making check payable to the American Iris Society, to Clifford W. Benson, Secretary, American Iris Society, 2315 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

	Japanese	Median	Rebloomer	Siberian	Spuria
Single Annual	\$2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
Single Triennial	5.00	5.00	7.50	5.00	5.00
Family Annual	2.50	2.50	4.00	2.50	2.50
Family Triennial	6.00	6.00	10.00	6.00	6.00
Single Annual Supporting		3.00			
Family Annual Supporting		5.00			
Single Annual Sustaining	3.00	5.00	5.00		3.00
Family Annual Sustaining		7.50			
Single Life		40.00	50.00	50.00	24.00
Family Life		50.00	60.00	60.00	

IMPORTANT: Section dues, if paid through AIS, MUST be for the same duration as your AIS dues. AIS FAMILY member desiring SINGLE Section membership, PLEASE indicate which person is applying for Section membership.

## BULLETIN ADVERTISING RATES

### DISPLAY ADVERTISING—October

One-inch, single column . . . . .	\$ 9.00	One-half page . . . . .	\$32.50
Two-inch . . . . .	13.00	Two-thirds page . . . . .	42.50
One-quarter page . . . . .	18.00	Three-fourths page . . . . .	47.50
One-third page . . . . .	24.00	One page . . . . .	60.00

Send advertising copy and checks payable to The American Iris Society to:

Mrs. Kay N. Negus, Advertising Editor

6111 South 135th St.

Omaha, NB 68137

NOTE: ALL COPY FOR OCTOBER ISSUE DUE AUGUST 10.

# Requirements for AIS Affiliation

A local society may become an affiliate of the AIS upon submitting evidence of qualification to the Chairman of Affiliates and Sections. The present requirements are as follows (#4 was added at the November meeting of the Board of Directors):

1. All of the officers and directors of the society must be AIS members.
2. There must be enough additional AIS members to total at least 10.
3. The society must participate in the AIS system of registrations and awards, and must adhere to AIS show rules.
4. In its report to the Chairman, the society must state the month in which its annual elections of officers is held.
5. If the above requirements are met, a society 50% or more of whose members are AIS members will be affiliated without charge. If less than 50%, there will be a charge for affiliation, currently \$25.00.

After initially qualifying for affiliation, the society is required to submit annual lists of officers and members to the Chairman to retain its qualification. These lists should indicate (\*) members who are also AIS members. Where there is a question, the list will be submitted to the appropriate RVP for verification before approval. Failure to submit the required information to the Chairman will result in automatic disqualification.

GLENN F. HANSON

*Chairman, Affiliates and Sections*

## AFFILIATES OF THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

(Changes in roster since previous publications)

**Birmingham Area Iris Society**, Pres. Mr. Richard Mansfield-Jones, Pleasant Grove, Ala.

**Central Valley Iris Society**, Pres. Mr. Wayne Sutton, Modesto, Calif.

**Pollen Daubers Iris Society**, Pres. Mr. Norman Fuller, Boise, Idaho

**Sioux City Iris Society**, Pres. Mr. John Winterringer, Le Mars, Iowa

**Hi-Plains Iris Society**, Pres. Mr. Herbert Graves, Oberlin, Kans.

**New England Iris Society**, Pres. Mr. Anthony Goulet, Fall River, Mass.

**Missoula Iris Society**, Pres. Mr. David Durnford, Missoula, Mont.

**Garden State Iris Society**, Pres. Dr. Norman H. Noe, Martinsville, N.J.

**Empire State Iris Society**, Pres. Mr. Irwin A. Conroe, Slingerlands, N.Y.

**North East Ohio Iris Society**, Pres. Miss Frances Holecek, Newburgh Heights, Ohio

**Memphis Area Iris Society**, Pres. Mr. J. W. Kuykendall, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.

**Mid-State Iris Growers Association**, Pres. Mr. Paul Dinkins, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

**South Plains Iris Society**, Pres. Mrs. Barbara S. Benson, Lubbock, Tex.

**Utah Iris Society**, Pres. Mr. Stanley Peterson, Kearns, Utah



**NOTE TO ALL HYBRIDIZERS!**  
**IT'S REGION 7 IN '77**  
**GUEST IRISES**

**1977 AIS CONVENTION**

**MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

The Memphis Area Iris Society from Region 7 [Kentucky and Tennessee] of the American Iris Society will host the 1977 National Convention with headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee. The Guest Iris Committee invites hybridizers to send their most recent introductions, or seedlings being considered for introduction, or both. Please send not more than 3 rhizomes of a variety. If possible, notify the Guest Iris Chairman listed below of your shipment.

Bearded iris will be accepted from July 15 to September 15, 1975. Medians will bloom three weeks before convention date. Early blooming spurias and Siberians will bloom about convention time.

All guest irises should be mailed to:

Mrs. Robert S. Carney, 500 Colonial Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38117

The following data should accompany each plant:

1. Hybridizer's name and address
2. Name or seedling number of the variety
3. Type of iris
4. Height, color and bloom season.
5. Year of introduction

When seedlings under number are named it will be the responsibility of the hybridizer to notify the Guest Iris Chairman prior to November 1, 1976 so that labels and guest listing will be up to date.

A receipt will be mailed to all contributors listing the gardens to which plants are assigned. A report will be sent to the hybridizer after the first year bloom, 1976. Directly after the convention contributors will be asked for instructions regarding disposition of the plants. Failure to reply by July 1, 1977 will be interpreted as an order to destroy stock in question. All plants will be returned post-paid, except to foreign addresses or for introductions prior to 1973.

The Convention Committee and the Guest Iris Committee will exercise all precautions to see that no plant will be traded or sold, or seed set or pollen used.

The tour gardeners will not be held responsible for losses beyond their control. Responsibility of the Guest Iris Committee will extend only to plants sent directly to the Guest Iris Chairman. Only those plants received through the proper channels will be listed in the convention program.

The gardeners of the Memphis Area look forward to having your iris as *guests* in our gardens and you as our *guests* in 1977.

MRS. ROBERT S. CARNEY, *Chairman*  
Guest Iris Committee

## Also Note!

### NATIONAL TEST GARDEN IRISES MEMPHIS, TENN. 1977

The National Test Garden for the 1977 Convention will be located at the Ketchum Memorial Iris Garden in Audubon Park. Buses will be leaving the Convention hotel daily between 4:30 and 5:00 P.M. to give AIS judges a chance to evaluate the plants.

National Test Garden Rules will apply to this display.

All National Test Garden Irises should be sent to:

Mrs. R. N. Miller  
545 E. Raines Road  
Memphis, Tenn. 38116

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## W. H. CLOUGH

Box 196

Pittsfield, PA 16340

After 20 years of hybridizing, growing many of the finest irises available and attending the past two conventions, I am ready to introduce my first irises. They are the finest I have produced from many thousands of seedlings. Although they have not received any awards, I feel each one listed below is of excellent quality. Few judges visit my garden as there are very few anywhere near me. None of these has been at convention gardens either. I do have two of these at the California Convention and a dozen in the Michigan Convention gardens.

**TULIP FESTIVAL** (Clough '75). Sdlg. PIN-73-3, 25", M-L. This is by far the finest yellow and white amoena I have ever seen or grown. It is the product of 16 years of hybridizing involving Pinnacle, Chivalry, Desert Song, Summit and Glacier Gold. The domed standards are snow white with just a tint of yellow in the midrib, not noticeable. The falls are a light, bright lemon yellow, very broad even at the hafts, which are clean; they flare nicely and have some ruffling. The beard is the same color as the falls. Style branches are light yellow. Flower size about 4" across; strong bloomstock and adequate branching. Fertile both ways. A very thrifty grower; 7 buds. ...\$25.00

**SPILLWAY** (Clough '75). Sdlg. RWB-EC71-1, 32". Nothing like this one. Snow white standards and deep purple on falls. The standards are closed and snow white, which spills onto the upper third of the falls almost in the shape of a V. The remainder of the flaring falls is a deep reddish purple, more on the purple side. Beard orange-yellow tipped white. Good branching, clean white hafts. Only 5 buds, but flowers last several days. RWB-699: ((Toll Gate X (May Hall x Ranger)) x sib) X Emma Cook. Pod fertile. .... \$25.00

**HIS HIGHNESS** (Clough '75). Sdlg. 72RW-1, 36", EML. A very deep lavender-violet (Wilson) self, with ramrod stiff stocks. Outstanding branching and 8 buds. Often 4 blooms open at once, well-spaced along the strong stock. Flowers are large, 6" across, with very broad, flaring, ruffled falls of same color as S. The hafts are brownish gold at the sides and ¼" border of a light blend of lavender; gold-brown borders the falls. Should be an excellent breeder. (Amethyst Flame x Emerald Fountain) X Rippling Waters. ...\$25.00

**ROYAL VOYAGER** (Clough '75). Sdlg. BW-70-1, 30", M. Very deep contrasted blue and white amoena. The closed standards are almost pure white with just a tint of light blue. The flaring falls are very deep navy blue, almost Allegiance in color. The flowers are medium size, outstanding branching, with lots of buds. Often several blooms open at once without touching. Excellent grower. Has grown very well in several neighboring states and Mass. Has the deepest contrast I have ever seen in this color class. Sets seeds. Miss Indiana X unknown deep purple. ....\$25.00

List on Request

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**ADD 10% FOR SHIPPING AND HANDLING**

**GENETICS IS EASY**—Goldstein ..... \$8.00

Completely revised and enlarged, this 4th edition is written so that the average layman can understand it with a minimum of mental effort. Especially recommended for the beginning hybridizer.

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# Old Brook Gardens

Announces one new Siberian introduction from Prof. Wm. McGarvey. We also make note of his sdlg. 72-68-16-2 (not yet registered) which received an HC award at the Roanoke convention.

EARTHSHINE (1975). 38". The French would say Clair de Terre. Registered as a yellowish white self, the description does not fit the beauty of the flower, which was named in honor of the astronauts who described what the earth looked like from outer space. Large ruffled flowers carried on two branches. Midseason to late. White Swirl X 63-3-2. .... Net \$45.00

## Previous McGarvey Introductions

RED PASSION (1974). 40". Temper Tantrum X (complicated Super Ego x Royal Ensign sdlg. crosses). Large, handsome, bright, deep purplish red flowers on well-branched stalks. Blooms after TB season. .... Net \$45.00

AUGURY (1974). 40". Same breeding as Red Passion, with same excellent characteristics but very different flower. Large, ruffled, compact flower which opens pink but converts to a pretty violet. .... Net \$45.00

DEVIL'S SCION (1973). Pure *I. fulva* from Devil's Advocate selfed. Like its parent, it grows well in Oswego, N.Y. and blooms and reblooms there. Net \$35.00

WING ON WING (1969). 38". Handsome white, quite different from White Swirl. From Ego X Blue Burn. .... Net \$35.00

BLUE WILSON (1972). 52". Forty chromosome hybrid from *I. wilsonii*. Tall and strong standing, its flowers are bluest blue. Requires moist but not wet soil. .... Net \$30.00

DEVIL'S ADVOCATE (1972). 15". Pure *I. fulva*. Flowers bright red-orange. Prospers in Oswego and reblooms in August and September. Needs year round moist humusy soil and likes extra moisture in the spring and summer. Net \$30.00

EGO (1966). HM, 1967, JC 1968, Morgan 1972. The best of the 28 chromosome McGarvey blues. .... Net \$ 5.00

FORETELL (1970). HM, JC 1971. A fertile hybrid between the 40 chromosome *I. forrestii* and a 28 chromosome Siberian hybrid. Named to suggest future use in breeding. .... Net \$25.00

FORREST SCION (1970). HM 1971. Brilliant yellow improvement over its very good parent—King's Forrest X self. .... Net \$25.00

ID (1969). HM 1970, JC 1971. Velvety black from pure *I. chrysographes*. Pure to species in form. Requires moist soil year round. .... Net \$10.00

KING'S FORREST (1969). HM 1970. Clear light yellow from pure *I. forrestii* breeding. Excellent parent. Requires moist soil year round. .... Net \$12.00

SUPER EGO (1966). 32". HM '67, JC '68, Morgan Award '71. Truly unusual Siberian form. S. pale blue; F. darker blue at edges fading into powder blue near center. .... Net \$ 5.00

DEWFUL (1967). 40". Sister to Ego, but entirely different form. Received HM 1968. President's Cup 1970. Morgan Award 1970. .... Net \$ 5.00

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**SDB**

ANGEL'S KISS—Sdlg. 73-11B. Sparkling, broad-petaled white with solid golden-yellow hafts; white beard; 11". Doriot sdlg. "Nylon Doll" X Blueberry Muffins. HC '74.

DESERT HONEY—Sdlg. 73-9. Ruffled butterscotch with deeper spot; blue beard; 12". 70-58: (Eye Shadow x Lemon Spot) X Shine Boy. HC '74.

ERIN LAD—Sdlg. 72-53. Light green-blue blend with green hafts; pale blue beard; 11", 2 branches, 3 blooms. Willott 70-2: (parentage unknown) X Irish Sea.

HEAVENLY MUSIC—Sdlg. 73-64. Delightfully ruffled, light lavender-blue self; white beard; 12". Baby Sapphire X Laced Lemonade.

MALTESE KITTEN—Sdlg. 73-71. Light blue standards flushed tan around mid-rib; falls light brown edged light blue; blue beard; 12". Carousel Prince X Siamese Kitten. HC '74.

SKY SAILOR—Sdlg. 72-60. Blue-White standards; falls light aqua-blue, flushed deeper around white beard; 12". 70-7: (Eye Shadow x Lemon Spot) X 70-32: (Welch U413 x Little Imp).

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**Price List of previous introductions on request.**

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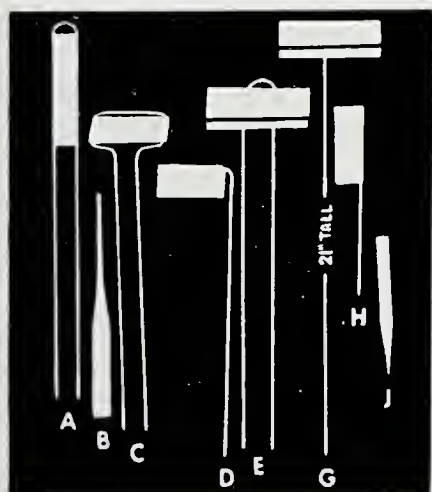
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## **AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY FOUNDATION**

The American Iris Society Foundation, which was incorporated in 1971, has been granted Exempt Status by the Internal Revenue Service. This means that all donations made to the Foundation by gift or bequest are deductible on the donor's income tax or estate tax returns.

The purposes of the Foundation are to foster and encourage educational and scientific research in the improvement of the standard of excellence of the Genus Iris, the stimulation of general interest in all species and cultivars of Iris and the administering of awards and honors to worthy individuals, institutions and organizations for advancement in the breeding, culture, use, literature or scientific study of Iris and related genera.

A number of very generous gifts have already been received (as reported elsewhere in previous copies of the BULLETIN). Members of the American Iris Society and their friends who wish to support the Foundation may do so by making donations directly to Mr. Jay C. Ackerman at 3535 Waverly Hills Road, Lansing, Michigan 48917 or to Mr. Clifford Benson, 2315 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

You are invited to become a member of the \$10,000 Club by making a contribution to the American Iris Society Foundation. The AIS Foundation, in order to maintain a tax deductible status must have 80% small donations before a larger donation can be accepted. A contribution in any amount that can be afforded will carry with it in the \$10,000 Club and will help the AIS Foundation establish a sound financial base.

67  
57  
3  
2

# YOUR SYMPOSIUM BALLOT 1976

TALL BEARDED IRISES

*PLEASE VOTE*

We encourage all members of The American Iris Society to participate in this ballot, so that we can have a wide consensus of the varieties that grow and bloom best in American gardens. Mail to your RVP by September 15, 1976.

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BULLETIN OF THE

NEW YORK  
BOTANICAL GARDEN

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

VOL. LVII, NO. 3, SERIES NO. 222, JULY 1976

PRINTED IN TWO SECTIONS • SECTION 2



# PLEASE VOTE

## THIRTY-SIXTH OFFICIAL SYMPOSIUM THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY 1976

This is your ballot for the Thirty-seventh Official Symposium to determine the One Hundred Favorite Irises for 1976. The list was compiled by combining the following:

The top 100 varieties in the 1975 Symposium.

The Dykes Medal eligibility list of 1976, TB only.

The AM eligibility list of 1976, TB only.

The AM winners of 1975, TB only.

The HM winners of 1975, TB only.

The William Mohr winners for same period.

Every member of AIS may participate in this balloting. Please do! To vote, observe carefully the following instructions.

1. Do not vote for any iris you have not seen growing in a garden, and in bloom.
2. Place an X in the space in front of each of your 25 favorites; thus X. Second members of a family membership; place an O in front of each of your 25 favorites. If there are other members in the family, they may use 1, 2, 3, etc. Since the format of this ballot is designed for easy voting and easy tabulating by the RVPs, this is important.
3. Do not vote for more than 25, including write-in votes. You may vote for fewer.
4. You may vote for five varieties not listed only, but you have a total of 25 votes.
5. Your ballot must be mailed to your REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT BY SEPTEMBER 15 in order to be counted. You will find the name and address of your RVP on inside back cover of the July *Bulletin*. DO NOT MAIL TO ST. LOUIS OR TO THE AWARDS CHAIRMAN.
6. Sign your ballot, and send first class mail.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY AND STATE \_\_\_\_\_

**MAIL THIS BALLOT BEFORE SEPTEMBER 15  
TO BE COUNTED**

___ ABSTRACTION	___ BEAUX ARTS	___ CAPTIVE CLOUD
___ ADMIRAL SIDEBURNS	___ BECKY LEE	___ CARILLON BELLES
___ AEGEAN STAR	___ BEIGE MELODY	___ CAROLINA GOLD
___ ALCALDE	___ BESS BERGIN	___ CARONDELET
___ ALLEGIANCE	___ BLACK BART	___ CARO NOME
___ ALLURA	___ BLAST OFF	___ CARRARA MARBLE
___ AMBER ACCENT	___ BLUE BONANZA	___ CARVED COME
___ AMETHYST FLAME	___ BLUE CHALICE	___ CASCADE PASS
___ AMETHYST LACE	___ BLUE CHARMER	___ CASINO QUEEN
___ AMIGO'S GUITAR	___ BLUE LUSTER	___ CAYENNE CAPERS
___ AMOS SHERARD	___ BLUE MINK	___ CELEBRATION
___ ANGEL CHOIR	___ BLUE PETTICOATS	___ CELESTIAL DELIGHT
___ ANGEL UNAWARES	___ BLUE REFLECTION	___ CELESTIAL FIRE
___ ANGEL'S ART	___ BLUE SAPPHIRE	___ CENTER STAGE
___ ANNIVERSARY WALTZ	___ BLUSHING LEMON	___ CHAMBER MUSIC
___ ANTIQUE IVORY	___ BOBBY	___ CHAMPAGNE MAGIC
___ APACHE TRAIL	___ BONIFAY	___ CHAPEAU
___ APPALACHIAN SPRING	___ BREAD AND WINE	___ CHARMAINE
___ APPLEJACK	___ BREAKING DAWN	___ CHARMED CIRCLE
___ APROPOS	___ BRIDE'S HALO	___ CHERISHED
___ ARCTIC DAWN	___ BRIDAL SHOWER	___ CHEROKEE PRINCESS
___ ARCTIC VIKING	___ BRIMSTONE	___ CHERRY ACCENT
___ AUTUMN HILLS	___ BROOK FLOWER	___ CHERUB CHOIR
___ AUTUMN LEAVES	___ BUBBLING CHAMPAGNE	___ CHRISTMAS CAROL
___ AVANTI	___ BUBBLING SPRINGS	___ CHRISTMAS TIME
___ AVALON BAY	___ BUFFY	___ CHUKKER VALLEY
___ AZURE GOLD	___ BURNING DESIRE	___ CINDY ELLEN
	___ BUTTERED POPCORN	___ CINNAMON TART
___ BABBLING BROOK		___ CITRINE CHARM
___ BALKAN GLACIER	___ CALIENTE	___ CITRON CREME
___ BALLYHOO	___ CAMELOT ROSE	___ CLAIRVOYANCE
___ BAMBOO CURTAIN	___ COME PINK	___ CLASSIC LADY
___ BAROQUE	___ CANDALARIA	___ COLONIAL GOLD
___ BAROQUE PRELUDE	___ CANDY SHOP	___ CONTEMPO
___ BASIC BLACK	___ CANONERO	___ CONVERSATION PIECE
___ BAYBERRY CANDLE	___ CANYONLANDS	___ COPPER CAPERS
___ BEAUTY TIP	___ CAPE IVORY	___ COSMOPOLITAN



___COUNTRY GIRL	___ELEGANT CHARM	___GAY PARASOL
___COUNTRY LILAC	___ELIZABETH MILES	___GEORGIA GIRL
___COUNTRY MANOR	___ELIZABETH STUART	___GIGI
___COUNTRY MUSIC	___ELOQUENT	___GINGERSNAP
___CREAM TAFFETA	___EMISSARY	___GLENDALE
___CROWN STERLING	___ENCHANTED CLOUD	___GOING MY WAY
___CUE	___ERMINE ROBE	___GONDOLIER
___CUP RACE	___ESTHER FAY	___GOODNIGHT IRENE
		___GRAND ALLIANCE
___DANCING SUNBEAM	___FAIRY MAGIC	___GRAND BAROQUE
___DANDELION DAYS	___FAITH AS THIS	___GRAND FINALE
___DARK ALLEY	___FASHION TREND	___GRAND ROMANCE
___DARK RITUAL	___FAUSTINA WALKER	___GRAND WALTZ
___DAWNBREAKER	___FAUVETTE	___GRANDMA'S SPRINGDRESS
___DEAR DOLLIE	___FIESTA MOON	___GREEN EYED LADY
___DEBBY RAIRDON	___FIESTA SUN	___GRECIAN GOWN
___DECOLLETAGE	___FIFTY GRAND	___GREENAN CASTLE
___DEEP CARESS	___FIREY FURNACE	___GUITAR COUNTRY
___DELICATO	___FIVE STAR ADMIRAL	___GYPSY BELLE
___DENVER MINT	___FLAMING LIGHT	___GYPSY PRINCE
___DIALOGUE	___FLAMINGO BLUES	
___DISCOVERY BAY	___FLAMINGO FLING	___HALL OF FAME
___DOVER BEACH	___FLATTERY	___HAMMERED GOLD
___DOVE'S BREAST	___FLIGHT OF ANGELS	___HAPPINESS IS
___DRAMATIC ARTS	___FLOWER POWER	___HAPPY BRIDE
___DREAM DATE	___FLUTTER OF PLEATS	___HAPPY ENDING
___DREAM LOVER	___FOGGY DEW	___HAPPY HALO
___DREAM OF LOVE	___FRANCISCAN FRIAR	___HATARI
___DREAM VENDOR	___FRENCH VANILLA	___HAUNTING RHAPSODY
___DUNDEE	___FRIVOLITY	___HAYRIDE
___DUSKY DANCER	___FRONTIER MARSHALL	___HELLO DOLLY
___DUSKY EVENING	___FULL TIDE	___HENRY SHAW
___DUTCH CHOCOLATE	___FULL TILT	___HEY LOOKY
___DUTCH MASTER		___HIGHLAND CHIEF
	___GALA AFFAIR	___HIGH LIFE
___EAGLE HARBOR	___GALA MADRID	___HIS LORDSHIP
___EDENITE	___GATEWAY	___HI TOP

___HONEY CHIFFON	___LIZ	___MOHAWK TRAIL
___INDIGO RIM	___LORD BALTIMORE	___MONTEGO BAY
___INTERPOL	___LOUDON CHARMER	___MR. LINCOLN
___IRISH LULLABY	___LOUDON LASSIE	___MURMURING MORN
___IRISH SPRING	___LOUISE WATTS	___MY DESIRE
___ISLANDS OF LIGHT	___LOVE IS	___NASHVILLE SOUND
___ITSA DOOZEY	___LOVE WITH LACE	___NAVY STRUT
___JACK R. DEE	___LUCKY NUMBER	___NEON MAGIC
___JEALOUS LOVER	___LUSCIOUS LEMON	___NEON RAINBOW
___JEWEL TONE	___LYNN WITH LOVE	___NEPTUNE'S POOL
___JOY RIDE	___MADEIRA BELLE	___NEWLY RICH
___JOYCE TERRY	___MAESTRO PUCCINI	___NEW MOON
___KALAHARI	___MAGIC POTION	___NIGHT FROST
___KENTUCKY HILLS	___MANDARIN MOON	___NIGHT HAWK
___KILT LILT	___MARGARITA	___NIGHT HERON
___KIMBERLINA	___MARION MAID	___NIGHT OUT
___KISS	___MARTINIQUE	___NIGHT OWL
___KONA COAST	___MARY FRANCES	___NOBLEMAN
___LACED PETTICOATS	___MATINATA	___ODYSSEY
___LADY OF LOUDON	___MAY MELODY	___O MY GOODNESS
___LATIN LOVER	___MAY ROMANCE	___ONE DESIRE
___LAUNCHING PAD	___MEADOWLARK FRINGE	___ON TARGET
___LAURIE	___MEGGIE	___OPENING NIGHT
___LEMON BROCADE	___MEGHAN	___ORAGLOW
___LEMON MIST	___MERRY AIRE	___ORANGE BEAUTY
___LILAC CHAMPAGNE	___METEOR	___ORANGE CHIFFON
___LILAC HAZE	___MICHELIN	___ORANGE EMPIRE
___LILAC RUFFLES	___MILESTONE	___ORANGE FIRE
___LILAC TREAT	___MING DYNASTY	___ORANGE PARADE
___LILAC WAX	___MINT PARFAIT	___ORCHID ECHO
___LILLIAN TERRELL	___MISS DOLLY DOLLARS	___ORCHID TAPESTRY
___LIME FIZZ	___MISS ILLINI	___ORCHID WINGS
___LIMERICK	___MISS JUNIOR MISS	___ORMOLU
	___MISTY DAWN	___OSAGE BUFF
	___MLLE. MODISTE	
	___MOD MODE	



___PACIFIC PANORAMA	___PROSPERITY	___SECRET SOCIETY
___PAGAN	___PUNCHLINE	___SECRET HEART
___PAINTED PINK		___SECRET PAL
___PANTOMIME	___QUEEN OF HEARTS	___SENTRY
___PARIS LIGHTS	___QUIETUDE	___SHINING ARMOR
___PARIS OPERA		___SHINING LIGHT
___PATENT LEATHER	___RADIANT APOGEE	___SHIPSHAPE
___PATTI PAGE	___RADIANT BEAM	___SILVER SHOWER
___PEACE OFFERING	___RASPBERRY RIPPLES	___SKATER'S WALTZ
___PEACH FLOAT	___RED PLANET	___SKYLAB
___PEACH FROST	___REGALAIRE	___SKYWATCH
___PEACH SPOT	___RHODA ANNE	___SMART BARBARA
___PEACH TAFFETA	___RIPPLING ROSE	___SMOKED PEARL
___PEARL CHIFFON	___RIPPLING SPRING	___SMOKE RINGS
___PENCIL SKETCH	___RIPPLING WATERS	___SNOW CLOUD
___PICTURE PERFECT	___ROCOCO	___SNOWLINE
___PIETY	___RONDO	___SOCIALITE
___PINK ANGEL	___ROUNDUP	___SOFT MOONBEAM
___PINK CHEER	___ROYAL COACHMAN	___SOLANO
___PINK EMBER	___ROYAL EGYPTIAN	___SONG OF ERIN
___PINK FRINGE	___ROYAL HERITAGE	___SONG OF PARIS
___PINK PUSSYCAT	___ROYAL TRUMPETER	___SON OF STAR
___PINK SLEIGH	___RUSHING STREAM	___SOUTHERN CHARM
___PINK TAFFETA		___SOUTHERN COMFORT
___PISTACHIO	___SABER DANCE	___SPARKLING SUNRISE
___PIZZAZZ	___SAILOR'S DANCE	___SPARTAN
___POINT BREEZE	___SAILOR TOGS	___SPLASH O' WINE
___POST TIME	___SALMON DREAM	___SPRINGTIME FANTASY
___POWDER PEACH	___SALMON RIVER	___STARINA
___POWDER SNOW	___SAND AND SEA	___STAR SPANGLED
___PRAISE THE LORD	___SANDBERRY	___STARRING ROLE
___PRETTY KAREN	___SAN LEANDRO	___STEPPING OUT
___PRICELESS PEARL	___SAPPHIRE HILLS	___STUDY IN BLACK
___PRINCE INDIGO	___SAPPHIRE SHORE	___SUMMER DAWN
___PRINCESS	___SCHIAPARELLI	___SUMMER LOVE
___PROCLAMATION	___SEA OF GALILEE	___SUMMER SILK
___PROPHECY	___SEA VENTURE	___SUMMER SUNSHINE

\_\_\_SUNSET SKY  
\_\_\_SUN WORSHIPER  
\_\_\_SURF RIDER  
\_\_\_SWEETWATER  
\_\_\_SWING SHIFT  
\_\_\_SYMPHONETTE

\_\_\_TANGERINE SUNSET  
\_\_\_TEMPO  
\_\_\_THE BLUE BOY  
\_\_\_THAI SILK  
\_\_\_THRESHOLD  
\_\_\_THUNDERCLOUD  
\_\_\_TIBURON  
\_\_\_TINSEL TOWN  
\_\_\_TIPPERARY  
\_\_\_TITIAN GOLD  
\_\_\_TOP EXECUTIVE  
\_\_\_TOUCHE  
\_\_\_TOUCH OF ENVY  
\_\_\_TOWN AND COUNTRY  
\_\_\_TRAVEL ON

\_\_\_TREASURE ROOM  
\_\_\_TRILL  
\_\_\_TROPICAL NIGHT  
\_\_\_TROPIC SUN  
\_\_\_TUCSON  
\_\_\_TUFTED CLOUD  
  
\_\_\_ULTRAPOISE  
  
\_\_\_VALENTINA  
\_\_\_VALLEY CHARM  
\_\_\_VEGAS  
\_\_\_VENERATION  
\_\_\_VENETIAN DANCER  
\_\_\_VENETIAN VANILLA  
\_\_\_VERNAL FALLS  
\_\_\_VERVE  
\_\_\_VIOLET HARMONY  
\_\_\_VIRGINIA LOUISE  
\_\_\_VIRGINIA SQUIRE  
  
\_\_\_WANDERING WIND

\_\_\_WARM GOLD  
\_\_\_WARM LAUGHTER  
\_\_\_WATERSCAPE  
\_\_\_WEDDING VOW  
\_\_\_WEST COAST  
\_\_\_WHIRLING RUFFLES  
\_\_\_WHISPERING GLADE  
\_\_\_WHITE LIGHTNING  
\_\_\_WIDE ACCLAIM  
\_\_\_WIND RIVER  
\_\_\_WINE AND ROSES  
\_\_\_WINNERS CIRCLE  
\_\_\_WINTER DREAMS  
\_\_\_WINTER OLYMPICS  
\_\_\_WISCONSIN HERITAGE  
\_\_\_WONDERFUL ONE  
\_\_\_WOODLAND ROSE  
\_\_\_WOODLAND SHADOWS  
  
\_\_\_YELLOW CHIFFON  
\_\_\_YELLOW RUFFLES  
\_\_\_YVONNE BURT



### WRITE-IN VOTES

(Do not vote in these spaces any iris already on this list.)

(Designate with proper sign each member of family.)

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(Make extra lines if needed)

You are allowed only twenty-five (25) total votes.  
Thus, three write-in votes means 22 votes for listed irises.



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NEW YORK  
BOTANICAL GARDE

BULLETIN OF THE  
*American Iris Society*

NUMBER 219 • OCTOBER 1975



# THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

A non-profit institution incorporated Feb. 2, 1927, in the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. By the terms of the Charter, the Corporation has no stockholders and exists for the sole purpose of promoting the culture and improvement of the IRIS.

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# THE BULLETIN

## of the

# AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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Vol. LVI, No. 4

Series No. 219

October 1975

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The BULLETIN is published quarterly by the American Iris Society. Publishing office 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63110. Second-class postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., and at additional mailing offices. Subscription price is included in annual membership dues of \$7.50. Annual subscription rate \$7.50 per year.

Communications regarding membership in the Society and other items of business should be addressed to Mr. Clifford W. Benson, Executive Secretary, 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63110.

Communications regarding advertising should be addressed to Mrs. Kay N. Negus, Advertising Editor. For information about membership, advertising rates and section dues, see sections under ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All copy due in editor's office two months before first of the month of publication.

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## From the President's Desk

A BRIEF explanation probably is in order to reconcile the policy of making each page of the BULLETIN worth the cost of production and the publication of detailed minutes of the Board of Directors' Meetings that, in spite of the reduced type, filled four pages in the July BULLETIN. Although there is much that is done at a Board meeting that should be of interest to the general membership, it is doubtful that it has the same reader impact as many of the leading articles. However, the correspondence that has been generated in response to items discussed and acted upon by the Board indicates that a large segment of the membership is interested in the detailed functioning of the Society.

Furthermore, making the official actions known and a matter of public record helps to inform and provide a background for future leaders of the Society. As an incorporated organization the keeping of complete and accurate records of proceedings is required, but if these records are in the Secretary's files they are not too readily available. I would like to hear of the members' reactions to full rather than summary minutes being published.

The notation of vacancies in the national chairmanships in the minutes and the appeal in a recent presidential message have produced heartening responses from members inquiring as to duties and responsibilities of the offices and volunteering their services. Where there were vacancies there is now available help, but often it is necessary to hold in abeyance the appointment of a willing worker until the need for the service is apparent. To manufacture a not too meaningful job in order to utilize the willing volunteer while the enthusiasm is high may not serve the interests of the Society or the member.

Regrettable but understandable are the problems that arise when there are changes in personnel and procedures. The new BULLETIN Editor Philip Edinger received his appointment ten days before the first half of the July BULLETIN material was due at the printers. With no backlog of available material, the issue unpreventably was late. Also changes in the publication dates of award announcements have affected the deadline dates for ballots that had not been completely worked out. Problems such as these seem to have been concentrated this past year, but are being solved. Members can help materially by submitting articles for the BULLETIN without waiting for a request from the Editor.

The new book, *The World of Irises*, is past the phase of contemplation, and under the capable guidance of Bee Warburton is rapidly reaching the stage where production costs must be assessed. The AIS Foundation trustees are inclined to assist in the publication and the Median Iris Society is paying all the expenses of the editorial office as a contribution toward publication. The hundreds of hours con-

(continued on page 4)

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## ERRATA

BULLETIN 218, July 1975

—page 11. *I homachita* is not a species but is the clone HOMACHITA, a selected form of *I. nelsonii* (the specific name for the Louisiana irises originally known as the “Abbeville Reds”).

—page 54. Under contributions to the AIS Foundation, in memory of J. Arthur Nelson, it should read *Mr. Henry Danielson (Illinois)*.

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

Thornton Abell: 29

William G. McGarvey: 24, 26

*Larry Harder: 43, 45*

**Cover Photograph:** The strikingly blue SAPPHIRE HILLS (Schreiniers 1971), prominent Award of Merit recipient in 1974.



tributed by the numerous authors, the editorial staff and assisting members, the Special Publication Chairman and committee are a true measure of the interest and devotion of the members to the dedicated purposes of the Society.

There are many events in the immediate future that will be of interest to members and will be publicized in later issues. Soon at hand is the Board of Directors meeting in St. Louis October 31st, November 1st and 2nd. This is to be a strictly business meeting with no social functions. The next annual meeting which does include social functions, educational sessions, and unlimited opportunities to meet friends and personalities and to see the newest of irises is in Lansing, Michigan June 4-8, 1976 with Region 6 as hosts.

CLARKE COSGROVE

## Thoughts from the Editor

What do you say to a naked page? The answer varies according to one's mood and the situation (usually time limit). Very often the response is: quite a bit, and in a hurry! What I'm leading into is the matter of deadlines—an unpleasant word but an editorial fact of life. Second to "When will I get the BULLETIN," the question of copy deadlines is the most frequently asked; and of course the two queries are directly related. The deadline information does appear in each BULLETIN, but buried in such small print that its discovery is a triumph of minor sleuthing. For the record, I should have material *sixty days prior to month of issue*, and under "Announcements" you will find it spelled out for each BULLETIN month.

For the occasional, unavoidable delay the BULLETIN is always ready to make some allowance; as our first Editor R. S. Sturtevant put it in BULLETIN 53, ". . . when a Society is wholly dependent upon the good will of its members for a heavy task, unforeseen personal complications frequently arise. . . ." Certain bits of information *must* appear in particular months, come what may (Awards Announcements in October, for example). But because of the numbers of paid advertisements that depend upon on-time issues, and the time-value announcements that become worthless after their date has past, there have to be cutoff points that may appear to be unsympathetic. If confronted by a serious lack of material we will have to adopt the stance taken by late Editor J. Arthur Nelson in April 1967: promised material didn't arrive even after reasonable time extension, so he cut back the number of pages in order that timeliness be preserved.

To lighten the mood, let me take this opportunity to extend a general "thank you" to Editors of regional bulletins and newsletters who have put me on their mailing list. Reading those publications is the best possible access I could have to knowledge of iris activities and personalities throughout the country. And the more I can ferret out, the more thorough can be the reporting that will appear in these pages.

PHILIP EDINGER

# 1975 AIS AWARDS

## THE DYKES MEDAL

Votes

381

PINK TAFFETA (Rudolph)

### Runnerup

283

KILT LILT (Gibson)

Votes

Votes

## COOK-DOUGLAS MEDAL (SDB)

219 COTTON BLOSSOM (B. Jones)

### Runnersup

61 DOVE WINGS (Roberts)

58 Wow (A. Brown)

## HANS AND JACOB SASS MEDAL (IB)

89 BUTTERSCOTCH FRILLS  
(Hamblen)

### Runnersup

67 AZURE ECHO (Durrance)

67 EARLY EDITION (Keppel)

66 ANNIKINS (Warburton)

## KNOWLTON MEDAL (BB)

97 DRESDEN FRILLS (Rudolph)

### Runnersup

87 MOLTEN GLASS (Marsh)

86 MEXICALI (Keppel)

## CAPARNE AWARD (MDB)

47 LEMON PUFF (Dunbar)

### Runnersup

36 CURIO (Hager)

26 MINI-PLIC (A. Brown)

## WILLIAMSON-WHITE AWARD (MTB)

71 BIT O'AFTON (Guild)

### Runnersup

49 NEW IDEA (Hager)

17 LEMON CLICHE (Guild)

17 QUIRK (A. Brown)

## C. G. WHITE AWARD (AR)

43 GRAND VIZIER (Hawkinson)

### Runnersup

38 BANGLADESH (L. Peterson)

29 RADIANT SMILE (Danielson)

## WILLIAM MOHR AWARD (AB)

52 MINT PARFAIT (D. Foster)

### Runnersup

51 GIRL WATCHER (S. Street)

44 STITCHERY (D. Foster)

## MITCHELL AWARD (CA)

63 NATIVE WARRIOR (Phillips)

### Runnersup

18 SIERRA SAPPHIRE (Lenz)

15 WESTERN QUEEN  
(Stambach)

## DEBAILLON AWARD (LA)

40 CHARLIE'S MICHELE (Army)

### Runnersup

30 EOLIAN (Army)

22 IRA S. NELSON (Army)

## MORGAN AWARD (SIB)

38 HALCYON SEAS (McCord)

### Runnersup

37 AUSABLE RIVER (Cassebeer)

30 ORVILLE FAY (McEwen)

## ERIC NIES AWARD (SPU)

39 IMPERIAL BRONZE (McCown)

### Runnersup

29 ANTIQUA (Williamson)

29 FORTY CARATS (Ferguson)

24 EAGLE (Hager)

## W. A. PAYNE AWARD (JA)

17 PRAIRIE LOVE SONG  
(Hazzard)

### Runnersup

16 STRANGER IN PARADISE  
(Hager)

14 WALK IN BEAUTY (Rich)



### AWARD OF MERIT (TB)

Votes

133	SEA VENTURE (B. Jones)
131	LEMON MIST (Rudolph)
129	GOING MY WAY (Gibson)
126	WEDDING VOW (Ghio)
105	WINNER'S CIRCLE (Plough)
100	SONG OF ERIN (L. Roach)
87	PEACH FROST (Schreiners)
83	MAESTRO PUCCINNI (Benson)
82	PRAISE THE LORD (Boushay)
81	SUMMER SUNSHINE (Gibson)
78	SURF RIDER (Tucker)

Votes

77	CARVED CAMEO (Rudolph)
77	FLAMINGO FLING (Hamblen)

#### Runnersup

74	BEAUX ARTS (Plough)
73	COSMOPOLITAN (Hamblen)
71	GEORGIA GIRL (Sexton)
69	ANGEL CHOIR (Schliefert)
69	FOGGY DEW (Keppel)
69	PRINCESS (Gatty)
68	PARIS OPERA (Benson)
67	LOUISE WATTS (Blocher)

### AWARD OF MERIT (SDB)

80	STOCKHOLM Warburton)
77	Boo (Markham)
77	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (B. Jones)
69	CANDY APPLE (Hamblen)

#### Runnersup

67	DEMON (Hager)
59	SILKIE (Hager)
51	PEANUTS (Hager)

### AWARD OF MERIT (IB)

169	VAMP (Gatty)
71	SWIZZLE (Hager)
68	TUMWATER (Plough)

#### Runnersup

58	APACHE WARRIOR (A. Brown)
50	CLIQUE (Keppel)
49	SWEETIE (Warburton)

### AWARD OF MERIT (BB)

99	RASPBERRY SUNDAE (Niswonger)
89	MANZANITA (Hamblen)
53	ORACLE (Ghio)

#### Runnersup

51	TANYA ELIZABETH (Wolff)
43	PASSPORT (Ghio)
40	ARDI LOY (L. Peterson)

### HONORABLE MENTION

#### (Tall Bearded)

199	QUEEN OF HEARTS (O. Brown)
166	WHITE LIGHTNING (Gatty)
137	AUTUMN LEAVES (Keppel)
126	SKYLAB (Sexton)
112	FIVE STAR ADMIRAL (Marsh)
98	LIZ (Gatty)
85	NAVY STRUT (Schreiners)
70	SOCIALITE (Keppel)
69	VENETIAN DANCER (Hamblen)
66	AVALON BAY (Hamner)
65	LEMON BROCADE (Rudolph)
64	GAY PARASOL (Schreiners)

61	CHERISHED (Corlew)
57	PINK EMBERS (Gibson)
54	VALLEY CHARM (Hamner)
52	SCHIAPARELLI (Moldovan)
50	MING DYNASTY (Moldovan)
48	OSAGE BUFF (Gibson)
46	JACK R. DEE (Sexton)
46	SILVER SHOWER (Schreiners)
43	GYPSY BELLE (Hamner)
42	GYPSY PRINCE (Hamblen)
42	SEA OF GALILEE (Sexton)
41	LILLIAN TERRELL (Bledsoe)
41	FLAMING LIGHT (R. Brown)
40	PEACH TAFFETA (Rudolph)

Votes

40	SOLANO (Luihn)
39	SWING SHIFT (Sexton)
39	TOUCH OF ENVY (Hamner)
38	INDIGO RIM (Gibson)
38	NEON MAGIC (O. Brown)
38	PEACE OFFERING (Ghio)
37	HIS LORDSHIP (Gaulter)
37	PISTACHIO (Ghio)
37	STAR SPANGLED (Hamblen)
37	TOP EXECUTIVE (Hamner)
36	SUMMER LOVE (Greenwood)
36	TRILL (Terrell)
35	ISLANDS OF LIGHT (Williamson)
34	JOYCE TERRY (Muhlestein)
33	CASCADE PASS (Cooper)
33	SAND AND SEA (B. Jones)
32	GRECIAN GOWN (Moldovan)
32	HIGHLAND CHIEF (Gibson)
32	ORANGE EMPIRE (Hamner)
32	ORANGE FIRE (Rudolph)
32	ROUNDUP (Keppel)
32	SPLASH O'WINE (R. Vogel)
30	BLUSHING LEMON (Boushay)
30	SECRET SOCIETY (Plough)
30	SOFT MOONBEAM (Schreiner)
29	DRAMATIC ARTS (Williamson)
29	LYNN WITH LOVE (Boushay)
29	NIGHT HAWK (Benson)

(Standard Dwarf Bearded)

76	BEAU (Gatty)
37	OLIVER (Nichols)
30	MELON HONEY (Roberts)
30	TORNADO CAPERS (E. Roberts)
30	TOY CHEST (O. Brown)
29	KITTEN KAPERS (Hager)
29	SOFT AIR (Warburton)
28	GOLDEN STARLET (Plough)
23	ALTUS (Dennis)
22	CAROUSEL PRINCESS (Willott)
22	GAY KATY (Greenlee)

Votes

29	POINT BREEZE (F. Carr)
29	THE BLUE BOY (Foote)
28	GREEN EYED LADY (Plough)
28	LOVE WITH LACE (Plough)
28	TOWN AND COUNTRY (Gaulter)
27	BAROQUE PRELUDE (Zurbrigg)
27	BEIGE MELODY (Rudolph)
27	CAMEO PINK (O. Brown)
27	FASHION TREND (D. Palmer)
27	GRAND FINALE (R. Brown)
27	MAGIC POTION (Ghio)
27	SWEETWATER (Woodside)
27	VERNAL FALLS (Roe)
27	VENETIAN VANILLA (Benson)
27	VERVE (Ghio)
26	CROWN STERLING (Moldovan)
26	DREAM OF LOVE (Corlew)
26	ELIZABETH MILES (Hinkle)
26	FAUVETTE (Woodside)
26	POWDER PEACH (E. Kergerise)
26	STARINA (Schreiners)
26	ANNIVERSARY WALTZ (Brady)
25	BLUE REFLECTION (Schreiners)
25	CANONERO (Corlew)
25	CHRISTMAS CAROL (O'Brien)

(continued)



(Honorable Mention, continued)

Votes

- 16 IDOL'S EYE (Hager)
- 16 RASPBERRY HALO (Willott)
- 16 STARFLIGHT (Hamblen)
- 15 BIT O'SKY (A. Brown)

Votes

- 15 ROYAL CARNIVAL (C. Palmer)
- 15 SEA CHANGE (Warburton)
- 15 SHOW BABY (Reinhardt)

**(Intermediate Bearded)**

- 52 GAY WINGS (O. Brown)
- 51 APPLEBLOSSOM PINK  
(Boushay)
- 49 TAWNY (Pray)
- 33 SNOW GNOME (R. Stuart)
- 31 POCKET MONEY (Daling)
- 30 DUSKY GOLD (Z. Benson)
- 29 BROOKLET (A. Brown)
- 29 FAIRY CHEEKS (Roberts)
- 29 PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER  
(Boushay)
- 28 RED TEMPEST (A. Brown)

- 26 RUBY ROSE (Warburton)
- 21 YELLOW CHARMER (Street)
- 20 LOVING TOUCH (A. Brown)
- 20 YELLOW WAVE (S. Weiler)
- 19 ANDI (Lankow)
- 18 FROLIC TIME (A. Brown)
- 17 FLOURISH (Warburton)
- 16 LOVE WHISPER (Dunbar)
- 16 MOUNTAIN RED (S. Weiler)
- 15 SPUN SUGAR (A. Brown)
- 15 SQUIRE (Moldovan)

**(Border Bearded)**

- 75 COPY CAT (Ghio)
- 50 PINK SUNDAE (Stephenson)
- 37 LITTLE INCA (Vogel)
- 36 TANGERINE FLASH  
(Muhlestein)
- 35 PINK SWIRL (Wedow)
- 31 ERIN CHARM (Stephenson)
- 26 SMOKE CURLS (L. Roach)
- 26 TENDER MOMENTS  
(Williamson)

- 25 SNOW LEMON (Roberts)
- 22 GRANDMA'S CHRIS  
(C. Hansen)
- 17 CLANCY (L. Roach)
- 17 KANSAS KID (H. Reynolds)
- 17 OSAGE NIGHT (Ohl)
- 16 FOLKLORE (Corlew)
- 16 CLETA (Muhlestein)
- 15 FEATURETTE (Ghio)

**(Miniature Dwarf Bearded)**

- 42 INDIAN JEWEL (A. Brown)
- 41 MOON DROPS (F. Williams)
- 36 TIC TAC (A. Brown)
- 35 SMALL CIRCLE (A. Brown)
- 28 BORN ROYAL (F. Williams)
- 26 MAMA'S PET (F. Williams)
- 24 EMERALD FROST (A. Brown)
- 21 BABY ORCHID (A. Brown)
- 16 MILL POND (Rosenfels)

- 15 PRETTY PAT (A. Brown)
- 13 BABY SMILE (A. Brown)
- 13 BABY STAR (A. Brown)
- 13 DORIS B. (Bierman)
- 13 ITTI BITTI WHITE  
(F. Williams)
- 13 O-MIO (F. Williams)
- 12 TWILIGHT JOY (Rosenfels)
- 10 BABY KIM (Freudenburg)

**(Miniature Tall Bearded)**

- 60 LAVENDER DOLL  
(Dunderman)
- 58 CEDAR WAXWING (Roberts)
- 32 LUNAR DUST (F. Williams)
- 28 DAINTY PASTEL (A. Brown)

- 22 OTAY (W. Snell)
- 20 TUTONE ELEGANCE (Welch)
- 19 VIRGINIA BELLRINGER  
(Guild)
- 16 TIMPALA (Roberts)

Votes

- 16 TONEEN (W. Snell)
- 15 VARIBO (W. Snell)

(Arilbred)

- 29 TINY TYKE (Rich)
- 23 ARABIAN LIGHTS (D. Foster)
- 22 MOON STAR (D. Foster)
- 22 REGAL PLUS (Mayberry)
- 21 CARIOCA  
(Slamova-Hawkinson)
- 21 GRECIAN FORM (D. Foster)
- 18 ISLE OF ZOAR (Gadd)
- 18 SYRIAN SCROLL (D. Foster)
- 17 DAGLARI (L. Rich)
- 15 JUDEAN JEWEL (D. Foster)
- 13 IRISH TOUCH (L. Peterson)
- 13 LEO'S MAGIC (L. Clark)
- 13 MYOWN JOY (Christlieb)

(Californicae)

- 58 KITTEE (Abell)
- 43 LOS GATOS (Ghio)
- 36 BONNY DOON (Ghio)
- 33 AUGIE (Phillips)
- 31 PACIFIC MOON (Hager)
- 21 FICUS (R. Johnson)

(Louisiana)

- 43 LIME STAR (McCown)
- 36 INEZ CONGER (Arny)
- 33 MARY DUNN (Hager)
- 30 PRICE REDMOND (Arny)
- 18 ELLENE ROCKWELL (Arny)
- 17 SCAMP (Arny)
- 15 CARMEN (Durio)
- 15 JANE McSPARRIN (Arny)

(Siberian)

- 66 VI LUIHN (DuBose)
- 33 SILVER EDGE (McEwen)
- 33 STARSTEPS (Hager)
- 32 DARK DESIRE (Varner)
- 30 NAVY BRASS (McEwen)
- 28 MARANATHA (Varner)
- 28 SAVOIR FAIRE (DuBose)
- 21 TIMELESS (Harder)

Japanese

- 33 TUPTIM (Rich)

Votes

- 13 DAINY PETITE (A. Brown)
- 12 PUNCHINELLO (Guild)
- 12 ENCHANTED HOUR  
(Hawkinson)
- 12 GARDEN OF BABYLON  
(D. Foster)
- 12 POGO DOLL (Christlieb)
- 12 TEMPLE VEIL (Hawkinson)
- 12 THIEF OF BAGDAD (D. Foster)
- 11 SEVENTH PRAISE  
(L. Peterson)
- 10 BEDOUIN WOMAN  
(McKusick)
- 10 BISKRA (Lorenz)
- 10 FISHERMAN'S NET (H. Tate)
- 10 HIDDEN VIOLETS (D. Foster)
- 10 ROYAL AFFAIR (Holden)

- 16 ORCHID RE-SPRITE (Hubley)
- 14 GARDEN DELIGHT  
(Stambach)
- 13 SWIRLING MIST (Witt)
- 12 CASILDA (McCaskill)

- 15 MEDORA WILSON (Granger)
- 13 DARK BAYOU (Wyatt)
- 13 GULF COAST (Granger)
- 12 CHARLIE'S MARIE (Arny)
- 12 NAUGHTY LADY (Ghio)
- 11 CREOLE FLAME (Wyatt)
- 11 SUNDOWN SHADOWS (Ghio)
- 11 TRIPLE TREAT (Welshans)

- 18 MARLYA (Varner)
- 17 AUGURY (McGarvey)
- 16 YANKEE CONSUL (McEwen)
- 13 BLUE FORTY (McEwen)
- 13 FLOATING ISLAND (McEwen)
- 10 BLUE BURGEE (McEwen)
- 10 SNOW BOUNTY (McEwen)

- 15 EVENING REVERIE (Maddocks)



(Honorable Mention, continued)

(**Spuria**)

*Votes*

55	IMPERIAL PLUM (McCown)
52	BUTTERED CHOCOLATE (Niswonger)
49	RIPE WHEAT (Ferguson)
47	MOOD MUSIC (Williamson)

*Votes*

46	SARONG (Hager)
29	PURPLE PROFUNDO (Ferguson)
17	CHAR-TRUE (Muhlestein)
16	FOUNTAIN FLOW (B. Roe)

**HIGH COMMENDATION**

(Tall Bearded)

*Votes*

*Hybridizer and Iris*

10	Benson, C: 75-7
8	72-13
9	Blodgett, R: 73-63
5	Boushay, J: 71-BW-7
12	Crossman, G: 72-34
8	72-04
5	Ensminger, A: 69-32
7	Flanagan, L: 68084-3
7	Gadd, F: 35/68
5	36/71
5	Gatty, J: D-90-2
7	D74-1 Playgirl
14	C-30-1 Flair
7	Ghio, J: 68-34-M
33	Hamblen, M: H69-47
8	H68-32F
7	H70-34A
11	Hamner, B: 72-3
14	73-7
7	70-33
12	73-9
5	Hooker, L: 444
21	Jorgensen, C: 5-44-2A
20	Keppel, K: 70-56-A
6	71-28-F
9	71-12-B
7	Marsh, J: 70-56
6	71-43
8	Mayberry, G: M69-66-4
7	McNeel, F: 67-27-1
6	Mohr, D: Koala
5	Mohr, Dr. H: Winter Panorama
6	Nelson, R: Metropolitan
7	Olson, M: 68-29B
8	72-4A

*Votes*

*Hybridizer and Iris*

6	68-14F
8	Palmer, D: 75-74A
5	9874
6	7374C
5	112-74C
6	51-73
6	Parker, M: 69-13-1
5	Peterson, L: LP-73-900
7	LP-72-4R
10	LP-72-01
10	LP-72-43AA
6	LP-73-4A
6	Protzman, C: 72-3
5	Redenbo, M: 10036A
9	Roach, L: 67-20B
20	Roberts, S: R70-170-1
7	R70-30-3
5	Roderick, E: Ruffled Ballet
7	17-7303
6	Roe, B: B36
7	Rudolph, N: Thelma Rudolph
5	Schafer, H: 9-76B
5	Schreiners: E 1231-1
5	F 187-G
5	G 551-A
8	Cranberry Ice
10	Solomon, R: 65-2E9
5	Stahly, J: 74-7-J
9	Steinhauer, W: 6202
7	Tams, E: T-12-72
10	Tolman, B: 66-134-2
7	64-116-1
7	Tucker, J: BO-15B
7	Wood, V: 73-8

(Standard Dwarf Bearded)

<i>Votes</i>	<i>Hybridizer and Iris</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Hybridizer and Iris</i>
5	Hager, B: Clap Hands	5	Willott, D&T 7413
5	Hocus Pocus	6	7335
5	Schreiners: Little Pansy	6	7354
5	Nanny	5	7455

(Intermediate Bearded)

10	Gatty, J: C-60-2	8	M70-2A
9	Hamblen, M: M70-2C	8	Tolman, B: 71-1-9

(Border Bearded)

5	Hickerson, A: 66-50-1	7	Jones, B: B65-2
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(Miniature Tall Bearded)

5	Reinhardt, M: MT75-1
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(Arilbred)

11	Anderson, D: Special	5	73-1F
	Pleasure	5	Rogers, M: 69-9-A
5	Kidd, K: WIS-B		

(Siberian)

5	Willott, T&D: 72-76
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(Californicae)

13	Ghio, J: Py-167-W	11	PY-179P
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(Louisiana)

7	Goula: Clara Goula	6	Mertzweiler, J: Freddie Boy
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# INTERNATIONAL AWARDS, 1975

## **ENGLAND, The British Iris Society**

From the BIS Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Anne Blanco-White, we have news of their principal 1975 awards as follows:

Dykes Medal: TYRIAN ROBE (Charles Hall)

Fothergill Trophy: TYRIAN ROBE (Charles Hall)

Souvenir de M. Lemon Trophy: SALTWOOD (John Taylor)

Hugh Miller Trophy: BANBURY VELVET (Marjorie Brummitt)

Foster Memorial Plaque (for contributions to the advancement of the genus *Iris*): Beatrice Warburton (USA)

A new award, the Fothergill Trophy was presented to the BIS in memory of H. Senior Fothergill; it is being given to the outstanding tall bearded iris of the year (not necessarily the Dykes Medalist, although that is the case this time).

## **ITALY, The International Iris Contests in Florence**

### *Tall Bearded Irises*

Premio Firenze (Gold Florin): MARY LOUISE ABERCROMBIE (now registered as QUEEN OF FLORENCE), Robert A. Mallory, Michigan, U.S.A.

Second Prize, Prize of the Tourist Organization (Silver Medal): ROYAL TRUMPETER, C. M. Reynolds, Utah, U.S.A.

Third Prize, Prize of the Industrial Association: GILSTON GLORY, Harold C. Fletcher, Great Britain.

Fourth Prize, Diploma of Honor of the Italian Iris Society: CORINIUM, J. D. Taylor, Great Britain.

Fifth, Honorable Mention: INDIGO RIM, James M. Gibson, California, U.S.A.

Sixth, Honorable Mention: HIGHLAND CHIEF, James M. Gibson, California, U.S.A.

Seventh, Honorable Mention: METEOR, Keith K. Keppel, California, U.S.A.

Eighth, Honorable Mention: BREDON, J. D. Taylor, Great Britain.

Ninth, Honorable Mention: FLAMINGO FLING, Melba Hamblen, Utah, U.S.A.

Tenth, Honorable Mention: HAPPY HALO, James M. Gibson, California, U.S.A.

### *Special Prizes:*

City of Florence Prize (best red variety): ROYAL TRUMPETER, C. M. Reynolds, Utah, U.S.A.

Florence Saving Bank for the best variety from a non-Italian European hybridizer: GILSTON GLORY, Harold C. Fletcher, Great Britain.

Chamber of Commerce Prize (best commercial variety): FLAMINGO FLING, Melba Hamblen, Utah, U.S.A.

Louise Branch Cup (for best branching): MARY LOUISE ABERCROMBIE (QUEEN OF FLORENCE), Robert A. Mallory, Michigan, U.S.A.

Florence Garden Club Cup (most original color): HAPPY HALO, James M. Gibson, California, U.S.A.

Friends of the Flowers Cup (best Italian-raised variety): DOLORES, A. Caretta, Italy.

Piaggio Cup (best early variety): PROPHECY, Joseph J. Ghio, California, U.S.A.

Alba Balbi Valier Prize (best late variety): OZARK BEAUTY, James S. Tucker, Illinois, U.S.A.

#### *Border Bearded Irises*

Premio Adriana Gardi: WINDRUSH, J. D. Taylor, Great Britain.

Second Prize: ORACLE, Joseph J. Ghio, California, U.S.A.

Third Prize: MAGICIAN, Joseph J. Ghio, California, U.S.A.

This is the last year the following prizes will be given. Owing to technical reasons, no more M.D.B., S.D.B., I.B. and M.T.B. are being accepted.

#### *Intermediate Bearded Irises*

Premio Picchiana and Barlacchi: BLACK WATCH, Richard S. Rosenfels, Washington, U.S.A.

Second Prize: SWEETIE, Bee Warburton, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Third Prize: STAR CRYSTAL, Bonnie Dunbar, Indiana, U.S.A.

#### *Standard Dwarf Bearded Irises*

Premio Bargellini: ANNE ELIZABETH, J. D. Taylor, Great Britain.

Second Prize: PRETTY FACE, Mildred Brizendine, Kansas, U.S.A.

Third Prize: STANWAY, J. D. Taylor, Great Britain.

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## In Memoriam

### **EDITH S. CLEAVES**

RUTH REES, California

A great and gentle lady has left the iris world. Edith Stidston Cleaves of San Jose died May 17, 1975, after a massive heart attack.

Mrs. Cleaves was one of irisdom's most knowledgeable authorities on irises. Although she knew, grew and hybridized tall bearded, her special loves were species and Japanese irises, and she had sizeable collections of these as well as of the TBs.

An indefatigable writer of charming letters, filled with wise and witty comment on irises, their habits and culture, Mrs. Cleaves had a worldwide correspondence. For many years she was active in the AIS Robin program and served as chairman of several robins. She also authored articles and comment on irises in the AIS BULLETIN, the Region 14 BULLETIN, and other publications.



Among her many activities was distribution of iris seeds both in the United States and abroad, and she was helpful in getting species started at Mona Vale Garden when it was established a few years ago in Christchurch, New Zealand.

At least four irises hybridized by Mrs. Cleaves were named and introduced. The earliest of these was CLARUTH, a tall bearded. Later came three *I. unguicularis* selections, WINTER SNOWFLAKE, WINTER TREASURE, and EDITH CLEAVES. The last of these was of her own breeding, but was named and introduced by a friend.

Mrs. Cleaves was the widow of Eugene J. Cleaves, a Southern Pacific employee. She leaves three daughters, nine grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

She will be remembered by friends on three continents, not only for her iris expertise which she shared so selflessly, but for her un-failing courtesy, her gentleness and her generosity.

### **GEORGE A. GALER**

ROBERTA L. SNELL, Washington

George A. Galer, of Portland, Oregon, was in his third year as RVP of Region 13 when he died May 22, 1975, at the age of 54. Although he had been plagued by various physical problems for years, including a heart attack in October of 1974, his death was attributed to a stroke.

George saw duty with the U. S. Navy during World War II, and was awarded several medals in recognition of his services. Following his military discharge, he was employed by a steamship company before going to work for the Port of Portland as a Container Data Co-ordinator, the position he held at the time of his passing.

An avid gardener, interested in all growing things, George became a victim of the "iris virus" in 1959 and his favorite flower became important to him in almost all phases of his busy life. He enjoyed just growing them for several years, then began to hybridize in 1965. His first introductions debuted in 1972. Included in his collections of antique china, glass, etc. are many items bearing the iris motif. He found much pleasure in his affiliation with other gardeners and spent a great deal of time and energy promoting iris.

George has served Region 13 as Secretary and Assistant RVP before moving into the RVP post. He had also handled the herculean task of Secretary-Treasurer for the Committee that put on the 1972 National A.I.S. Convention. His many efforts on behalf of the Greater Portland Iris Society included the offices of Secretary and President. George had also been a member of the Mens Garden Clubs of America, and served the Portland Chapter as Secretary, Vice President and President, as well as National Delegate.

George Galer was survived by only a few close relatives, but his friends are legion. Surely all of our lives have been brightened by knowing him. Those members in attendance at the Region 13 Spring meeting, held just two days after George's death, voted unanimously to send \$100.00 to the A.I.S. Foundation in his memory.

# THE AIS FOUNDATION IS ON THE WAY

If you read pages 52-55 in the July 1975 AIS BULLETIN and related them back to previously published lists of contributors to the AIS Foundation, you must have been impressed. The Foundation is indeed on its way! And it will assuredly go far toward guaranteeing a brighter future for the American Iris Society.

I am profoundly moved by three things as I study these lists of donors: (1) The "quality" of those whose names appear—it's almost like a "Who's Who" of the prominent AIS members; (2) The many names that appear more than once—indicating ever-widening dedication to and belief in the principles upon which AISF is founded; and (3) The quickness with which AIS members have recognized that gifts are income-tax-deductible and are worthy, therefore, of being included in regular financial plans for support of religious, charitable, and educational institutions (and without which plans, a much larger slice of income would be paid in taxes).

It is our policy not to publish individual amounts given by contributors, but I assure you that many are substantial, most are moderate, and all are welcomed. The funds you entrust to the Foundation will be spent wisely for the betterment of the Society.

I express to you the thanks of the Foundation Trustees and officers and the hope for continuing and ever-increasing support.

WILLIAM T. BLEDSOE  
*AISF President*

*Note:* Mr. Bledsoe's new address is 53 Navajo Cove, Jackson, Tennessee 38301

## **AIS FOUNDATION—\$10,000 CLUB** **(June to 1 September, 1975)**

Mr. & Mrs. Richard C. Butler (Arkansas)	Hot Springs Iris Society (Arkansas)
Mr. & Mrs. Oren E. Campbell (Arkansas)	Hutchinson Iris Club (Kansas)
Mrs. Velma W. Carlson (Kansas)	Mrs. Ivo C. Lambert (Arkansas)
Mrs. Milton J. Clauser (New Mexico)	Mr. & Mrs. Manley C. Osborne (California)
Mrs. Jean Collins (New Zealand)	Washington Iris Club (Missouri)
	Westfield Welcome Wagon Garden Club (New Jersey)



# FOSTER MEMORIAL PLAQUE AWARDED BEE WARBURTON

BARBARA WHITEHOUSE, Massachusetts



The Foster Memorial Plaque was instituted in 1926 in recognition of Sir Michael Foster's "achievements and assiduous efforts in collecting and hybridizing irises," and is reserved by the British Iris Society for special personal awards to people of any nationality who contribute to the advance of the genus *Iris*. This year it was awarded to Bee Warburton, and no one could deserve it more.

Born and raised in the Boston area, Beatrice Clarke graduated from Girl's Latin School (six years of Latin, three of Greek) and went to Barnard College on scholarship, majoring in chemistry with expectations of becoming a doctor. Her father's death during her second year forced a change of plans. She took a hasty secretarial course and got a job as a medical technician. At about this time young Frank Warburton was attending M.I.T., and Fate put the two on the same trolley line. Soon Frank was doing his homework at Bee's house—and he's been doing it ever since. Bee and Frank celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary this past January at a party given by their three children and attended by most of their ten grandchildren and a host of friends. They have two daughters, one a college professor and the other assistant director of a non-profit organization for helping juveniles in court. Their son is a physicist at Brookhaven on Long Island, New York. David, their oldest grandson, is also an AIS member whose prime interest is in photographing irises.

Bee says, "One thing I know—leaving a college degree unfinished is probably the strongest incentive to keep on learning all your life. All the time the children were growing up, I thought that plant breeding would be an absorbing occupation, but we were never in one place long enough. I always grew something; one year it was nothing but an enormous four-leaf clover plant.

"When we came home from the war and decided to build on Frank's father's land, I cleaned up and planted the rock garden before we had the house finished. I chose irises to hybridize because I wanted some small ones and couldn't find any I thought worth growing compared to the available tall bearded. First I tried breeding for small TBs, to make the dwarfs smaller; then I tried growing pumila

seed; and then I crossed them together. I've introduced a lot of varieties since BRASSIE but none that pleased me more, because I had selected both its parents from my own seedlings, and that, I felt, made me a real hybridizer."

The rest is History: Cook-Douglas Medal, 1966 for BLUE DENIM; 1967 for BLUEBERRY MUFFINS, 1969 for BRASSIE; Caparne Award, 1968 for SKY CAPER; Knowlton Medal, 1972 for LACE VALENTINE. Bee has also won medals at Florence, Hamburg, and Vienna for her irises. She received the AIS Hybridizers Medal in 1966, and in 1972 she was awarded the Society's Distinguished Service Medal.

It is our opinion, however, that Bee's greatest contribution to the genus has been as a publicist, especially for the median irises. Her writings have appeared frequently in these pages and in the BIS Year Book and have been translated into other languages for non-English-speaking readers. She presented an in-depth report at the International Symposium on Irises in Prague in 1974 on the subject of the contribution of species irises to modern median irises. As editor of "The Medianite" she had a chance to "spread the good word" and made that publication one of the best in irisdom, and now, as editor of *The World of Irises*, she is drawing on all her years as hybridizer, writer, speaker, and editor to create what will surely be her masterpiece.

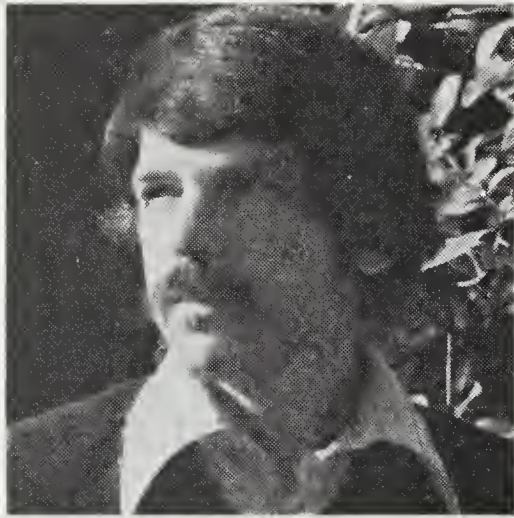
In case this makes Bee appear all intellect and no heart, let me assure you that she is delightfully human—kind, generous, warm, and witty. The Warburtons keep a perpetual "open house" at their big comfortable home in Westborough, MA, where friends are always welcome. Our Region 1 auctions are held annually under their sheltering apple trees, with Frank's fresh-picked corn on the cob as an added attraction.

Bee is extremely modest about her own accomplishments but justly proud of her family's, old enough to put a higher priority on comfort than on fashion but young enough to be empathetic with young people, patient with those who have an earnest desire to learn but impatient with those who refuse to try. She is never mean and petty, never whines and seldom complains, never demeans another person, but she has enough of the human frailties (stubbornness, absent mindedness, temper) to make her lovable. And she is unfailingly enthusiastic about irises. She continues to breed small bearded irises and within the past few years she has also introduced some truly outstanding Siberians. She is keenly interested in iris genetics and chairs the Genetics Panel of the Median Iris Society.

It is difficult to understand how one small person can accomplish so much, but it is *not* difficult to understand why Bee has been awarded the Foster Memorial Plaque. Congratulations, Bee!



# THE EDITORIAL STAFF



Philip Edinger



Albert deGroat



Ronald Mullin



Kay Negus

## **PHILIP EDINGER, Editor-in-Chief**

After twenty-seven years of growing irises, Phil can finally claim that he is learning to become a fairly good farmer. The seedlings still don't get set out with any great regularity, but at least the majority are now likely to bloom the following spring. Small-scale farming in fact, is a necessity since the collection of named tall bearded alone runs well over a thousand (he's afraid to make an exact count!) with the emphasis on historical ones. Hybridizing, begun in 1951, has netted two introductions from the sporadically planted seedling plots; but to his regret, both came from lucky crosses and not out of any of the several "lines" he is stubbornly pursuing. College training in botany, followed by post-graduate work in landscape architecture, landed him full-time work as a garden writer—which he still does. Most of his time, then, is occupied with the typewriter and the shovel.

## **ALBERT DE GROAT, Associate Editor**

Searching for a flower less demanding as to planting, digging, processing, and storing required by the gladiolus (grown commercially by his father) led Al deGroat toward the "easier-to-grow" iris. A magazine offer collection of 1955 "standbys," visits to beautiful gardens such as those of Lowell Harder and Bert Porreca, entrap-



ment into AIS membership and voila!—"iris addiction" on his part.

Involved in activities of the Rochester Area of the Empire State Iris Society he served briefly as area chairman and continuously as show chairman from the time AIS-sponsored shows were instituted. In 1970 he was drafted to succeed veteran Tom Jacoby as Editor of the ESIS (Region 2) *Newsletter*. A few years of modest success in that role; a guest editorship of the April BULLETIN; a chance to join the BULLETIN staff—all rather satisfying experiences to an irisarian who otherwise concentrates on "grow and show."

Al's iris activities have had competition from his duties as Coordinator of Testing and Evaluation at the State University College at Brockport, where he has served as a faculty member since 1949. Further distractions from writing and editing come from managing a large home and fleet of vehicles; a large 'zoo' of household pets; a large family (six children—four currently in college).

#### **RONALD MULLIN, Associate Editor**

Five days a week, for nine months a year, Ron Mullin teaches accounting and business law at Pawnee (Oklahoma) High School. But in his "spare time" of evenings, weekends, and summers, he undergoes a transformation into an avid iris enthusiast. In his ten years with AIS, Ron has been involved with so many activities that it makes for exhausting *reading*! At the moment he is both RVP of Region 22 and editor of the Region 22 News; Secretary for the RVP Board of Counsellors; and a member of the Median Iris Society Board of Directors, of the Judges Training Committee, and of the Awards Committee. Leading to his current position of AIS Associate Editor and Chairman of the Editorial Board were editorships of the Sooner State Iris Society News, the Oklahoma Iris Society Newsletter, and guest-editorship of the October 1974 AIS BULLETIN. Even his work at school includes being Sponsor of their Yearbook. Ron also finds time to grow irises—an assemblage of around six hundred—and maintains an official Median Display Garden.

#### **KAY NEGUS, Advertising Editor**

Kay was introduced to the world of irises by her parents, J. Arthur and Irene Nelson. Their infatuation with the growth of irises and dedication to activities within the society couldn't help but rub off on their five daughters, and so it was only natural when her father began editing the BULLETIN in October of 1964 that Kay became his assistant. The teamwork went smoothly, and not long after that they assumed the duties involved with the ballots and awards for AIS along with registrations and introductions. At the present time Kay is Advertising Editor for the BULLETIN and Registrar-Recorder of AIS.

Because her husband's, Stuart, job called for transfers to Oklahoma and Texas, they have been fortunate in becoming well acquainted with members of other regions. They presently reside in Omaha, Nebraska, together with their four children and Irene, who is still the chief gardener in their family.



# THE CULTURE AND HYBRIDIZING OF SIBERIAN IRISES: A SHORT HISTORY AND REPORT ON CURRENT WORK

WILLIAM G. MCGARVEY, New York

The history of the culture and hybridizing of Siberian irises has to begin in the pre-history of mankind when some person collected an example of these species and brought it home to his own garden. There is a belief that Western Europeans were the first to do this, but there is no positive evidence to support the idea and considerable evidence to suggest that credit must be given to one or more Asiatic groups. The earliest evidence which must be used to determine answers to this problem are found on the decorations of the pots and potsherds, cave wall paintings, and excavations of ancient living sites and burial artifacts. (There is no reason to examine evidence from the hunter-nomads since it is obvious that they were not gardeners.)

The earliest decorations—other than geometric—were of animals, birds, and humans. Available evidence suggests that the earliest plants brought into gardens were food plants. Until sufficient leisure time and energy was at the command of at least a small number of persons, interest in culture—as opposed to things of purely practical importance—had to be ignored.

Since a majority of the Siberian species are native to Asia, it is logical to guess that some of these plants were first brought under cultivation in the gardens of Asian kings and nobles. Currently it must be recognized that the largest land mass in Asia—China and the land west to European Russia—has been closed to study by scientists except for scientists from these countries. Further information concerning hitherto undiscovered Siberians will have to wait until détente produces some concrete dividends. The Russian botanist, Rodionenko, may be able to provide a break in the block to information from Soviet controlled territory, but comprehensive investigation is still in the future. For the present, and from a practical point of view, our thinking is best confined to what is presently known and recorded.

The species *I. sibirica* is the first Siberian for which scientific records exist. It is one of the two species having 28 chromosomes that are the progenitors of most of the Siberians ever known to be in cultivation. This species was named by Linnaeus in 1753. The second was recorded by Thunberg in 1794 and named *I. orientalis* which name was changed (because of previous claim to it) by Donn to *I. sanguinea*. Changing names always creates continuing problems and the shift made by Donn—though made for correct reasons—is a good example of what happens: both names are still used by writers and commercial growers, continuing confusion in the public's mind about which name is correct.

The 40-chromosome species were named and described over a short period of time spanning the turn of this century. Two of these (*I. chrysographes* and *I. forrestii*) have produced some of the most elegant garden flowers that are known to the discriminating and sophisticated gardener. But, the 40-chromosome species require special soil and moisture conditions. Some gardeners regard the necessity to provide these conditions as too much trouble and so deny themselves an experience with unusual beauty. In my own garden two of my seedling, and now their progeny, have extravagantly rewarded me for the small amount of extra care required to grow them. Id, the third member of my psychological series, is a lovely example of *I. chrysographes*. FORREST SCION is a seedling from KING'S FORREST selfed and is a lovely bright yellow representative of *I. forrestii*.

Concerning species still to be discovered, and the suggestion that our classification system may be changed, it is well to remember what Dykes said in 1913 (Dykes, *The Genus Iris*, Cambridge University Press, 1913, p. 4):\* "It is useless to pretend that the task of establishing the boundaries of each species is accomplished. . . ." His statement is still true in 1975. The very fact that I have obtained fertile seedlings from a cross between a clone of *I. forrestii* and SUPER EGO (a selection registered as FORETELL) and from which I have three generations of progeny is as evidence of a closer relationship between the 28 and 40-chromosome species than was believed to be the case. At any rate, this piece of evidence will have to be taken into account by those who are interested in improving our system of classification and is consistent with Dykes' about the task of establishing boundaries.

The very fact of the existence and the health of *The Society for Siberian Irises* is a significant evidence of the growth of interest among both scientists and gardeners in this elegant series of the genus. That the Siberian Society continues to grow and that the Morgan Award is now given regularly is additional supporting evidence. But that the members of that society fall a bit short of full recognition in America is shown by the fact that only the English have given full-serious attention to Siberians by awarding the Dykes Medal to an example of the series. The recent award of the Dykes to the fine blue, CAMBRIDGE, and recognition that the very first Dykes Medal awarded was by the English Society to MARGOT HOLMES which came from *I. chrysographes* x *I. douglasiana* is evidence of a broader range of interests in England than we have in the United States. However, as noted before, there has been real growth in the Siberian Society; many more people are taking part in growing, showing, hybridizing, and studying representatives of these fine species, so optimism about the future of the series is in order.

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\* Ed Note: See page 63 for announcement of a recent reprint.



## IMPROVEMENT THROUGH HYBRIDIZATION

Going back into history just a bit, CAMBRIDGE came from WHITE SWIRL X GATINEAU. GATINEAU was registered in 1932 and came from SIBIRICA MAXIMA x SNOW QUEEN. The latter two irises were known before 1927. Barr, a famous English nurseryman and importer of Asiatic and other irises, collected SNOW QUEEN (an example of *I. sanguinea*) in Japan and either collected or bred SIBIRICA MAXIMA although the record books do not credit him with it. GATINEAU was a sharp improvement in form over its parents. My research convinces me that GATINEAU's vigor and beauty was a result of crossing two highly inbred plants with the resulting to-be-expected hybrid vigor. CAMBRIDGE and GATINEAU are really quite close to collected wild forms of their species and GATINEAU still is a most useful plant for producing new and improved garden Siberians.

Siberian flowers are more likely to be self-pollinated than cross-pollinated (McGarvey, "A Theory Which Seeks to Explain the Recent Large Improvement in the Quality of Siberian Irises," BAIS 202, July 1971, pp. 65-72). This being the case it is little wonder that planting "bee" pods usually produces more plants very much like the seed parent rather than improved forms. It also results in look-alike clones that carry the same name as the parent (McGarvey, "Pink Siberians and Minor Frustrations," BAIS 163, October 1961, pp. 51-53). Self-pollination depends largely on two factors: 1) a favorable structure—which they have; and 2) the lack of an incompatibility process—which the tall bearded irises do have but which is lacking in the Siberian species. Tall bearded irises are difficult to self-pollinate because they frequently reject their own pollen in much the same sense that the human body rejects foreign tissues.

But Siberian irises are quite capable of cross-pollination and, because of this, selfing them does not *always* produce exact copies of their parent even though this does *tend* to happen. Steve Varner selfed the fine old and widely distributed CAESAR'S BROTHER and obtained TEALWOOD which was a large improvement over other dark Siberians. In particular its velvety texture is outstandingly attractive. Of interest to the hybridizer is the fact that selfing CAESAR'S BROTHER made sense for another reason. Siberians are strong species and sufficiently free of genetic fault so that selfing to produce strong inbred lines is easily possible. Combining such inbred lines creates hybrid vigor.

One of the original arguments for the formation of the American Iris Society was that an organization was needed as a registration authority to eliminate the pirating of iris names and their attachment to illegitimate plants—a practice that had been prevalent. Consequently, AIS began the registration of known plants and publication of this information check lists. It is these check lists that give us the best estimate of materials available to early hybridizers. The 1939 Iris Check List by Ethel Peckham contained all material from the first (1929) check list as well as corrections of that list plus ad-

ditional registrations from the period between 1929 and 1939. According to that check list, only 20 Siberians were in commerce or registered before 1920 (the year AIS was formed). Most of those registered were from famous English nurserymen and importers of rare plants: eleven of the 20 were registered by Perry, four by Barr, and one by Wallace; the last two men were collectors as well as importers. Although other Siberians may have been imported, it is very certain that the number was small in total. Compared to bearded irises, this means that the pool of Siberian genes was relatively very small. This fact, plus the evidence that—except in the earliest years of Siberians' introduction to cultivation—few controlled crosses between known parents were made (remembering that "bee" pods tend to be the result of self pollinations) makes a sufficient explanation for the dearth of improved forms of Siberians from 1920 until 1964 and 1965 when Kitton in England and McGarvey in the United States introduced Siberians in groups, most of which were improved forms and all with two known parents. Before the groups in 1964 and 1965, and the previously mentioned GATINEAU and CAESAR'S BROTHER, a few other improved irises were introduced. In 1950 H. F. Hall registered ROYAL ENSIGN which was significant because of its wine-red color (the clone I purchased from his estate produced pinks of quite good quality, when selfed). In 1959 Peg Edwards selected her beautiful VELVET NIGHT, raised from unknown parents. In the same year Hutchinson introduced PURPLE MERE which came from CAESAR X GATINEAU. It must be pointed out that for Edwards to get a plant like VELVET NIGHT from the seed of unknown parents is much like winning the Irish Sweepstakes. 1959 was a very good year because Varner's TEALWOOD was also registered. But in the case of TEALWOOD we know its parents: it came from CAESAR'S BROTHER selfed. We do know today that selfing Siberians will sometimes, for some plants, produce seedlings better than themselves.

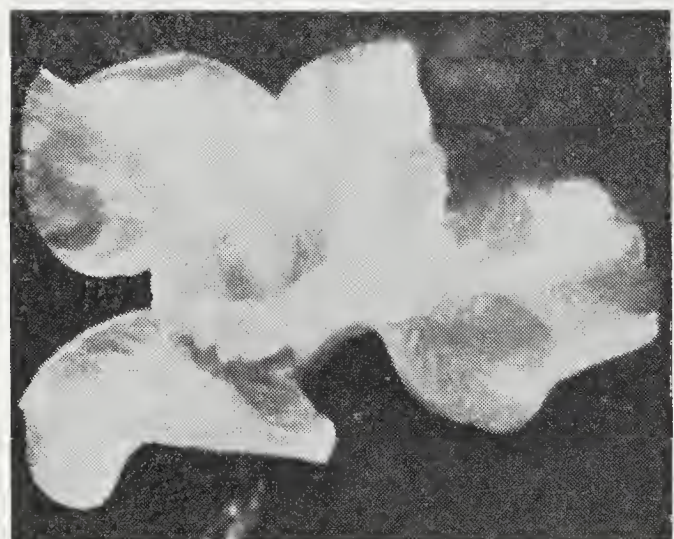
Just before the registration of the Edwards and Varner dark beauties came the single most startling variation in form from the early years of the 20th century until 1954, the year when FRANK STUBBS was registered. FRANK STUBBS was renamed WHITE SWIRL in 1957 which, under its new name, went on to become the best known Siberian to date. The chances of getting a plant like this out of a bushel of seed from unknown parents, as Fred Cassebeer did, were something like the chances of winning three national sweepstakes in the same week. As explained elsewhere (McGarvey, BAIS 1971) the grower-selector, in contrast with the hybridizer, depends on pure luck to get a good iris without even knowing how large are the odds against him. Today we know that WHITE SWIRL is a superior parent and we also know much about the factors carried by its genes because carefully planned crosses have revealed these things. Unless the hybridizer has the space and enjoys raising many thousands of new seedlings that will have to be discarded, he will be ill advised to plant seeds that have formed without his own careful control.





#### IMPROVEMENT IN SIBERIANS

At the immediate left is SNOWCREST (Gage 1932) which exemplifies the "typical" Siberian flower form until WHITE SWIRL (Cassebeer 1954, center left) was introduced. WHITE SWIRL is the prototype of the current rounded and flaring hybrids such as the author's WING ON WING (1969) shown just below. Two of the author's 1974 introductions combine this flower style with colors other than the white and blue shades: RED PASSION (lower left) is wine red, while its sib AUGURY (lower right) opens pink and quickly changes to light purple.





Two large advantages are available to the hybridizer who is concerned about improving Siberians: first, the fact that Siberians tend to be self-pollinated and therefore tend toward close inbreeding; and second, the fact that the large majority of Siberians are diploids which means that the hybridizer can obtain much useful information about the genes his plants carry by examining a relatively small number of seedlings from a given cross. We know much more about the genes carried by WHITE SWIRL even though we don't know its parents than are ever likely to be known about any tall bearded Dykes Medal winner with well known parents. This is true because WHITE SWIRL has been used in many carefully controlled crosses and because it is a diploid plant.

### **TETRAPLOID SIBERIANS**

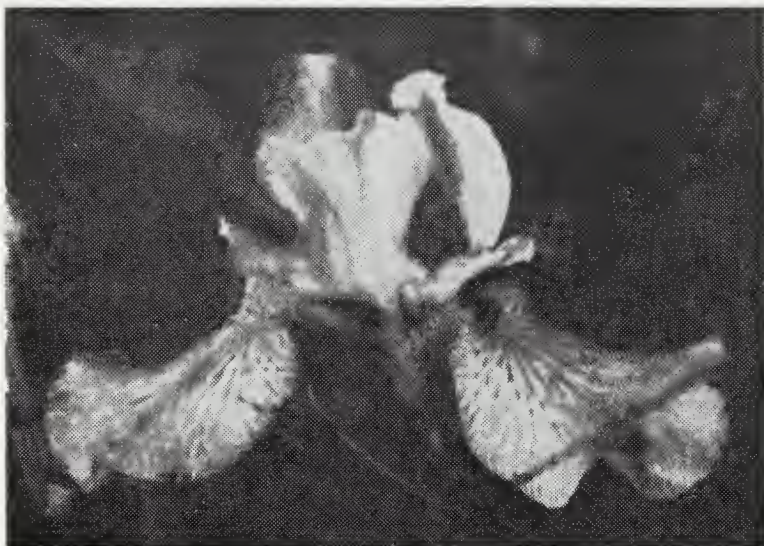
The advent of colchicine induced tetraploid Siberians by Currier McEwen and others will more than likely result in the development of some new forms and colors. This process is of no immediate interest to the writer because his primary interest is in genetics. Tetraploidy so complicates genetic study as to make it both physically and statistically difficult for an individual to do it. In spite of disadvantages, the commercial hybridizer will want to try to develop tetraploid Siberians that will sell. Those breeding tetraploid Siberians will almost certainly have one advantage over their counterparts breeding tall bearded tetraploids in that they will be able to develop and to use strong highly inbred lines of tetraploid Siberians. No such lines exist at present but should be easy to produce. This advantage is not available to the tall-bearded hybridizer for a number of reasons, only one of which is discussed here.

Tall bearded irises came from diploid and tetraploid species that in nature were almost entirely cross breeders (were not likely to be self pollinated). This writer knows of no tetraploid tall bearded iris and of only one diploid tall bearded that can be readily self pollinated; PLUIE D'OR. This plant, when used to produce a highly inbred line through five generations, resulted in 5th generation seedlings 3 inches to 6 inches tall and weak in many ways including a tendency to be winter killed although PLUIE D'OR was not normally winter killed. This inbred line conformed to the experience of the breeders of tall bearded irises—that close inbreeding produces weak seedlings. It would seem that the tall bearded irises never did develop any strong inbred species in nature. Since Siberian irises tend to be self rather than cross-pollinated, they include many *strong* inbred lines and should be able to pass this advantage along to the tetraploids developed from them.

### **THE STATISTICS OF IMPROVEMENT**

Getting back to historical evidence of importance to hybridizers, 157 Siberian irises were recorded in the AIS check lists through the year 1960; and since no Siberians were registered in 1961 this year





Two of the author's 40-chromosome Siberians are Id (top left) from *I. chrysographes* breeding, and FORREST SCION (top right) from several generations of breeding from *I. forrestii*. The unusual seedling at lower left comes from a 40-chromosome species crosses with a 28-chromosome hybrid: *I. forrestii* X SUPER EGO.

makes a very logical dividing line for study purposes. Of the 157 registered through 1960 only 17% were from crosses where both parents are listed as known. Perhaps this explains the myth that developed—the belief that Siberian crosses could not be controlled and so there was no use to bother to try to do so. This was exactly the belief that Fred Cassebeer held. His project of planting an actual bushel of seed was entirely consistent with his belief. My own first experiment with Siberians, and perhaps my most important one, was to test my ability to prevent contamination of Siberian crosses (McGarvey, BAIS 1971). Sixty-four Siberians were registered between the dates 1961 and 1966; of these, 50% had two parents listed. This significant change reflected a change of interest in Siberians. Peg Edwards' and Sarah Tiffney's awareness of this new interest in scientific study and hybridizing was, I am sure, one among a number of influences that made them decide to invest the energy required to locate a few others and to try to organize The Society for Siberian Irises.

In the year 1964 only 12% of the Siberians registered in that year lacked two parents of record. Kitton, in England, made a majority



of these registrations. In 1965, 100% of the Siberians registered had two parents listed and all but one of them was bred in the United States. All of the Siberians registered in 1964 and 1965 were highly approved by irisarians and many were given high awards. The highest award went, of course, to Mrs. Brummitt's CAMBRIDGE.

The process for pollinating Siberians is a bit different from that used with bearded irises. Because Siberians are structured to enhance self-pollination and because this tends to happen, their flowers must be opened while still in bud and have their anthers removed before they split open and begin to shed pollen. The flowers should then be bagged (covered) or have their flower parts wrapped back in place and tied until their stigmas are ready to accept pollen. The readiness of the stigma to accept pollen can easily be detected by noting if its triangular tip has turned down; prior to this the tip is held tight against the style arm. After pollination the flower must again be protected against vagrant further pollination. Currier McEwen (in *The Siberian Iris*, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 11-22) reports on an experiment with variations in pollination techniques. His results indicate that a simplification of the suggested method is effective but I have had no personal experience with McEwen's method at the present time though I do plan to try it.

### NEW COLORS AND FORMS

New colors and numerous new form of Siberians are becoming available. Those appearing among my own seedlings are the ones I know best and so are the ones I will describe here.

Four distinctly new colors and numerous new forms are present among my seedlings. The light violet AUGURY (1973) provides both new color and new form; it has broad parts, arched falls, graceful ruffling, and it grows well. PINK HAZE (1935) is really pink as measured by the Munsel color standard and has both good form and good growth habits. RED PASSION (1974) provides us with a new, much brighter burgundy red color and with larger, finer form than any other Siberian in this color class. WING ON WING (1972) is white—hardly a new color—but the form of this iris is as different from that of WHITE SWIRL as WHITE SWIRL's form was from that of SNOW CREST with the latter's hanging falls. There are numerous amoenas among seedlings in my garden, some of them worthy of introduction. Yellow has not been known in an over-all pattern among the 28-chromosome plants but it is present in the seedlings from both McEwen and McGarvey; and although it still needs some improvement, good looking 28-chromosome yellow Siberians are on their way.



# JAPANESE IN A FEW "EASY" LESSONS

THORNTON M. ABELL, California

Fortunately this is about the plant, not the language. For years we had admired Japanese drawings and paintings, particularly those of their irises—strange exotic flowers, like butterflies, graceful and beautiful. No one we knew had them in their gardens then, or were they in any catalog that we had seen, so we had to assume that they would not grow readily.

Moving to California over 40 years ago, Alma and I began collecting plants for our new garden. Among them was a little Japanese iris we found in a Japanese nursery. We did not know what conditions it would like, so it was planted in our alkaline soil among other plants. It survived for years, but the few blooms were small.

Then we found BEAUTY OF YAMAMOTO at Elma Miess' Sylmar Gardens in San Fernando. Elma told us they liked water, so we planted it in a pocket in a pool. But the year-round moisture was too much, so it was moved to a shady bed. There it grew for years, but the few blooms were lovely and again not large.

We bought more varieties. Our soil is porous and I had heard that they would like a lined sunken bed; and furthermore that, in Japan, they were planted with lots of manure. So, I made a concrete trench to hold moisture and planted them in very rich soil. I murdered them with dispatch: the alkaline salts from the green concrete were lethal.

Next we bought Higo seeds from Parks Nursery and planted them in pots; practically every seed germinated but we separated them when they were too small and lost most of them. The few that lived were planted with BEAUTY OF YAMAMOTO in the shady bed where they did bloom with a variety of pattern and color. We were excited. Now we would make our own seeds—which we promptly did, with pots and pots of crosses. This time the seedlings were left in their pots until they were at least 6 inches tall and crowded. I don't think we lost one in transplanting and we were overflowing with husky young plants.

At this time we sent Ben Hager, of Melrose Gardens, a check and asked for a collection of named varieties that he would recommend, and in autumn many lovely plants arrived with planting instructions. The only place I had for them and all the seedlings was a 50-foot by 3-foot space in the sun—so I staked a 6 in. metal edging around the space, prepared the soil, and planted every one. We could hardly wait for next June. The results were unbelievable. Everything grew and increased, with tall foliage and huge flowers. BEAUTY OF YAMAMOTO was enormous for the first time, the new varieties were exciting, and our seedlings delightful—unlike tall bearded iris seedlings there were few disreputable specimens among the Japanese crop.

A year or so ago, two of Alma's best friends (who were good gardeners) desperately wanted to grow our Japanese. I potted sev-





Two of the author's Japanese seedlings, illustrating double and single flowers. At the top is FUJI (registered 1973); below is Abell 67-52-21. Both are FRINGED CLOUD seedlings.





eral plants for each of them. One woman found a child's plastic wading pool for hers and the other put her pots in large clay saucers. The second year, with 30 or more bloom stalks to a pot, one friend was ecstatic. The other friend had her plants in a patio. They remained green and continued to bloom, with some feeding, throughout the year. This was curious, until she told us that she had a night light that came on automatically and illuminated the spot where the irises grew.

In the inspiring Japanese iris Section Meeting at the San Diego convention, Ben Hager showed slides of gardens luxuriant with Japanese irises raised by Rich, Maddocks, Payne, plus many Japanese imports with wonderfully descriptive names (when translated from the Japanese!). He answered questions and was very encouraging. His directions for "The Acid Bed" and the planting instructions (both in the Melrose Gardens catalog) are all that is needed to grow these irises.\* Despite what we had believed before, they will thrive almost anywhere. They of course grow well in the ground. And they love big plastic containers (the kind bakeries get jam and pie filling in); with holes cut for drainage, the containers can sit in pans full of water or they even can be put in shallow pools as Bill Gunther grows them (and which convention-goers will recall).

When our Japanese are in bloom, they are so beautiful that all manner of friends come to enjoy them with us. If you don't grow any and you like friends, you should try them.

## UNDERSTANDING JAPANESE CULTURE

BEN HAGER, California

In parts of the country where acid soil is the norm, Japanese irises may grow quite easily with little special attention. Where soils are neutral to alkaline (and where water pH reinforces the alkalinity) particular care is needed to grow them well or even to keep them alive. Here are the methods that work for us in California's central valley and which have been used successfully by gardeners in other regions with less-than-perfect conditions.

If you plan to grow Japanese irises in the ground (I'll discuss pot culture a bit later), you *must* begin with soil preparation—to make what we call the "Acid Bed." Two other items are necessary for their well being—moisture and organic matter—but acid soil is the most important. It is simplicity itself to prepare an acid bed. Choose its location, dig out and place around the edge of the bed to form a bank one shovel's depth of soil. Don't be too diligent about this amount, you are merely making room for plenty of some sort of organic material such as manure, compost, peat moss, etc. After you get the organic matter worked into the soil, the level of the bed

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\*These instructions appear in the article below.

should be about that of the surrounding area but with a bank around it. Now, for every 100 square feet of bed, add one pound of soil sulfur and work it in. It is best to let this lie for at least two or three weeks, keeping the bed moist, before planting; a longer wait is even better. If the plants show a tendency to yellow after they have started to grow, give them a light dressing of nitrogen, any kind. Thereafter, fertilize twice a year with acid fertilizer—the kind prepared for camellias, azaleas, or rhododendrons. That's all. Simple, isn't it?

Here is a suggestion if you have light, gravelly or sandy soil that will not hold moisture. Dig out a wide trench or bed to a depth of at least two feet and line this depression with a polyethylene plastic sheet. You can get polyethylene in various widths and lengths, and in rolls of 100 feet, from local suppliers (feed and grain outlets, and hardware stores, for example). If your irrigation water is full of soluble salts and high in calcium, leave one end of the bed low so that the polyethylene can be dropped to drain the bed occasionally to leach out the salts. Fill this bed with a rich soil mixture as outlined above and you are ready to plant with the assurance that you'll be able to keep plants wet enough when they need it. You will have to renew this bed about every two years as the limited soil will be "used up." Exactly how often will depend on how crowded the plants are.

Japanese irises also can be grown in pots set into ponds of water, and when in bloom the spectacular flowers hovering over water make a picture of almost indescribable beauty. But, the pots should be removed in winter and sunk into the soil. Especially in colder regions where the ground freezes in winter it is important to note that these irises cannot endure soggy soil at that time. Good winter drainage, then, is a must. When spring returns you may resume heavy irrigation or the pond treatment; the more water they receive in the spring, the bigger the blossoms will be.

When you plant new Japanese irises, be certain that the crowns of plants are covered by one to two inches of soil. Then, keep them quite moist after planting and until they are established. Do *not* let them dry out during this period.

And one final word of reassurance to you who never have grown Japanese irises before: the plants are deciduous; the leaves will die down completely soon after planting. They are not dead, but will grow again in the spring.



## PERSPECTIVE

Iris bloom season 1976 will mark the 20th anniversary of Paul Cook's first PROGENITOR line introduction, MELODRAMA. And with colored rather than white standards, MELODRAMA was a teaser for the advent of the line's most noteworthy pattern, the dominant "amoena" (or, more appropriately as the pattern has developed, dominant bicolor). Two years later, in 1958, the most distinct patterns debuted: white-standard WHOLE CLOTH and blue-banded, white-faced KISS ME KATE.

We now take for granted this dominant bicolor character; PROGENITOR derivatives proliferate at a rabbit like pace in seedling patches worldwide. And yet, if we take MELODRAMA's introduction as the first availability of this genetic character to breeders, we are *at most* only ten generations away from the Cook seedling fields. What will the next ten generations bring? We do have all sorts of bicolor combinations—colored falls topped by standards of white, cream, yellow, tan, beige, pink—but Paul's speculations for the fall-banded Kiss Me Kate/Emma Cook pattern have not been fully realized. Where are the yellows with blue-bordered or salmon pink-bordered falls, the whites with orchid-rimmed falls, pink falls edged in blue? To the negativists who would claim that tall bearded breeders are at the end of the line, these questions are flung out as a challenge!

Had Paul Cook lived longer, almost certainly these missing-link color combinations would have been achieved, even if not in finished (to his eye) flowers. For as Frank Galyon stated in his eulogy to Paul (BAIS 172:27), "Though Paul Cook's successes were many, he tended to lose interest in the problem at hand as soon as it had been solved. It was the continuum of a nonaccomplished problem that goaded him on with further efforts and ideas toward seeking a solution." How unintentionally of self-sacrificing: to provide new materials for other hybridizers to seize and polish!

Since Paul's death in 1963, a number of BULLETIN articles have been printed to illuminate his career—objectives, accomplishments, and methods. But because these pieces have come at rather widely spaced intervals it seems appropriate to reiterate one aspect of his work in conjunction with this PROGENITOR story: the amount of physical labor and time involved in the production of these irises. Starting from the species level, as in PROGENITOR, almost always demands the raising of many more seedlings to achieve introduceable material than does the crossing of newer, more finished flowers. As Bee Warburton reported (BAIS 198:85): "The amount of time and effort Paul expended on procurement of species and species seed, and in following through with pollinations attempted and seedlings grown, is staggering." And speaking of his black line, beginning with SABLE: "It is astonishing to see in his records how many seedlings with 'Sab.' for designation he had numbered, described, and color-read by Ridgeway in the process of breeding toward these 'blacks.'"

To gain some of the necessary time, Paul worked for the U.S. Post Office—which gave him valuable afternoons free. But, and

again quoting Bee, there was another, less well known aid—Paul's wife, Emma. “. . . at home he was fortunate in having Emma to carry out the mechanics of his plans. Emma tells me that when, in his journals, he wrote of ‘hundreds of pollinations,’ more likely than not she had done the pollinating.”

How fortunate, indeed, for Paul. And how very fortunate for us all.

## Paul Cook — Further Progenitor Work

FRANK GALYON and BEE WARBURTON

In his speculation preceding the 1952 season, Paul Cook wrote: “I keep thinking about this gene that suppresses the anthocyanin color in the standards only, not in the falls. In crosses of PROGENITOR to blue tall, a ratio of 5 amoenas and one blue self appeared in the progenies; and when these seedlings were crossed back to blue tall again, a ratio of one amoena and one blue self showed up in the progeny. These are the ratios expected from random assortment of chromosomes in tetraploids in the first backcross and the second backcross generations. . . . This amoena strain has now been carried along far enough to show conclusively that the gene for the amoena pattern is a simple dominant and can be counted on to behave as such.

“The practical breeding problem is to find out in how many directions this gene can be employed. Will purple sap color always be suppressed in the standards, regardless of hue or shade? At this time it looks as if it will be, and if this is the correct conclusion, then almost as many kinds of amoenas can be made up as there are blue and purple selfs, and an almost equally large number of “variegatas.” Amoenas with falls of light to medium blue have already appeared, and it seems certain that forms with deep blue falls will come as easily from proper matings. Amoenas with lilac-pink falls, or with orchid or purple falls seem just as easily obtainable.

“What about very dark-falled amoenas? Can such combinations be achieved from crossing the very dark darks with the pale amoenas already obtained? . . . If the gene that produces this amoena effect can also suppress the very dark color in the standards of the blackest darks, then the amoena problem is solved.”

“This year the first generation seedlings from DREAMCASTLE X the blue-falled amoenas must be crossed back to DREAMCASTLE . . . I think there is no doubt at all that amoenas with orchid and with pinkish falls will appear in the backcross generation.

“Of course amoenas can come only where plastid yellow is absent. . . . In those cases where a purple sap and yellow are both present, only the sap in the standards will be suppressed and the flower will appear as a variegata, using this term in an enlarged sense . . . Pale yellow standards and pink falls, yellow standards and red falls,



yellow standards and violet or even blue falls, light yellow standards and black falls—all these and more look easy.”

In the season that followed (1952) he wrote: “A good many nice seedlings appeared in the pale amoena line, and the line now seems to have high potentiality for yielding amoenas and variegatas of all kinds. This year there were even some flowers with pale greenish standards and dark blue falls. Deeper falls appeared in some of these amoenas than any previously obtained; a few of these were very fine flowers.

“The progenies from DREAMCASTLE X the blue-falled pale amoenas bloomed fairly well and gave results about as expected. Many flowers with clean white standards and light to medium purple falls turned up, and the best of these, where they had pollen, were crossed back to DREAMCASTLE, also to PINK BOUNTIFUL and HARRIET THOREAU. There is no question that amoenas with falls of DREAMCASTLE coloring will appear in this backcross generation.”

“One of the most interesting results that appeared in these crosses was the deep fall color in some seedlings from (sib of 2650)<sup>1</sup> X (9442<sup>2</sup> x PROGENITOR) . . . A study of all the ancestors of these strong bicolors indicates that this deep fall color could only come from the PROGENITOR seedling used as pollen parent, all other ancestors being blues or derivatives of blues. Thus it is learned that the deep color of the dark selfs can be put in the falls of these amoenas, and in combination with white standards.”

Paul now felt the deepest satisfaction with the blue amoena lines, and was ready to pass it on to others and to concentrate his own efforts on developing variations on the theme. At the end of the 1953 season he wrote: “Of all my tall iris lines it is the new amoena line that is developing most rapidly. I now have amoenas of all good iris characters and these advanced forms will be material for further advances. Nothing is easier to use in breeding than a simple dominant like this gene that suppresses the anthocyanin colors in the standards but not in the falls. Any one of these amoenas already obtained, when crossed to a blue self will yield at least one-half amoenas directly, and this makes for rapid work. And the color pattern is always on view in full intensity.

“One of the secondary problems in this amoena line is how to keep a solidly colored fall and at the same time have a perfectly white standard. Most often there is some tinge of color in the standards, especially toward the base. Some blue bitones having considerable blue all through the standards are very attractive flowers.”

And in 1956: “The amoenas, saved in the last few years, have all the size and height they need—they are fully grown up . . . A number of them are very fine, big, strong-growing plants, with low-branched stems and flowers of all good qualities. The white/blue pattern occurs in many different hues and shades, but mostly pale to light

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<sup>1</sup> 2650 sib = Distance X 6448: Progenitor x Shining Waters.

<sup>2</sup> 9442 = Captain Wells X Indiana Night

blue, and the pattern also varies quite widely, from solid blue falls to thinly washed blue falls, and in 11155 (EMMA COOK) to falls with only a blue edging. Standards are mostly clean white but swing to bluish white and even to pale blue in a few instances."

Paul now considered his blue amoena lines finished as far as he was concerned, with registration of:

#### *1956 Registrations*

KISS ME KATE: (11142 x Progenitor) X 6748 = Progenitor x Shining Waters

MELODRAMA (11152): Dreamcastle X 6050 = blue seedling x 6748

TOLL GATE (14055): 4651 = (Black Forest x ((Captain Wells x Indiana Night) x ((Modoc x Black Wings) x Indiana Night))) X 3550 = blue seedling x 6748

WHOLE CLOTH (12555): Cahokia X 11253 = Blue Rhythm x 5651 amoena ((10942 x Progenitor) x Sky Above sib)

#### *1957 Registrations*

EMMA COOK (11155): ((Sky Above sib x 6748) x (Distance x 6748 sib)) X Melodrama sib

<sup>3</sup>QUIET SKY (14755): Blue Rhythm X 3550

SUPERLATION (13855): Blue Rhythm X 3550

WONDERMENT (19255): sib to Whole Cloth

#### *1958 Registrations*

<sup>4</sup>BLUE ANSWER (9158): 14354 blue X Prettyfield

PRETTYFIELD (11655): Cahokia X 3550

#### *1960 Registrations*

CONGENIALITY (11357): 11553 = 10249 blue x 3550 X Whole Cloth

MISS INDIANA (14658): 21655 amoena X Whole Cloth

Of the orchid pink amoena lines, he wrote: "The biggest, tallest seedlings in these amoenas so far have appeared in the progenies from DREAMCASTLE X blue-falled amoenas. There can be no question that good amoenas, with white standards and DREAMCASTLE falls, can be achieved without much difficulty." His registration from this line, MELODRAMA, proved to be one of the best parents of its sort for other breeders. Of the neglecta types with blue remaining in the standards, he registered TOLL GATE. The appearance of KISS ME KATE, with the blue edging on the falls only, led to some work with this pattern, and after EMMA COOK (11155) he made a few crosses, but mainly to find out what would happen.

### **KISS ME KATE**

"The pale yellow seeding with solid blue margin on falls (KISS ME KATE), indicates that some unusual and interesting color forms can be obtained. . . . Such an intermediate with a balanced chromosomal make-up (48) will be fertile with the 48-chromosome tall and with

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<sup>3</sup> Name transferred to another seedling after his death

<sup>4</sup> Not introduced



PROGENITOR. It should be possible to get all colors and color combinations in such a strain as are found in the 48-chromosome tall. Also forms of various times of blooming could be obtained, some almost as early as the later dwarfs and others at late as any of the tall. KISS ME KATE should also be used for further development of big tall having this blue border on the fall of white and yellow. They would be quite novel and pleasing."

EMMA COOK (11155) appeared in bloom season of 1955: "Maybe the most distinct seedling this year was one that appeared from the cross of 12552 X 14152. The flower had pure white standards and white fall with a margin of solid purple around. This is the same pattern as is seen in KISS ME KATE, the intermediate, which is also out of the pale amoena or PROGENITOR line. The new seedling is a nice thing and its pollen seems to be good." Later in winter, in his Pre-season Speculation, "Certain sibs of EMMA COOK had a wider band of blue color around the fall than the narrow edging of 11155. Selective breeding can undoubtedly put variations in the extent of margin width, and it looks as if the character can be reduced to a narrow solid edge of color. In 1955 I obtained two capsules from KMK X 11155, and other crosses of the same kind must be made this year. . . . Since the pattern can appear in combination with either white or yellow ground color it looks as if such combinations as blue on white ground, orchid pink on white ground, salmon pink on pale yellow, and others, can be obtained in time."

"And still another question: if KMK or EMMA COOK is crossed to a blue self, will the KMK pattern be obtained directly, or will the full amoena type appear, white standards and solid blue fall? What is the difference between the full amoena type and the KMK type? In 1955 I used pollen of EMMA COOK on four blue selfs, on DREAM-CASTLE, and on some red selfs. If it does not appear in the first generation, it is sure to show in the progenies from crossing back to the KMK type."

Some part of the answer to this came in the 1958 season: "The fall border pattern is not proving easy to handle, the color in most instances flowing out into the fall blade instead of being confined to the margin. But several seedlings turned up this year from EMMA COOK, especially from KISS ME KATE X EMMA COOK, that showed a good deal of this character."

"The 1961 season gave further encouragement to the development of the fall edge pattern that first appeared in KMK, then again in EMMA COOK. The pattern appeared in seedlings from 13055<sup>5</sup> X EMMA COOK in 1959. Both 10159 and 10259<sup>6</sup> have the fall edging pattern in considerably better form than it appears in EMMA COOK. The colored margin to the fall is narrower, neater, and bluer than in EMMA COOK, and the flowers larger and stems taller. Most important is the clearly defined pattern of fall edging. In EMMA COOK the fall tends to carry a thin pale blue spread over the whole fall, which in some

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<sup>5</sup> 13055 = Sib to Prettyfield

seasons is bad enough to reduce the effect of the colored fall margin. In 10159 and 10259<sup>6</sup> there is no color in the white fall except that which is carried at the fall edge, and this blue edging stands out cleanly and distinctly, a unique and pleasing pattern. Their seed parent, 13055<sup>5</sup> did not carry the pattern of fall edging in the least degree; it is simply one of the amoenas derived from PROGENITOR. Neither parent of EMMA COOK showed the fall edge pattern. It seems to be a recessive that is carried in the pale amoena line."

"At this stage the truing up of the pattern seems more important than extending the range of color. But I am sure that yellows with red edging on the falls are possible. This year I put pollen of EMMA COOK on several amoenas with orchid falls to obtain whites having the pattern in orchid and maybe rose. It will require two generations to get the pattern in combination with the orchid coloring. It also should be possible to breed irises having very deep blue fall margin, both on white and on light yellow flowers, and even on pink flowers, since pink is only a modified yellow."

### THE YELLOW/BLUE BICOLORS.

"Another problem not yet worked out but of much interest, is that of obtaining yellow standards in combination with blue or deep violet falls. This seems quite possible in time. Already the main characters have been combined, but it will take some work to get just the right kinds of yellow and violet in the same flower."

"The year 1954 marked the biggest advance yet in this line. At least a half dozen seedlings were decided improvements in this direction, . . . and it looks now as if the ultimate in clear medium yellow standards and velvety deep violet falls can be realized."

"In all these yellow/blue bicolors already obtained, the seedlings have come down from PROGENITOR, and all contain the plastid yellow from *I. variegata* as well. How the falls can show such blue or violet color when plastid yellow is in the flower is not easy to see. In variegatas the falls are red or maroon due to the combination of plastid yellow and purple or violet overlay on the fall. Why does a different situation exist in these yellow-blue bicolors that contain PROGENITOR?"

"How can this yellow/blue combination be developed and improved? Close selective breeding between best color forms already obtained will certainly produce advances and intensifications, but these may be within rather narrow limits, the parents being few. . . . Analysis of the pedigrees now on hand indicates that inclusion of some additional 'blood' may be advantageous to the lines at this point. It looks as if the very deep, very blue seedlings that came from DARK BOATMAN X 11752 medium blue" (of which ALLEGIANCE was the best seedling selected) "might be good material to work into the line. . . . Crosses between very darkest darks and amoenas and variegatas derived from PROGENITOR show past question that the

<sup>5</sup> 13055 = Sib to Prettyfield

<sup>6</sup> 10259 = Quiet Sky (r. 1964)



inhibitor can suppress even the deepest anthocyanin in the standards. There is no longer any problem here."

In 1955, seedling 10655 appeared "with pale yellow standards in combination with deep blue falls and most of the better iris characters besides. The yellow in the standards is pale and tinged with chartreuse, and has some bluish coloring on the midrib, but the fall has all the depth . . . of shade, all the blueness, necessary for the blue-falled variegata irises. Summing it all up, as it looks at this time, the yellow-blue combination is possible. The problem at least is giving way to thought and experiment."

In 1957 he commented on the season: "Two seedlings bloomed this year having clear medium yellow standards and lavender blue falls. Both got their bicolor pattern from white/blue amoenas parents. Both had blends as the other parent—TOWN TALK in one case, ARGUS PHEASANT in the other. Since the white/blues carried no tinge of yellow whatever, it looks as if the best explanation of these yellow/blue bicolors is that the yellow in the standards is exclusively the carotin yellow out of the blends, and that the blue of the falls is the blue anthocyanin of the white/blue parents. Why the blue in the falls is so blue is a little hard to explain, but pretty obviously this anthocyanin is different from the anthocyanin in the falls of ordinary amoenas that occurs as maroon, red or brown when there is also carotin yellow out of *I. variegata* present in the flower. These facts suggest that yellow/blue bicolors with still bluer color in the falls can be obtained by crossing these first-generation yellow-blues back to white/blues."

"If yellow/blue bicolors with medium to deep blue color in the falls are wanted, crosses of the first generation yellow/blues with dark blue selfs like ALLEGIANCE can be made, with a good probability of yellow/blues coming directly from such crosses and having dark blue falls in combination with yellow standards. But the experimenting and the speculating seem to be over. Judging from the two seedlings that showed up this year, the real yellow/blue bicolor combination has been proved possible, and in far better color form than seemed probable. The breeding work can be confined to the color characters, and there are just two of these; and, of course, the bicolor pattern character, easy to handle since it is dominant."

"The new yellow/blue combination is very distinct from the conventional variegata type of bicolor coloring. Besides the yellow/blues that appeared this year there were some 'off variegata' patterns in which falls were clear away in color from the usual red or maroon. In one seedling from MELODRAMA X 11153, the standards were light yellow and the falls between terra-cotta and rose. In another seedling from the same cross, the standards were medium yellow, falls a purple-red very different from the usual yellow/red of variegatas. (11153 is a conventional variegata of strong yellow and red)."

"It takes little imagination to see that all kinds of bicolor combinations will be obtained by using the amoenas of the PROGENITOR line. It looks now as if falls of all the iris colors, and maybe some

new to irises, can be obtained in combinations with the various hues and shades of carotin yellow that is derived from *variegata*."

In 1959 one seedling, 8159, stood out as the most advanced and best yellow/blue bicolor yet, and a big step forward in the yellow/blue breeding. Paul's description was "clear medium yellow standards and medium blue falls. . . . It struck me when I first saw it bloom as about what I have had in mind in the yellow and blue bicolours. It is sure to be a fine parent in the yellow-blue breeding. . . . Since it carries two doses of tangerine it will be as useful in breeding for pink/blue bicolours as for yellow/blue bicolours."

In 1960 Paul wrote that this seedling "looked very good as to color. . . . The combination is all I have been working for all these years. . . . The clear medium yellow in combination with so good a blue will take a lot of explanation. . . . There is something in the *amoenas* out of *PROGENITOR* that keeps the plastid yellows of the tallis from modifying blue anthocyanin into brown, tan, red, etc. The yellow that comes from *variegata* and turns the blue or purple color of the falls in the conventional *amoenas* into brown, red, or maroon does not combine with the blue of the *amoenas* from *PROGENITOR* in the same way. The breeding of the yellow/blues can proceed. 1,000 seeds were obtained and sowed from crosses involving 8159 one way or the other this past season."

During the winter of 1961, and again in 1962, Paul gave much thought to this problem. The puzzle of how the seedling 8159 could have fairly strong yellow standards with nearly blue falls, when in the usual color pattern the yellow would blend with the anthocyanin pigment, was one that he never did solve. In one of his last entries, in January of 1963, he wrote: "It is difficult to lay aside entirely the speculating on the yellow/blues and the pink/blues, and in the past month the problem has been in mind a good deal. Not the practical breeding problem for that seems solved, but the nature of the two immediate parents of 8159, the first really yellow/blue bicolor I have had appear.

### **AMOENA WITH TANGERINE BEARD**

This line started out as a project to put a red beard on the pale *amoenas*, and ended up as a companion line to the yellow-blue—as pink/blue bicolours. In 1951, Paul "crossed red-bearded purples with *amoenas* out of the *PROGENITOR* line, obtaining in 1953 progenies of seedlings half of which were *amoenas*, but all of which had ordinary beards. Selected *amoenas* of these progenies were crossed back to red-bearded purples in the expectation that 1 in 12 of the resulting seedlings would be *amoenas* with red beards—(one-half *amoenas* X one-sixth red beards). The second generation progenies bloomed fairly well in 1955, and counts were made of all seedlings that flowered in four of the progenies. The progenies were small—the total of all seedlings blooming was 118. In this total the number of seedlings in the four color combinations, *amoenas* with ordinary beards, purple selfs with ordinary beards, *amoenas* with tangerine



beards, and selfs with tangerine beards, closely approximated the expectation though separate progenies do not, owing to the small numbers of seedlings."

"In every case where the amoena type appeared, the standards were pinkish, never clean white. The inhibitor in this kind of amoena acted in the same way as the general inhibitor in the shell pinks, suppressing the anthocyanin and allowing the pink color to show, though in the amoenas only in the standards. In some seedlings the pink color was fairly deep—seedling 14155 was one of the most strongly colored.

"This combination of amoena pattern with red beard has possibilities, but it will take much work to turn it into something really good. Inasmuch as I had used red-bearded purples in the first crosses, and in the backcrosses, naturally all the amoenas in the backcross generation had purple falls. The combination of purple falls and red beards is not particularly attractive; but red beards on blue falls would be. That this kind of red beard can be put on blue falls seems sure, though it will take time to do it. In 1955 I crossed 14155 to blue selfs as a start toward this end.

"The appearance of the pink color in the standards presents another problem. Can it be left out and the red beard retained? Since white selfs with red beards are now appearing, it looks as if amoenas with clean white standards but with red beards can also be obtained. Flowers with plain white standards, blue falls and red beards will be striking; for that matter, pink standards, blue falls and red beards will not be bad."

Seedling 8159 seemed promising for both the yellow/blues and the pink/blues. Paul planned to cross it back to its pink parent, 14155, and wrote that the pink/blue seemed almost sure from this backcross, but in 1962 he wrote: "As it seems now, the one thing that may have to be contended with will be to get the bluer color put in the falls. This is because 14155 was derived in large part from purple selfs, not blue self. Everything considered, it seems best not to expect good pink/blue bicolors directly from the cross between 14155 and 8159. Bluer falls than those of 14155 should appear from 14155 X 8159, and very possibly a backcross of best-colored seedlings from this cross—those having pink standards and as blue falls as possible—to 8159 might yield backcross seedlings with full blue falls and pink standards."

What the pink/blue bicolors must have is blue—self blue; the amoena gene to suppress the blue anthocyanin of the standards, the plastid yellow, and the tangerine genes to change the yellow to pink. Four separate major genes, at least, are necessary for the pink/blue bicolors.

## EPILOGUE

Paul's work ended just as he was reaching out to expand his plans with the work of others. The last scheme involved light rose amoenas from 8459 and PRETTY CAROL. "Some light rose amoenas have come from 8459 X PRETTY CAROL.

# VINTAGE YEAR

LARRY L. HARDER, Nebraska

Do you think 1973 was a good year; a "vintage" year? In fact, can any year be truly "vintage" for new iris introductions?

If you are a serious collector, you probably have already made a sizable addition of the 1973's to your garden; if you are new at the iris game you may have just one or two of them. I *do* hope you don't need to say, "None yet—haven't seen any that I wanted"! As a "student" of the iris, I travel each year to as many gardens as I can in order to see as many new developments as possible. Each year finds me adding numerous new varieties to my collection. And 1973 was no exception.

Counting the introductions for that year, 1973 saw 253 tall bearded irises placed on the market; of those, 144 now grow in my garden. After blooming them (or most of them), I sat down to evaluate those I grow and admire as well as those seen displaying themselves well in other gardens. Therefore, I'd like to share with you a list of those irises I think are really outstanding based upon observations that were made in, at most, two seasons.

I've become especially interested in brown irises, and so I keep an eye out for new ones in that color range. Brown seems to be an elusive color; you will encounter all shades of it, but usually it is a blend, often with some type of blaze below the beard. In 1973, Tell Muhlestein placed several irises on the market that should gain wide acceptance. In brown tones, AUBURN STAR was one of these standouts. The well-named GOLDEN BRILLIANCE is quite striking, a very clean and clear color with many buds to give it a long bloom season. And his big, beautiful white SNOW BASIN is one you will like, too.

From that very knowledgeable hybridizer, Opal Brown, we can expect many fine new irises each year. BLUE LUSTRE is one of these in a medium to dark blue that is highlighted beautifully by its dark blue-purple beard that spreads itself like a huge caterpillar down each fall. I never have appreciated the green-gold irises I've seen in past years, but Opal's COLONIAL GOLD is so luscious in form that this alone brings new beauty to this color. Vigorous growth has been noted on all plants of this iris wherever I've seen it. Many iris names that are supposed to be descriptive just "turn me off," but PEACH FLOAT does describe this particular iris perfectly, as one can easily visualize the color by imagining a peach ice cream float—shades of pink blended with tints of ivory and cream. And a dark salmon red beard adds much to the attractiveness of the flower. Its buds toe in around the stem but still the flowers are in position to open right, which makes me wonder if we can tell much about an iris' "faults" until after we have grown it! Another very gorgeous iris from Opal is SNOWBLAZE, but I wonder if other hybridizers' clearer whites with darker red beards may hold the hearts of more people even though the forms of many others cannot compare with this one. Very flaring falls and domed standards, all ruffled and frilled, make an excep-



tionally beautiful iris. Buds open with a very smoky colored cast in the white, but this fades out quite a bit by the time the flower is open for a few hours.

I may be a bit partial to subtly colored irises, so when I saw Jack Boushay's BLUSHING LEMON I was intrigued by the blush of salmon-orange color that comes out to add a richness and an appeal to the overall beauty—an appeal it may have lacked without the additional color.

When I read the description of BRIDE'S HALO (Mohr) I ordered it sight unseen because I thought the color combination sounded new and different: I had never grown an iris that had just a tiny thin rim of color around both standards and falls, as usually the rim is much wider and usually cloudy in the standards. After seeing it for the first time at the Philadelphia convention, I thought it "nice" but only so-so for form. But it does have lovely form, too, to display its white petals with thin gold halo around both the standards and falls. After seeing it at the Roanoke convention, and in my home garden, I realized why it was one of the "rave" irises.

Bryce Williamson gave us two 1973 introductions that can add new dimensions to our iris growing experience and pleasure. In brown tones we have CHAMBER MUSIC, and in light cream and yellow is ISLANDS OF LIGHT. Both have very flared forms with domed standards and enough ruffles to enhance their appeal.

Glen Corlew presented another beautifully formed pink in his CHERISHED in yet another tone of lightness from his previous introductions. How he can add new color nuances to such light pinks is beyond description.

From Eden Road (Gordon Plough), 1973 was a good year; I have especially liked these seven: DARK ALLURE, a dark purple, has a well branched stem that can display up to four flowers open at once; FIESTA BRAVA is all one could ask for in a brilliant color pattern of yellow standards over red-purple falls that have a very velvety finish; INTERPOL, a huge black whose form is so different (all edges roll back and show off an unusual triangular shape); KONA COAST, a yellow ground plicata edged brown with a white area around the orangish beard; LADY DAWN, a pink standard—blue falled variety that has domed standards and flared falls—one of the nicest formed irises in this particular color combination—though one needs to stretch the imagination as the real colors are a bit different from true pink and blue; RAIN OR SHINE, with its yellow standards, purple falls edged the color of the standards, is surely a different color combination; and SECRET SOCIETY, a yellow-green that has a very blue cast to the flower in some soils and climates.

For a different tone of pink, look at Cliff Benson's CHERISHED HOUR. To me it has a touch of salmon, giving the pink an orange cast that makes it lively. Ruffles flourish in the yellow VENETIAN VANILLA, also one of Cliff's fine 1973 presentations.

Lerton Hooker's black CONGO MAGIC exhibits fine form, as does the cream and yellow combination found in Steve Varner's LATE REPORT.

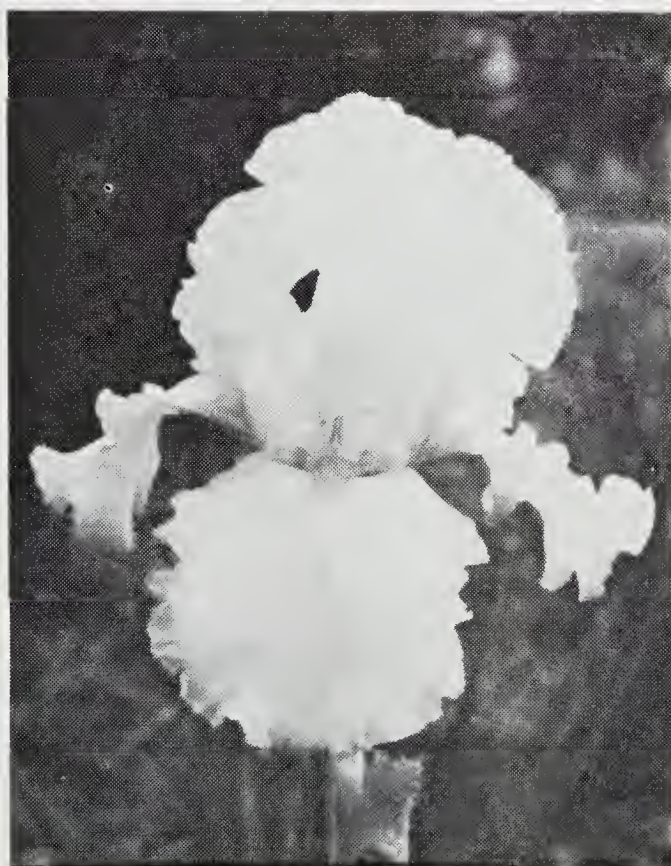




*Top:* FASHION TREND  
(Dorothy Palmer)

*Lower Left:* BLUE LUSTRE  
(Opal Brown)

*Lower Right:* BRIDE'S HALO  
(H. C. Mohr)





From the hybridizing hands of the Schreiners, 1973 found the following lovelies becoming available to the buying public: DESERT CORAL, tones of light brown mixed with coral, and a light coral beard; GRAND ENTRANCE, a beautifully formed lavender; LIGHT 'N GAY, in shades of light blue with yellow at the haft; SAILOR'S DANCE, a starchy medium to dark blue that's sturdy and stalwart in appearance; SOFT MOONBEAM, in shades of soft yellow with white spot around the beard; and SPARTAN, their super new red that has tints of dark orange in the color.

One hybridizer whose complete 1973 output makes this list is Dorothy Palmer. She had three introductions, and all are superb. CONVERSATION PIECE is one of the finest brown blends that we have had in a long while; FASHION TREND combines shades of medium to light blue; while STARRING ROLE is one of the finest yellows. All three have sparkling iris personality.

From California, Joe Ghio placed another very fine blue bitone on the market, his DIALOGUE. Joe Gatty put out his brilliant yellow with white spot below the beard, SHINING LIGHT, and Keith Keppel's LIMERICK notes a new combination of plicata, with its yellow standards over white falls that here brown plicata markings at the haft. From Larry Gaulter, the medium lavender of MARY FRANCES is beautiful, and those of us who occasionally like one that's beautiful in a plainer form have acquired VIRGINIA SQUIRE. From Neva Sexton comes the large, frilly white HAPPY BRIDE and the dark blue-black MIDNIGHT SPECIAL. Bob Dunn put out a dark maroon red blend which he called PAGAN. Lura Roach has a ruffled violet-black in WALTZING WIDOW. And from the plicata hybridizer Jim Gibson we can add HAPPY HALO, a light violet rimmed plicata, flared and ruffled form; HIGHLAND CHIEF, an odd shade of red plicata markings over light yellow ground; PINK EMBER the first of our pink ground plicatas; OSAGE BUFF, with garnet red plicata markings over an apricot ground, accented by a red beard; and WOODWINE, in dark wine red with white area around the beard.

Chet Tompkins has a very fine yellow in TOUR DE FORCE. Herb Spence has one of the most beautiful whites with a red beard in VALENTINA. Gene Burger's GOOD INVESTMENT is just that in navy blue. And Carroll O'Brien's CHRISTMAS CAROL has pink standards, purple falls edged with the pink color of the standards.

Steve Moldovan gave us MING DYNASTY in shades of gold, and TURKISH TREASURE in old rose. Nate Rudolph's TITIAN GOLD is small flowered, but the wide thick beard really sets off this old gold flower. PINK ANGEL is very ruffled pink from the same hybridizer. From Clarence Blocher comes OLD GLORY, a blue with a large white area under the beard which is red.

Melba Hamblen offered the ruffled violet-orchid PRETTY KAREN, one of her loveliest productions; George Mayberry introduced ROYAL CAPE, a different plicata as the dark purple extends on the haft down to the end of the beard; ruffles marks the cream and yellow PARTY RUFFLES from Eva Smith, and ruffles also are much evident in WINTER





STARRING ROLE (Dorothy Palmer)



BLUSHING LEMON (Jack Boushay)



PRETTY KAREN (Melba Hamblen)



WINTER MAGIC (Tony Ballard)

MAGIC, a white from Tony Ballard. PEACH SPOT from George Shoop gives us a color pattern not seen for a long time: white with a large peach spot on each fall.

And so ends a personal selection of favorite irises from the 1973 crop of introductions. I will be looking for more of them next year and hope that I will have seen all 253 before long. With such a high quality average, I'm certain I'll be adding more to the selection presented here. The indications so far certainly point to a good "vintage"!



# Robins

Greetings to all, and a special welcome to the many new people who have joined the robin program since the convention in San Diego. Even though many of the faithful and hard-working members are having to drop out for one reason or another, I am cheered by the number of Join-A-Robin cards that have been coming in from new AIS members. Cliff Benson tells me that we will need to re-order cards very soon—and that's good news!

Our two Arts & Crafts and two Japanese robins are getting so fat that we will have to begin another robin in each division. If you are interested in either subject (or, for that matter, in any robin) now is the time to join. At the moment, new interest seems greater in irises other than tall bearded, with a particular increase in the Reblooming division.

Now, for an apology to the person who just sent an application for a Tall Bearded robin with a note at the bottom stating in what kind he or she would like to fly. My face is red, for the card has disappeared completely in the confusion of company and hectic activities! Usually I am careful to mark incoming mail in my record book, but not so this time. Would you please send me your name and address, and accept my humble apologies?

I also have received two Join-A-Robin cards without names or addresses. One arrived in March from someone who wished to join Tall Bearded, Hybridizing (Beginners), and Japanese robins. The other came in July from one who wished to join a Tall Bearded robin. Would you people please send me your names and addresses? We can ill afford to lose anyone! If you have not heard from me or from the robin's chairperson by now, you can be pretty sure that you're one of these people.

I hope all had time to read my letter in this column in July's BULLETIN. If not, please do read it. The message there I feel is important for the health of the robin program.

FAYE EDELMAN, *Chairman*  
National Robin Program

### Robin Sections and Chairmen

**IRISES IN GENERAL:** Georgia Legner, White Fence Acres, Box 225, Rochester, IL 62563

**TALL BEARDED:** Otis R. Skinner, Jr., Box 902, Yorktown, TX 78164

**HYBRIDIZING:** George Bryant, 1909 Calle de Suenos, Las Cruces, NM 88001

**INTERNATIONAL:** Mrs. Mary Herd, Box 57, Jacksboro, TX 76056

**HISTORICAL:** Mrs. Harriet Segessemann, 380 Crescent Dr., Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417

**SPECIAL INTERESTS: Space Age, Novelty, Artistic (includes Arts & Crafts, Arils-Arilbreds, Miniature Dwarfs, Teens & Twenties):** Mrs. Dan Edelman (Faye), Box 591, Fort Morgan, CO 80701

**REBLOOMING IRISES:** Dr. Norman Noe, Mallard Dr., Martinsville, NJ 08836

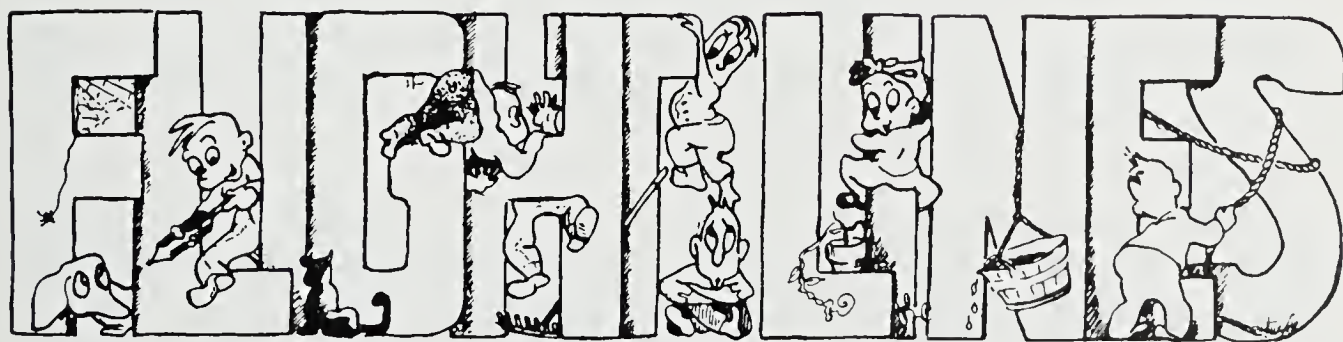
**MEDIANS:** Albert Ellis, 19 McClure Ave., Brantford, Ontario, Canada N3R 4L7

**SIBERIANS:** Mrs. Marjorie Barnes, 1806 N.E. 73rd St., Seattle, WA 98115

**SPURIAS & LOUISIANAS:** Mrs. Ila Crawford, Rt. 2, Box 35, Purcell, OK 73080

**EVANSIAS, JAPANESE, SPECIES & NATIVES:** Mrs. Alan Reed (Lorena), 17225 McKenzie Hwy., Rt. 2, Springfield, OR 97477

**REGIONAL:** Howard Coleman, 18710 Sunnybrook Ave., Lathrup Village, MI 48076



FRED SPAHN, *Editor*

1229 Lincoln Ave., Dubuque, Iowa 52001

Including the regional robins, there are approximately 135 robins now flying. I had expected that, with another bloom season just past



to comment on, I would be flooded with enough material to give me a bit of a backlog for the next issue, but for one six week period I received nothing at all. A total of only six people submitted excerpts, plus those taken from my own robins.

It does take time for reporters to scan robins for newsworthy comments, copy them, and send them in, but we need all the material we can get to enable us to continue printing a Flight Lines column. So I again urge you reporters not to forget me. I want to express my my appreciation particularly to Dorothy Howard of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who has been my most consistant reporter.

There has been an increased interest among the gardeners I know in the use of weed inhibitors, or weed killers as they are more commonly (but incorrectly) called. As the material available for this column isn't sufficient to fill the usual amount of pages allocated, I thought I would fill one or two with my experiences using Treflan.

I was hesitant to give Treflan a try as one could lose a sizeable investment if it harmed the irises. So I waited for a few friends in the Chicago area to pioneer its use and report no apparent harm after 2 years. In Spring of 1974 I decided to apply it on half the garden, leaving the other half untreated for comparison. For this experiment I bought a 16-pound bag of "Preen" for \$5.95. The active ingredient was Treflan, which constituted only 1.47% of the total (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound), the balance being inert ingredients. This material is yellow and granular, the granules approximately  $\frac{1}{32}$  of an inch or smaller in diameter. This 16-pound bag treats about 2500 square feet. It measures 4 cups to the pound and one pound treats approximately 160 square feet, so it is easy to figure closely the amount to be applied. I punched a hundred or more holes in a brass screw top of a pint mason jar with an icepick and used it like an oversized salt shaker, sprinkling it around and in the iris clumps. Treflan is degradable in sunlight so should be cultivated in shallowly within an hour after applying it.

The results were almost unbelievable. I did no cultivating or weeding all summer in the treated area. Apparently Treflan is ineffective against elm seeds (and possibly a few others). There are 3 Chinese elms in the neighborhood and a number of these seeds germinated. And by fall a few other weeds showed, but the garden still is almost weed-free. The untreated beds required hours of weeding.

Treflan will not kill weeds that are already growing but inhibits weed seeds from germinating. It will do the same to other seeds including those of iris, so it should be applied only around plants three inches or more in height. (I use a coldframe with a peat-vermiculite mix that is changed annually for iris seed planting so there is no problem here.)

One bed treated in spring of 1974 was spaded to accommodate some of the new irises set out in August. Both in increase and in general growth they compared with other newly set irises in untreated beds. A few weeds did germinate later. Spading depth was 8 to 10 inches.

During the following winter I acquired a quart of the liquid Treflan for \$7.50. The instructional folder was missing from the can, although the label gave the quantity to apply per acre as it is used extensively for weeds in soybean fields. The Chicago area friends advised that a tablespoon of Treflan to 5 gallons of water had worked for them. So again this spring I got another bag of "Preen," the price of which had jumped from \$5.95 to \$8.95, but still worth it if you place any value on your gardening time. I was now prepared to compare the granular form to the liquid.

This Spring I treated half the garden with the granular and half with the liquid, leaving one bed treated last year untreated this year to determine the residual effect. The liquid was applied with the type of sprayer that attaches to a garden hose. The Treflan was placed in a jar with a nozzle-venturi combination built into its cap that metered out a given amount of the Treflan to mix with the water coming through the hose. Liquid Treflan, as it comes from the can, is an intensely colored liquid that easily stains clothing and hands.

So to compare the results. The granular product did the same fine job and I think is a much more precise way of applying it. The liquid wasn't nearly as effective. Either the amount will have to be doubled or a longer time taken to spray in one place. The liquid requires judgment and experience more than the granular form does. I think the liquid would be considerably cheaper even by doubling the amount I used. When spraying with the liquid, it should also be cultivated in shallowly.

The one bed where Treflan had been applied in 1974 but not this year showed about a normal complement of weeds, indicating very little residual effect. In another bed, a seedling bed, I applied the granular form this spring. In one area enough seedlings had been discarded to permit spading and planting of a small, late crop of green beans. Either the 8 to 10-inch-deep spading reduced Treflan's effectiveness or it might have been due to the large size of the bean seeds, but almost every seed germinated.

Another bed, where I removed holdover seedlings later and set out those that germinated this spring, I had roto-tilled but didn't apply any Treflan for several weeks after setting out seedlings. This too had Treflan applied this spring, but within a couple of weeks a good crop of weed seeds started germinating so I shaved them off and applied more Treflan. Apparently turning the soil over to an 8 or 10-inch depth again reduced the effectiveness of the Treflan. I increased the strength of the liquid mix on this bed to 1 tablespoon to 2 gallons (see the figures in the excerpts that Vivian Albert came up with, which are the same). No time yet to see how this strength solution will do.

The only plants that might have been affected adversely were perennial phlox. There are about 35 of these in the garden and I lost several, which is unusual, and most of the others now blooming are at 1/2 to 2/3 their normal height. Those given to the neighbor several years ago (where no Treflan was applied) are normal height.



Whether it was the Treflan I can't say, but I will be careful about applying it around the phlox next year to find the answer.

Personally, I think Treflan, from the experience I have had with it, is the answer to the hated job of weeding. After seeing the results in my garden, enough people were convinced to try it that I should have a lot more data in a year or two. I was pleased to find out that apparently it doesn't have much residual effect the year after using, indicating there isn't a buildup of it in the soil.

Happy flower sniffing in the time you won't have to spend weeding and cultivating next year!

### **MORE ON WEED INHIBITORS**

*Vivian Albert, MN:* In the area where Treflan was used last year there is almost no chickweed, but there are a few dandelions, and clover, with a little quack grass coming in from the lawn next door and the prickly Grootendorst rose in front that never gets completely cleaned out. Was not able to buy Treflan locally, but a feed and seed store ordered some for me in quarts—will have to read the label to see how much it will take for 2 treatments—one now and another in August or so. They said it was available in powder, granules (which I used last year under the name of Flora-Preen), and liquid, so I took the liquid this year. It cost \$7 per quart.

Well I got the Treflan, which I was assured would have directions on it. It came in a can, like a quart of oil, saying to mix one pint in 40 gallons of water (for sandy soil) for one acre—nothing else. County agent wasn't in (the feed store said he could help determine quantity), so they telephoned the university and were told it was for agricultural use and had no other information; but again, only secretaries were working on such a nice day. Changing the pint to cups and then tablespoons, and the 40 gallons to 2 gallons for my size sprayer, and the acre to 1/20th acre per sprayer, I came up with the figures that it will take 1 tablespoonful to the 3 gallons to cover about half the old iris bed; and that there are about 100 sprayers full in a quart. Enough for 25 years.

*Lou Farley, MA:* If you use Dacthal as a weed killer on crops it might pay to experiment with it on a little part of your iris bed. It will take care of sorrel and many other weeds. I am experimenting with Dacthal 5 G on an older bed this year. The commercial gladiolus growers in New England use it regularly on their fields as do the Florida growers. It has no ill effect on glads and since iris and glads are first cousins—both belong to the Iridaceae family of plants—I surmise that irises are tolerant of it. They use either the granular form 5G or the wettable powder at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds of active ingredients to an acre; so if you use it, do so sparingly.

### **INSECTS, DISEASES**

*Emma Pederson, NB:* We had only a fair bloom season and had expected a super year. The flowers seemed smaller and more bunched, and we even had a fair share of scorch this spring—different in that even the dwarfs and Siberians have it too. Some of you seem to think

it comes after the bloom season is over. What I can't understand is why it never takes the first year plants. Its always the ones that have been growing 2 or 3 years.

*Leonard Michel, IA:* Several strange things happened in the patch; a few newly set plants failed to start growing, and several 2 and 3 year clumps did the same thing. They didn't die, or rot, or scorch, they just didn't start growing (they look about the same as they did last fall). I lost several clumps to scorch and I think that is unusual as that normally strikes after heavy bloom and these were just sending up bloomstalks when overnight they were struck down. Only one first year plant shows symptoms of scorch and I may try to save it but have discarded most of those I earlier described. When I lose a plant I console myself by saying that's one less decision I'll have to make when I rework the beds this summer and have to make room for newer varieties.

*David Silverberg, NJ:* Add another satisfied user of Agri-Mycin 17. Had more rot this year than I have ever had in the past. Sprayed on a Sunday afternoon and didn't get a chance to check the results until Tuesday evening, but everything was as dry as a bone. Unfortunately many of the new ones put in last year were affected so will have sparse bloom on most of them. Didn't use any detergent spreader in the solution, thought it best if it just ran down the fan to the rot.

*Vivian Albert, MN:* For the first time I had mice damage this year, especially near the center of the garden; I also noticed it in our front lawn. It must be because the ground didn't freeze under the leaves and snow, although on the lawn there was snow only. There are several vacant spots as a result, and at least 25% of the clumps had holes around or under them with inch wide tunnels leading every which way. In other years there have been a lot of cats around our yard (none of our own) but this year I didn't see any, so there may be a connection. Anyone with this problem and a simple solution? Suppose moth balls might help, but would they last long enough to do any good?

*Fred Stephenson, VA:* My biggest gardening problem this year has been rabbits and groundhogs. They just about destroyed my vegetable garden. I have had to replant about everything. Neighbors had some tame rabbits but got tired of caring for them so turned them loose. I think I have finally sent them to the great beyond, but I was still plagued by the groundhogs. Finally I put up an electric fence with one wire close to the ground and one about 18 inches high. This has taken care of the groundhog problem and discouraged the dogs.

## CULTURE

*Judy Flanagan, OR:* It pays to put straw between the long rows of irises. (I have about ¼ acre of tall bearded) as it surely helped keep down the weeds and grasses between the rows. I put the straw right up to the iris fans, and it was such a help that I hope I will be able to get enough straw for next fall. In a few places where I



didn't have enough straw to cover the ground, I was bothered with weeds and grasses more than where I had the mulch.

*Louis Farley, MA:* I substituted baskets for mulching last year. The results were so much superior to anything that I ever had with any type of mulch that I am extending the practice to the entire garden. I simply cleaned up the irises and cut the leaves back to about 4 inches as I have always done in preparation for the coming of winter. Then I inverted a 16 qt. "bean" basket over each clump and placed a stone on top of it. The stone was approximately the size of a brick and I would judge that in weight the stones on top of the basket ranged between three and five pounds. This proved to be sufficient to prevent the baskets from being blown away during the most severe winds one is likely to encounter. When I removed the baskets in the spring I found that not only had they afforded the irises winter protection (there was absolutely no winter kill or rotting) but also growth was advanced by several weeks, over irises mulched in the usual manner. At blossom time those that had been given basket protection began blooming about 10 days to two weeks ahead of those that had had conventional mulching. Both groups finished blooming about the same time, so the basket protection seems to have extended the period of bloom.

### HYBRIDIZING

*Richard Sloan, CA:* We had a hybridizing seminar on Saturday and Robert Schreiner was our speaker. (*Editors note:* this was in Chicago before Dick moved). It was a delightful day. This will be Schreiners' 50th catalog. He followed several of their breeding lines down through the years and gave much information and extremely interesting stories of irises—mostly TB, some medians. They send out about 36,000 catalogs a year. He showed us a beauty and asked would we buy it? Yes, but he said it had big flowers and short stalks so it would never be introduced. Said they test things 5 years and they still make mistakes. He said Paul Cook was hoping to get a deeper blue when he worked PROGENITOR into the TB lines and got WHOLE CLOTH, but the idea being to take advantage of the breaks when they occur. He showed pictures of the 1975 introductions and a few future ones. I liked a plic, white with a narrow band of purple, that will be called LOOP THE LOOP. This years red is INFERNO. GOLD TRIMMINGS was a pretty good amoena but the yellow blends into the standards—still is pretty. LEISURE DAY, a creamy yellow was also nice. The big black I liked at Roanoke will be STORM FLURRY. Mr. Schreiner said the cost of grants for graduate student work at college prohibits the AIS from any serious scientific work, and that irises are just too out of the mainstream for any government funding, state or national. If it were corn or wheat it would be different.

*Bill Brown, KS:* I don't know about the genetics of reverse crosses but Helen Graham Reynolds and John Ohl always planted the seed separately. I well remember the two long rows of seedlings which produced TEA APRON, BLUE DESIGN, and MOONGATE. They were all

similar but you could see a difference when looking at the two rows overall. And Sam Street once told me that if I wanted aril traits and an occasional spot pattern I should cross the tall bearded *onto* the aril and not bearded X aril as I had been doing. And Sam has some mighty fine arilbreds.

### SEED AND SEEDLING CARE

*Dottie Dennis, AR:* I read in your letter about worms in your pods, and your idea of wrapping stems and pods in nylon net. The worm is the larva of the verbena moth, and I really don't know if that stinker could lay her eggs through the net, but I wouldn't bet. A much simpler way, and perhaps 99% perfect, is to pull the spathes down as soon as you see a good bit of swelling in the ovary. The moth won't lay eggs in the light and air.

*Judy Flanagan, OR:* When I have iris in my seedling patch that I don't want to save, I take pieces of acrylic yarn in specific colors and tie on the stalks and that way I'll know which iris I want to take out after iris season.

### SHOWS AND JUDGING

*Peggy Boggs, AR:* The way I transport my irises to shows is in coke cases. To keep the stalks from turning around in the coke bottles and touching each other, I use cigarette filter tips pushed carefully into the necks of the bottles after my irises are in. Sometimes it takes two, but the stalks don't move.

### IRISES FROM OUTSIDE THE U.S.A.

*Dick Sloan, CA:* My first iris order arrived yesterday (April 12th): 8 plants from Australia. The TB are from the pink amoena x WHOLE CLOTH derivative breeding; two are pink and black amoenas and one is a pink and rose amoena. Then some medians. I got 7 TBs from there last year but they arrived at the end of May. Five bloomed before frost but I thought the increases were not mature and I would get no bloom this year. Now I'm not sure, as it looks like one or two will bloom this spring.

I have regularly ordered irises from England for about 7 years. No problems, and recently the red tape has diminished. When I started, you had to get a number and send tags for inspection, but irises no longer need this so it is very easy. I have ordered both bearded and Siberians, and species. Mr. Taylor who breeds dwarfs and reds over there has some excellent varieties. The Brummitts' Siberians CAMBRIDGE, ANNIVERSARY, LIMEHEART, SEAHORSE are in a class by themselves. ANNIVERSARY proved that at Roanoke.

### JAPANESE IRISES

*Ophelia Straw, PA:* On June 29th the 11 members of this area met at the home of George Bush, near York, to visit the garden. This was the first time I had seen Japanese blooms except from my own plants. He has a fine collection and there is growing interest among the members. On GUSTO would you believe *three* branches, each with two buds and three on top—9 flowers from one stem. It had been



fertilized with a “heavy hand” in addition to a thick mulch of horse stable cleanings. In spite of the heavy stalks and bud count the flowers were no larger, but several stems had 2 open flowers.

*Bill Ouweneel, IN:* In my previous letter I raised the question of how lime (either directly or by affecting the pH) affects the growth of Japanese irises. Russell Isle, a local specialist in their pot culture, has potted two of my seedlings to try and answer the question. With each seedling one pot has normal soil and the other the same with a tablespoonful of pulverized gypsum. Next summer I shall check the pH in all four pots and, of course, observe the plants.

### REBLOOMERS

*Robert Creviston, IN:* While at Ray Smith’s garden this spring. I commented on a particularly nice seedling in maiden bloom. He said he agreed it was nice but probably would not rebloom. He pointed out that the bloomstalk was on the first year’s rhizome. Another one year seedling had neither fan nor stalk remaining on the round nubbin which had been the first year’s rhizome. He speculated that it would rebloom. Whether the “spent” rhizome had bloomed the previous fall (as a six month old seedling) I couldn’t say, but I have the idea that it either bloomed or did not make it and was damaged by winter weather. The interesting thing is that Ray could just about tell which ones were going to rebloom by looking at the plant the first year after seed.

*Geraldine Storey, IN:* We had beautiful fall bloom until frost. At that time Henry brought stalks of flowers in and we had fourteen on the table, all different. Of course there was no place to sit and eat, but we had *irises* and they were so beautiful! If you don’t do this, it is a must: bring iris blooms into the house and place them in individual vases where you can sit and look at them. It is entirely different from looking at them in the garden. You see things that you miss outside.

*Albert Thimsen, VA:* We are hearing a lot these days about continuous bloom. I have a seedling that will do this by itself with the exception of about two weeks in June. It put up bloomstalks all through December, which promptly froze. This was on a one year old clump. This year I think it is going to bloom from April 10 when it started, all the way through. It is a cross of HAPPY BIRTHDAY x AUTUMN TWILIGHT, beige with a light orchid blaze in the falls.

### COFFEE(?) BREAK

*David Silverberg, NJ:* The robin arrived at the most opportune of times. Temperature in the mid-70’s, mowing the lawn that was 4 days overdue, feeling lower than a depressed earthworm, and then my wife showed me the mail that had just arrived and waved the big robin envelope. Provided me with the perfect excuse to take a break—read part of the robin and have a cold brew at the same time. Elaine says the robin was just an excuse to have the beer. Perhaps she’s right. Good friends always go with a good drink.



ANN DASCH, *Youth Chairman*

ROSALIE BEASLEY, *Youth Editor*  
RD. #1, Box 43, Leonardtown, Md. 20560

As the new Editor of *Youth Views*, I am anxious to hear from all of you about your activities (both in and out of the iris garden). We have news from Regions 6, 18 and 24 via regional newsletters. How about the rest of you? If you have some questions, perhaps we could start a question and answer column in this space.

My own introduction to iris came through my children and my mother (Rosalie Figge). Ann Dasch taught daughters Debbie and Barbara to hybridize when they were in grade school, and I finally had to give in and join the fun in self defense, or we would have no grass—just fields of hybrids. Our family consists of 4 children, 3 girls ages 14, 12, and 7 and a boy 4. My husband is a Navy pilot whose hobby is restoring antique cars, which is just as suitable to moving every 2 or 3 years as growing iris is. I also coach a year-round age-group swim team on the Navy base.

### REGIONAL NEWS

*Region 6*—Youth member John Stahly was guest editor of the Region 6 May newsletter—Region 6 Youth Achievement winner for 1974 was Philip Taylor of Masury, Ohio. For the story on Region 6's Youth recruiting drive, see Ben Azer's "Kids Gopher Iris" on page 56.

*Region 18*—Youth Chairman for Region 18 is Calvin Helsley of Mansfield, Mo. Calvin is a music teacher, and became interested in growing irises when he was very young in his grandmother's garden. He has become an iris judge, and is past president of the Southwest Missouri Iris Society.—The Artistic section of the Missouri Iris Show for Youth Members was entitled "Happiness is Growing UP." Jean Morris' Camp Fire Girls entered in Artistic, Horticultural, and Educational sections, and all won some sort of ribbon. Eric Morris, age 12, won a bronze medal and a blue ribbon for a poster, "How to cross-pollenize an Iris" in the educational display. He attached two blooms in glass test tubes to his instructions. Suzanne Morris, age 10, won a blue ribbon with KILT LILT in the horticultural section, and also an honorable mention in the adult artistic display class. (The Morris' topped off their day with father Jim Morris' first Queen of Show for border bearded JUNGLE SHADOWS.)

*Region 24*—Huntsville Youth Society has staged an iris show at the Big Spring Manor nursing home, and as a major project has planted



two beds of irises on the grounds. Also on the Huntsville group's list was a fun trip to the Birmingham Zoo and Botanical Gardens, a variety show Halloween party for the patrons of Big Spring Manor, and various educational programs on hybridizing, photography, Louisianas, and entering, clerking, and staging an iris show.

## Kids "Gopher" Iris

BEN AZER, Michigan\*

I stood in my garden cussing out those pesky rodents upon finding another of my best varieties brown and dead after having been entirely undermined by gophers. Most of the neighborhood kids, on passing me working in the garden, would stroll over to talk and usually end up by going home with a bouquet for their mom. (Or, as I found out later, maybe she had sent them to beg for an arrangement for her bridge party.) This time this kid and his dog had come over to find out why I was talking to myself, when we both looked up to see a gopher making a beeline for his den. I guarded the hole while he ran over to the faucet for a pail of water, and we proceeded to drown out that quadruped. The next day this kid came back with his two big brothers on their bikes. The news must have spread around town, as each day another boy or two would join the gang with their dogs. However, none of the canines ever amounted to much as gopher hounds. They tried getting their pooches to grab them as they emerged, which resulted in a wild scene of kids and dogs all mixed up together—with Mr. Gopher escaping. One kid thought up a good wrinkle by bringing his big brother's trout landing net, which worked best of all as it ensnared the gopher every time as he emerged.

Then I conceived the idea of bringing out our big tomcat, Blackie. You should have seen that tomcat go into action. He got more excited than all those pooches. He would slither in right under their noses, stick his paw in the water, and hook that gopher and dispose of him before anybody knew what happened. All of this must have gained Blackie some respect from this canine tribe, as they never shagged him up trees any more.

I talked to the kids about joining the AIS as Youth Members, and we ended up at showtime with 15 new memberships. The hardest part was to talk their dads into rototilling extra garden space so they could plant the varieties we were able to solicit. Our RVP Olen Rawdon and his wife brought 50 varieties of dwarfs; Marion Dow of Crestline, Ohio contributed 25 tall; Frank Williams of Kalamazoo contributed quite a number of dwarfs; Arthur Hazzard sent a number of his outstanding Japanese varieties, and Forrest McCord of Muncie contributed Siberian GRAND JUNCTION.

We have had a Show Reserve Display Garden for a number of years at the Mio Ranger Station, U.S. Forest Service. The local District Ranger, our VP, allotted extra space for the Junior group,

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\*Adapted from the Region 6 Newsletter.

and they learned how to take proper care of them. We held meetings and workshops at the Ranger Station every Saturday, using for a textbook *What Every Iris Grower Should Know*. The Ranger supplied the tools, and the Assistant Forester and his wife supplied everything else that was needed, including hot chocolate and Pepsi. I don't know what we would have done without this type of co-operation. I will wager that this is the only Ranger Station in the U.S. that sponsors an Iris Display Garden.

What started out to be the "Mio Gopher Hunting Club" turned out to be the first Youth Section of our 30th annual Mio Iris Show. As we understand it, Region 6 now leads the entire AIS in Youth Memberships with Mio leading Michigan with 17 as of April 1975.

## Rare Gift Bargain Offered

What's the finest gift that you can give to a deserving person . . . that costs nothing but a postage stamp?

If he or she is a fine young irisarian, 18 or under, you can nominate him for this AIS Youth Achievement Award Contest! You can be the one to give an outstanding youngster a chance to be recognized!

Any AIS member can nominate any AIS Youth Member (except the past winners, Perry Dyer and Margaret Perry). The winner will receive a handsome trophy, two runners-up will receive certificates, and EVERY youngster who is nominated will receive a letter of congratulations on his accomplishments.

Entries will be judged under code, to conceal their identities, by a specially selected panel, on the basis of their achievements. Be sure that your outstanding young member is entered—the more members who nominate a youngster the better, and the more the judges will know about him—and you may be the only one who remembers to give him a chance.

It's easy; do it now! Nominate that youngster by completing the following form and mailing it, with as much extra information as possible, before December 1, 1975, to Ann Dasch, R.D. 2, Box 337 B, Deer Park Road, Owings Mills, Maryland 21117.

### YOUTH ACHIEVEMENT AWARD CONTEST

(Clip out or copy, and mail to Ann Dasch)

I wish to nominate \_\_\_\_\_

(address) \_\_\_\_\_

(age) \_\_\_\_\_

for the AIS Youth Achievement Award Contest. This AIS Youth Member:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> grows a fine iris garden           | <input type="checkbox"/> competes successfully in iris shows             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> contributes to iris publications   | <input type="checkbox"/> has or helps with a test garden                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has helped his iris club or region | <input type="checkbox"/> promotes the iris & the AIS                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> visits other gardens               | <input type="checkbox"/> finds new AIS members                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hybridizes irises                  | <input type="checkbox"/> extends his interest to various types of irises |
| <input type="checkbox"/> attends iris conventions           | <input type="checkbox"/> is a leader among irisarians                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> is a Judges' Training student      |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> is an iris judge                   |  |

Further details and additional information are enclosed.

Hopefully, \_\_\_\_\_

(address) \_\_\_\_\_



## At the Species Level

That an anticipated goal has been attained, at least in some small beginning, comes with reports from Connecticut, Long Island, and Virginia of the flowering in gardens of the "Rosedown Strain" of Pacific Coast Native irises. This is, of course, gratifying to one who has watched over its development, but more importantly it points the way to even further advancement of a hardy strain, one that will stand up to both winter cold and summer "mugs" as well as to drought.

Since this new development has been some years in the making, I would like to explain the concept and chronicle the development that has involved a great deal of development by many individuals.

### ROSEDOWN PACIFIC IRISES

This "saga of a seed strain" is the story of group effort both by people and by bees. But there was a planned concept, inspired by knowledge that *I. tenax* had been grown successfully in Quebec. First, we started with the haphazard work the bees had done, followed by careful rogueing of inferior seedlings as they showed up—and they did, even from the prettiest of mothers! Hand pollinations also have been done, and with gratifying results.

Beginning about 1954, wildflower iris enthusiasts of the Pacific Northwest got together (via the very popular Robins) to enjoy a series of annual excursions concentrated at the outset on study of the Oregon iris species, later extended south to include the closely related irises in California. We were to find that these irises really are an alliance separated into two groups at the 42nd parallel, about the Oregon-California line, their distribution apparently having been influenced both by the drought-inducing Klamath River gap and the mountain barrier of the Siskiyou range, which represents today the ancient landmass called "Siskiyou." It might be speculated that these iris species were dispersed from that ancient landmass to evolve into what we see on the Pacific Slope today—two distinct groups of species, with only one of the species (*I. douglasiana*) occurring in both zones, north of and south of ancient Siskiyou.

Meanwhile back in our gardens we were growing not only our finds from these far-flung forays, but other plants both bought and traded, and seedlings too. This was the beginning of an assemblage of what certainly must have been the largest and most complete representation of this group of plants ever grown together in one place; for with each iris season, a Sunday meeting brought all the collectors together at the garden now called "Rosedown," each person bringing or sending his best things to plant there. Thus was established, in 1956, a Test Garden of sorts, for all to enjoy.

The Rosedown collection contained the finest selections from the wild of every species and subspecies except for *I. munzii*. Not all proved to take to the conditions of the garden, however, but all did

live long enough for certain evaluation and for utilization by the bees. Also assembled was a very large number of hybrids between all the species, and in some of these hybrids *I. munzii* was included. The program of hand-crossing was continued, the result being an even more thorough mixing. Established in an adjoining area was a planting of as many of the registered clones as could be located, and this has grown to quite a sizeable collection.

In our first of those field trips we found *I. tenax*, the most northerly of these irises in Oregon, to be spilling over the Columbia River into southeastern Washington, although concentrated in the Willamette Valley of western Oregon and reaching up to the foothills of the Cascades and frequently hurdling the Coast Range to Pacific shores. We found it in profusion where fires had destroyed the coniferous forest cover that is their constant associate, and we saw it shaded out as the land regrew its forest. In color it was dominantly a pretty tint of cattleya-orchid hue, often with a precise pattern of darker lines and almost always with the golden guides to pollinators that are common to most irises. Often we were pleased and surprised to find in the northern, and first-studied, colonies many lovely white individuals. A very broad petaled one of the was named "Bella Blanca"; Hattie Hubbard brought SKOOKUMCHUCK FAIRY, a dainty one, Elvie Page sent "Leukia," and Zelne Quigley brought MONDAY'S CHILD, white with a halo of blue lines. When we searched in pasture lands for the yellow *I. tenax* that had once been known as *I. gormanii*, we thought its influence to be apparently widespread, although few found were yellow; the variation of color in the area, and of pattern as well, proved quite exciting. We later found the yellows across the valley, on the Cascade foothills, and Ruth Hardy's named ones came from there. Ruth also brought the crisp white-white with blue engraved lines named VALLEY BANNER. As we traveled further south we found *I. tenax* in consistently darker coloring; Orpha Salsman brought "Shedd Red," a handsome red purple, and a lovely one that came to be known as "Orpha's Blue"; Dorothy Miles found a further blue we called "Skyfall"; and frilly "Purple Chiffon" and "Dexter Violet," the last a deep violet without yellow marking from southern Lane County. Leona Moon found some exceptional ones in the usual orchid color and brought "Camas Queen"; at the same time she also brought a series of hybrids from a colony derived from *I. tenax* mixed with *I. chrysophylla*.

This led in turn to later investigations for other examples of hybrids. first of this same combination; and they were found to happen quite often at intermediate elevations toward most of the mountain passes, and sometimes too in the valley. Next, we plotted the ranges of all the species, planning for the spring when we would set forth to find the zones where distributions overlapped—and the hoped-for hybrids between adjacent species. And our successes outnumbered our failures. From this study we learned a good deal about the factors that seemed to influence the species, distributions, and also about the consequent habitat preferences. We learned



first-hand the fine points for telling one species from another in studying their hybrid swarms, (and we learned too that not always do hybrid combinations result in attractive flowers). Delora Smith found and shared plants from a large colony of very early orchid-colored irises we called "*notiensis*" (though the name has no botanical validity). We believe it to be as distinct and stabilized a natural population as is *I. tenax* ssp. *klamathensis*, later described by Lenz (and which we later went to study). Both were added to the garden, and thus to the hybrid-pot. Dorothy Miles and Mary Fitzgerald each brought selected "*notiensis*," and Elwood Molseed brought *I. tenax* ssp. *klamathensis*, all still in the garden.

In southernmost Oregon, and right up against the Siskiyou barrier, we went to find the sensational yellow-flowered *I. bracteata*. Its very nice flower form we admired; in natural hybrids with *I. chrysophylla* this is a dominant-breeding factor. But the straggling plant left much to be desired, and this trait we found difficult to overcome. One of the few plotted hybrid situations we never could locate was that between *I. innominata* and *I. bracteata*. So we intercrossed them in the garden, and one of the seedlings flowered a surprising classical "variegata" pattern which we had seen in *I. innominata* in the wild on occasion (where they seemed weak). In some advanced seedlings involving *I. bracteata*, good peach-pink colors have been an attractive development.

It was inevitable, of course, that our planned wanderings should take us to Curry County, the homeland of *I. innominata*, darling of the race. We already grew lots of it, the first from seed of the Riddle Strain, and some of us had bought plants as *innominata* "*aurea*"; from New Zealand seed we grew the color strains of Jean Stevens. Probably some of our most glorious times in the wilds were spent looking for "new" *innominatas*—in huge colonies of both the northern yellow forms and the southerly blue-purple ones, but mainly in places where no two were alike and a reddish-purple influence was notable. Ruth Hardy brought her named things, both the blends and purples (the latter confused as *I. thompsonnii*, a name reported later actually to be based on a hybrid occurrence between purple *I. innominata* and *I. douglasiana*). We had had also in the garden the broad, near-white "Rogue" that Marvin Black had selected from a seedling lot of Riddle Strain derivation, and it gave us broad progeny. In a large colony of blue, purple and violet *I. innominata*, Izetta Renton found snow-white "Starbright" and later shared it. (We had learned the hard way to NOT share until a stock had been built up.) Hattie Hubbard brought one of very great appeal, golden with large eye-lashed spots of rich brown, named "Jill."

In the fog-belt of the narrow maritime strips of Curry and Coos Counties we found opportunity to analyze *I. douglasiana*, the one species that had by-passed the Siskiyou hurdle through occurring only near sea-level. There the steep bluffs and headlands held lots of it, mostly in a nothing-blue. But occasionally, where *I. innominata* approached, the color assumed quite exciting variability—sometimes

rosy, sometimes yellowish. This husky and vigorous member we grew in quantity, both seedlings and named ones we could locate (mostly those of Eric Nies), and the white ones, 'Agnes James' and 'Pegasus' (we couldn't tell those two apart). In northwest gardens they grew almost too lushly and wandered widely; the consequent masses of foliage, often untidy, were not felt to be balanced by a sufficient quantity of flower, and the branched stem seemed no advantage, only adding to the general clutter and not sturdy enough to hold flowers aloft on dewy mornings.

Intrigued by the idea of Foster's *I. douglasiana* var. *oregonensis* (smaller and unbranched), we sought the type location, finding it there to be (as later posed by Lenz) a hybrid with southernmost *I. tenax*, and a plant that seemed ideal for gardens. We were to find also many natural hybrids with *I. innominata* (which was, of course, the basic cross of all the various garden strains). We were growing seedlings of many strains that harked back to the Danks crosses made in Australia (from seed sent back to Prof. Mitchell) and to England. We of course had Mrs. English's GOLDEN NYMPH; others later came from Lyon, Luhrsen, Lenz and Stambach. Leona Mahood brought a nice little rose-colored seedling she'd grown, promising yet another color possibility; and we'd long had in several gardens an unaccountably short, dwarf *I. douglasiana*, the plant, except for being short, showing typical characters of the species and passing the qualities, including vigour, to its seedlings. We therefore hoped it would be a valuable bridge to a dwarf strain. (This has recently been dubbed Mini-Ma.)

In scouting the westernmost Rogue ridge, separating the Umpqua River along Cow Creek, we were attracted (via some Hitchcock herbarium sheets) to what we take to be a very widespread introgression of the reddish purple from *I. tenax* into populations that pass for yellow *I. innominata*. What has seemingly happened is that the first of such hybrids have been obliterated and replaced by backcrosses to *I. innominata*, and gradually, over very many generations, the populations tend to look like that species—but suspiciously, because of this reddish or raspberry color, reminiscent of the *I. tenax* at the top of the divide. Some were striking raspberry/gold bicolors, and some were good "variegata" patterns. Since this was a very pleasing population, we were inspired to make lots of crosses toward the same ends in the garden, and the bees have taken it from there. We also made the cross of *I. innominata* with *I. chrysophylla* to see what it would look like, and the result was much like another Cow Creek population. Some *I. bracteata* crosses with *I. innominata*, though pretty enough, displeased us in the "scattered" plant habit, and we saved only one, a fairly passable "variegata," though still with lots of plant faults. Dr. Lenz's large, broad *I. bracteata* hybrid introductions came to Rosedown from the introducer.

In further years we studied the irises to San Francisco Bay and beyond into the Santa Cruz Mountains, then eastward into the Sierra foothills. No one of them except *I. douglasiana* has proven



suitable to our conditions, generally speaking. However we value certain traits in most of the California species and have used them in the hand-crosses. We are most fond of the indigo and violet hues of *I. macrosiphon* as it grows at the Stipp Ranch near Ukiah, and Mona sent us home with lots, but alas, it will not persist. Helen Rickabaugh shared the *I. douglasiana* var. *mendocinensis* (probably part *I. macrosiphon*), and likewise we could not keep it; nor could we keep some *macrosiphon-douglasiana* intergrades we found wild on the coast. They were ideal in plant and stem. In fact, wherever we found the husky *I. douglasiana* "subdued" to a degree by hybridity, the better we liked the result. We valued the slender and very erect stem of *I. fernaldii*, and found that it was almost bred out of existence by the encroachment of *I. macrosiphon*. Here was one example of a cross not to allow; the hillsides were riotous with these hybrid children, but not one was individual enough nor pretty enough to bother with. In midwinter we took a piece of a clump in the Santa Cruz mountains for its neat plant habit; it flowered orchid-pink-lined, covering a creamy ground (to be named "Pink Ink"), and we take it to be *fernaldii-douglasiana*, if you consider the cream Santa Cruz irises to be essentially *I. fernaldii*, as we do. Other such winter-collected happenstances resulted in the broad orchid *douglasiana-purdyi* now named MENDOCINO MORN, and a white *I. purdyi* (which we later lost in a garden label "accident") and suspect of *I. douglasiana* hybridity. The area was searched again and again in hopes of recovering it, but devastating "Freeway Madness" had descended on the Redwoods. The pure species *I. purdyi* was rescued, or a remnant thereof, and recorded to honor Elwood Molseed who had found the colony independently of us. The rich straw-colored flower of flared flat form is marked richly in mahogany, precisely as the Rounds plate in Dykes. This should contribute to the "variegata" pattern; it is of fair vigour with us, quite to our surprise. The clone is registered as MEMORIA ELWOOD.

Of the foothill species, we sought them all out. *Iris tenuissima* is like a taller *I. chrysophylla*, and alas! we lost the magnificent one Peg Grey sent from Lake Shasta after it had established and proved itself. All the *I. hartwegii* material is lovely: some short and thin, some taller and fulsome, all smooth and creamy, but only occasionally with stately lines. The ssp. *columbiana* did not stay, but ssp. *pinetorum* has done better; neither is as individual as the type, of which a few plants hang on to give a few wan flowers. From the southernmost ramparts Lois Joris sent purple ssp. *australis* but it never could make it to flower. That leaves only *I. munzii*, and it too is unfamiliar to us in the wild. We have seedlings, and also some hybrids to watch, the crosses made in California for blue (*tenax-munzii*) by Dick Richards who sent seed here for the rigorous selection by the local climate on seedlings.

There is little doubt that *I. tenax* has had the strongest influence of plant character in the "Rosedown Strain"; it was planned that way. The foliage on a high percentage seems to want to be as green

as *I. innominata* through the winter (at Rosedown anyway), and this we take to be good. At least the leaves will not yellow in early autumn elsewhere, as *I. tenax* foliage often does here. Certainly this species also must contribute most to the combined hardiness, variability, and adaptability inherent in no other garden strain known. The very short perianth-tube and stiffly erect stalk of *I. tenax* tends to counteract the long and often fragile tube and lax stem of *I. innominata*. Coming from *I. innominata* must also be mentioned the gracefully balanced full blossom and, of course the sturdy foliage that enhances the end result. *Iris douglasiana* has likely contributed its vigour, even though its total influence, controlled to a non-dominant role, is probably less.

As the years roll on, the "Rosedown Strain" of Pacific Coast Irises will continue to evolve and to be improved. Traits from species other than the above-named may become evident. Better blues may come through *I. munzii* and/or *I. macrosiphon*. Better stems, better foliage, longer season, all are possible. We have some *I. tenax* that repeat-blooms rather regularly in summer, occasionally again in autumn. Those gardeners who have some success with growing, flowering, and seeding the new strain in the eastern part of the country (or for that matter, anywhere) should grow many successive generations and allow nature to help in further improvements. If in ten or so generations the Rosedown Strain has not deteriorated, but especially if it can be improved, then it may be hailed as a notable addition to worthy garden plants where these irises cannot now be grown.

ROY DAVIDSON, "Rosedown"

*Editor's note:* Mr. Davidson would invite communication with anyone seeking further information, or with those who have flowered this strain of little irises; his address is 911 Western Avenue #200, Seattle, Washington 98104. But please *do not write for seed*. It will be made available, as in years past, through the AIS Seed Exchange. See page 87 for the seedlist announcement.

### THE BIG BOOK BONANZA

As the AIS moves toward a new publication to replace *Garden Irises*, comes the long awaited reprinting of the Dykes classic *The Genus Iris*, the basic reference to which all subsequent irisiana relates. Simultaneously, the British and American species organizations have issued among their publications their own versions of the genus as to the species involved. That of the AIS is intended as a finding-list to be used in conjunction with the Species Study Manual in identifying names and synonyms to be encountered in "iris-reading." (And the synonymy is long and often involved.) The BIS list, finalized under the guidance of Brian Mathew, brings up-to-date that useful compilation first known as "Herrick's Alphabetical Table of Iris Species;" and while not so exhaustive, attempts to tell something of the habit, use, appearance and culture of the known legitimate species. Together the two society publications form a modern listing that brings Dykes up to the minute.



And, of course, Molly Price's delightful *The Iris Book*, announced in a recent, updated soft-cover reprint (complete as in the original except for deletion of a four-page color section) is a thoroughly worthwhile personal account of irises.

The unabridged reissue of Dykes is a very handsome book indeed and relatively inexpensive at that; bound in mauve-violet with the gilt lettering of the original, it has a surprising look of elegance not often seen these days except in the \$35-and-up category. "For decades" (says its beautiful dust-jacket) "this has been a rare book, beyond the means of any but the largest libraries or the most wealthy enthusiasts . . . now . . . available . . . to provide hours of pleasure, . . . and . . . despite its scholarly stature, most of the work . . . can be followed very easily and with great profit by the layman." Accurately and admirably stated. The page-size is 20% reduced so that it fits into a 12½-inch-spaced bookshelf, just barely, and the 48 reduced Rounds color plates have lost nothing of accuracy or beauty, remaining invaluable aids to identification.

The Molly Price book is available from Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York, New York 10014, as is also the republished Dykes work. The "Alphabetical Table of Iris Species" is available from the British Irish Society's Hon. Literature Secretary, Miss M.C.O. Fowler, 53 Barkham Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG11 2RG, England. Also of interest to species buffs and available there are Cohen's "Guide to the Pacific Coast Irises", a beautifully color-illustrated booklet; and Grey-Wilson's monographic treatment of the subsection *Sibiricae*, with excellent illustrations. The species publications of the AIS are available through membership in the Species Study Group, and include two jam-packed newsletters each year (SIGNA) and a serially issued "Species Study Manual." Also with membership automatically comes the seedlist and a whole set of new friends! Make checks payable to Species Iris Study Group; send to Homer Metcalf, Dept. Plant and Soil Science, MSU, Bozeman, Montana, 69715. Due to the "general inflation" the dues rate is now \$3.00 per year.

### CRUSADE

In the eyes of many people in this society, "the bigger is the better," and if the color is bright-bright, that is best. "OK for some people, but some people ain't me." The words of the song go for most of us who enjoy the wildflower look of the species. If and when irises all look alike in form, size, etc., and have only a limited variety of bright colors, assuredly the iris as a garden plant is going to give way in popularity to something else. Dahlias and gladiolus got so big they were only show flowers, but of late there is a very real, new interest in those suited to uses in gardens and for cutflowers in the house. With larger irises of heavier substance, and therefore the desirability of lasting better in all kinds of weather, also comes a heaviness, an ungraceful quality that is the opposite of what wildflower ancestors were. Let's not lose sight of the qualities of daintiness and grace that endeared them to us in the beginning.

# Exhibition Committee Report—1975

RENA M. CRUMPLER, *Exhibitions Chairman*

1975 was a late season weatherwise in most parts of the country. Some shows were canceled and many postponed. The Exhibitions Chairman approved a total of 128 schedules. 121 shows were reported, 113 qualified for awards, two were disqualified because they were not judged by AIS judges, five were canceled because of weather conditions, one was held but had too few entries to make a formal report. Of the remaining seven, one will probably meet requirements when reported properly, the other six have not been heard from although reminders have been sent to them. The 113 accredited shows approved for awards are listed by region.

Region	No. Shows	Region	No. Shows	Region	No. Shows
1	4	9	3	17	9
2	1	10	1	18	9
3	4	11	1 + 1*	19	2
4	3	12	1	20	1
5	2	13	5	21	1
6	11	14	10	22	16
7	6	15	10	23	4
8	7	16	0	24	2
					113

This is an improvement over the 1974 report of 109 total. Regions 1, 3, 4, 7, 13, 17, 19 and 22 gained in number of shows, the rest stayed the same as last year or lost in number. Region 22 (Arkansas and Oklahoma) was first in number of shows and Region 6 (Indiana, Ohio and Michigan) was second. This is a repeat of last year. However, Regions 14, 15, 17 and 18 were not far behind.

Youth participation showed tremendous gain, young people qualifying for awards in 18 shows, compared with 10 in 1974. Central Arkansas Iris Society presented a separate Standard Junior show on the same day as the adult show. Many shows had excellent Junior sections, namely: Region 6, Southwestern Michigan Iris Society, Kalamazoo and Mio Irisarians, Mio, Michigan; Region 7, Blue Grass Iris Growers Association, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Region 18, Parsons Area Iris Society, Parsons, Kansas; Region 22, Tulsa Area Iris Society, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Region 24, Huntsville Chapter, AIS, Huntsville, Alabama.

The Nelson Award cannot be presented this year. There is no way to break the five-way tie for the most votes for Queen of the Show. CUP RACE, FOGGY DEW, NEW MOON, PROSPERITY and STEPPING OUT were voted Queen three times each. FULL TIDE, GRAND VIZIER, MILESTONE, PALE CLOUD, PINK PIROUETTE received two votes each.

Exhibition Certificates were issued to 119 irises exhibited in accredited shows as indicated by the report.

The Exhibition Chairman is grateful to those clubs who submitted schedules for approval well in advance of the show and sent in reports promptly, also, to the RVPs who checked to see if all their shows had been reported properly.

PLEASE READ THE SEPARATE ARTICLE ENTITLED "CHANGES IN EXHIBITION PROCEDURES" TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE. IT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO YOU IN PRESENTING FUTURE SHOWS.

\* 1 additional show presented but too few entries to qualify.



# AWARD WINNERS-AIS SHOWS-1975

Place of Show	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Queen of Show	Exhibitor
<b>REGION 1</b>				
CONNECTICUT				
Hartford	Fred Gadd	James Ashe	TREASURE KEY	Fred Gadd
MAINE				
Auburn	The Moors	The Hazeltons	PINK PIROUETTE	Ms. Dennis Down
MASSACHUSETTS				
Walpole	Barbara Whitehouse	Bee Warburton	DILLY DILLY	Dr. Denis Wharton
Worcester	H. Ladd Plumley	Peter Johnson	NEPTUNE's POOL	H. Ladd Plumley
<b>REGION 2</b>				
NEW YORK				
Rochester	Albert F. de Groat	Dr. Chas. Thomas	WARM GOLD	Albert F. de Groat
<b>REGION 3</b>				
PENNSYLVANIA				
Harrisburg	Harold Goshorn	John Kearney	PIPES OF PAN	Sterling Innerst
Pittsburgh	E. J. Cooper, Jr.	R. J. Rogers	WESTERN HOST	W. G. Eymann
Pittsburgh	E. J. Cooper, Jr.	John Baron	SIVA SIVA	E. J. Cooper, Jr.
York	C. Kenneth Trimmer	C. Emory Riedel	JAKARTA	Palmer Leader
<b>REGION 4</b>				
MARYLAND				
Easton	Mr. & Ms. Paul Hoffmeister	Ms. N. Roland Van Dexter	PIETY	Ms. G. Defreest Larner

Place of Show	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Queen of Show	Exhibitor
NORTH CAROLINA				
Charlotte	Ms. Richard D. Steele	Ms. Neil Brown	ROCOCO	Ms. Richard D. Steele
Eastern N.C. Chapter	Mr. & Ms. Glenn Grigg, Jr.	Dr. E. Roy Epperson	SCARLET BAND	Dr. E. Roy Epperson
<b>REGION 5</b>				
GEORGIA				
Milledgeville	Ms. Mell Tanner	Joe Scott Watson	CHERUB CHOIR	Joe Scott Watson
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Columbia	Rev. Everett Lineberger	Ms. Corine Johnson	STEPPING OUT	Rev. Everett Lineberger
Columbia		Ms. Edith K. Plyler		
<b>REGION 6</b>				
INDIANA				
Indianapolis	Richard Taylor	Bryant Millikan	MILESTONE	Harold Van Freese
MICHIGAN				
Grand Rapids	Ivan E. Kinney	Doris DeHaan	SAN LEANDRO	Ivan E. Kinney
Kalamazoo	Mike Chesebro	Grace Frue	WINTER OLYMPICS	Grace Frue
Lansing	Mr. & Ms. Robert Northrup	Mr. & Ms. Frank Barrett	FULL TIDE	Mr. & Mrs. R. Northrup
Mio	Thelma Farthing	Bennett Azer	SEASIDE	Thelma Farthing
OHIO				
Akron	D. O. Rawdon	Ms. Georgia Rhodes	POST TIME	Myron Beard
Cleveland	Anthony & Dorothy Willott	Wm. & Georgia Rhodes	SUNDANCE KID	Anthony & Dorothy Willott
Dayton	Earl E. Hall	Jack Norrick		



Place of Show	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Queen of Show	Exhibitor
Dayton	Mr. & Ms. James Foreman	David Rawlins	CURTAIN CALL	Mr. & Ms. C. Burrell
Fairlawn	Anthony & Dorothy Willott	Otho Boone	CUP RACE	Otho Boone
Mansfield	Harry Hanna	Pauline C. Reindl	STAR TREK	Harry Hanna
<b>REGION 7</b>				
KENTUCKY				
Lexington	David Mohr	Mr. & Ms. A. C. Dierckes	CUP RACE	David Mohr
Louisville Area	Rodney Adams	Ms. C. Daniel Overholser	STRANGE INTERLUDE	Rodney Adams
TENNESSEE				
Lewisburg	Ms. M. A. Lund	Ms. Frank Tyree	CITY OF PORTERVILLE	Ms. Frank Tyree
Memphis	Ms. Sarah Parker	Ms. Evalyn Story	DIXIE DEB	Byron Grebe
Murfreesboro	Ms. Mary W. Morgan	Phil & Joan Williams	FASHION FLING	J. L. Christopher
Nashville	Ms. W. C. Wilder	Jerry Phillips	STUDY IN BLACK	Ms. H. E. McMahon
	Ms. Thelma Lamb			
<b>REGION 8</b>				
MINNESOTA				
Chaska	Mr. & Ms. Wm. McCallum	Mr. & Ms. Robert Dalgaard	VARI-BRIGHT	Taiga Toft, Inc.
Chaska	Joan Cooper	W. G. Sindt	PREMIER	Joan Cooper
Minneota	Gene Nordquist	Vera Orsen	BROWN BABUSHKA	Gene Nordquist
		Clarice Josephson		
St. Anthony	Urban Ipsen	The McCallums	BABBLING BROOK	Gable Iris Gardens

Place of Show	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Queen of Show	Exhibitor
WISCONSIN				
Fond du Lac	Nadine Yunker	Shirley Collins	TRULY VIOLET	Shirley Collins
Hales Corners	Frederick C. Jahnke	Melvin Bausch	VULCANUS	Frederick C. Jahnke
Milwaukee	Frederick C. Jahnke	Susan Troka	PINK PIROUETTE	Howard W. Goodrick
<b>REGION 9</b>				
ILLINOIS				
Centralia	Marilyn Redenbo	W. C. Carter	ORCHID DANDY	Ms. Clyde Cox
Lombard	Ms. Dorothy Pais	Ms. Florence Stout	AMAZON PRINCESS	Charles Simon
Lombard	Donovan Albers	C. J. Simon	FIVE STAR ADMIRAL	Jim Marsh
<b>REGION 10</b>				
LOUISIANA				
Lafayette	Chas. W. Army, Jr.	Marvin Granger	HARLAND K. RILEY	Kenneth Durio
<b>REGION 11</b>				
MONTANA				
Missoula	David Durnford	Merrit Cass	TEA APRON	David Durnford
<b>REGION 12</b>				
UTAH				
Salt Lake City	Charlotte Easter	D. C. Anderson	HIGH LIFE	Charlotte Easter
<b>REGION 13</b>				
WASHINGTON				
Opportunity	Norris Carter	Gerald P. Harms	STEPPING OUT	Norris Carter
Spokane	Gerald Bletcher	Ms. Paul Harms	FULL TIDE	Ms. Paul Harms
Tacoma	Frank Gropper	Fred Crandall	MAD MAID	Evelyn Grubb
Walla Walla	Phyllis Maxwell	Ocea McCaw	ALINDA	Phyllis Maxwell
Walla Walla	Don McCabe	Phyllis Maxwell	QUEEN OF HEARTS	Ocea McCaw



Place of Show	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Queen of Show	Exhibitor
<b>REGION 14</b>				
NO. CALIFORNIA				
Concord	Glenn Corlew	Joe Ghio	VERNAL FALLS	Manley Osborne
Fresno	Glenn Corlew	Cottage Gardens	GRAND VIZIER	Alan Amend
Hanford	Ethel Soultz	Payson Vucovich	MAJESTIC SWAN	Ethel Soultz
Hayward	Glenn Corlew	Cottage Gardens	FOGGY DEW	Glenn Corlew
Modesto	Keith Keppel	Melrose Gardens	MENDOCINO	Keith Keppel
Redding	Edna Bryceson	Georgia Rogers	CHOCOLETO	Edna Bryceson
San Jose	Joe Ghio	Lotus Mahon	PISTACHIO	Joe Ghio
Sacramento	Marilyn Holloway	Edith Wheeler	GOING MY WAY	Marilyn Holloway
Ukiah	Dale Hulbert	Ruby Hulbert	TRITON	Jean Near
NEVADA				
Las Vegas	Ms. Marvin Ray	Ms. Jack Cochran	SOUTHERN COMFORT	Helen Cochran
<b>REGION 15</b>				
ARIZONA				
Phoenix	Mary Scheidler	Dorald Shepard	SEVENTH PRAISE	Mary Scheidler
Tucson	Genevieve H. Jasper	Robert Staub	LORD BALTIMORE	Robert Staub
SO. CALIFORNIA				
Arcadia	Barbara Serdynski	Evangeline Welborn	SONG OF ERIN	Barbara Serdynski
Arcadia			BETHLEHEM SONG	Doris Foster
Arcadia	Ms. Chas. R. Foster	John Holden	<i>I. hermona</i>	John Holden
Carlsbad	Doris Foster	Bill Gunther	GRAND VIZIER	Doris Foster
Carlsbad	Shirley Alexander	Ruby Anderson	DECOLLETAGE	Shirley Alexander
Del Mar	Thelma Carrington	Archie Owen	FUJI	Archie Owen
Riverside	Ms. Louise Ashcroft	Ms. George Nelson	EDENITE	Ms. E. J. Simon
San Diego	Archie Owen	Valera Chenoweth	PAM TRUSCOTT	Valera Chenoweth

Place of Show	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Queen of Show	Exhibitor
<b>REGION 17</b>				
TEXAS				
Amarillo	C. C. Callarman	Frank Stephens	CUP RACE	Louise Nichols
Belton	Ms. Doyle Gray	Ms. W. L. Lamb	NEW MOON	Ms. Doyle Gray
Brownwood	Ms. Frank L. Smith	Ms. Neudy Radcliffe	DIALOGUE	Ms. Neudy Radcliffe
Dallas	Robert G. Demory	Ms. J. P. Millikan	MISS ILLINI	Myron Gunther
El Paso	Ms. Chas. L. Calhoun	Ms. Roy L. Dean	PROSPERITY	Col. G. L. Seligmann
Fort Worth	Ms. Royce Blevins	Ms. Lloyd Gilley	WEDDING VOW	Cathey Charlet
Lubbock	Ms. Freddie Tatum	Rayford Fowler	<i>I. pseudacorus</i>	Ms. E. E. Patton
			BASTARDI	
New Braunfels	Ms. C. C. Rockwell, Jr.	Mr. Kenneth Triesch	HALL OF FAME	Ms. Elsie Harris
Waco	Ms. F. H. Haik	W. C. Haynes	RAINBOW GOLD	W. C. Haynes
<b>REGION 18</b>				
KANSAS				
Baxter Springs	Morris Wagner	Ms. Bob Crockett	MILESTONE	Ms. Harold Boyd
Garden City	Ms. Frances Tomchak	Ms. Martha Ann Lobmeyer	ALASKAN CROWN	Ms., Frances Tomchak
Hutchinson	Ms. Betty Hill	George A. Bender	FOGGY DEW	James Rasmussen
Parsons	Ms. Russell Morgan	Ms. Emory Weber	SWING SHIFT	Ms. Russell Morgan
Wichita	Guy Swink	Leon Broyles	SPRINGTIME FANTASY	George Torry
MISSOURI				
Cape Girardeau	Ms. John F. Blackiston	Ms. Leslie Harris	GLOWING VOLCANO	Ms. Leslie Harris
Kansas City	Stanley Street	C. R. Minnick	PALE CLOUD	Jim Clarke
Kansas City	C. R. Minnick	Mr. & Ms. Dean Reed	STEPPING OUT	C. R. Minnick
St. Louis	S. H. Butt	Louise Bellagamba	JUNGLE SHADOWS	J. W. Morris



Place of Show	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Queen of Show	Exhibitor
<b>REGION 19</b>				
NEW JERSEY				
Pennington	Elizabeth Wood	Frank Jones	VAMP	Franklin Carr
Rutgers	Elizabeth Aulicky	Van Ann Garden	MAIN ATTRACTION	Franklin Carr
<b>REGION 20</b>				
COLORADO				
Denver	Ms. K. R. Kelly	Donald Roos	COMMENTARY	Richard Ricketts
<b>REGION 21</b>				
NEBRASKA				
Crete	Ms. Robert Tenopir	Ms. Elvin Schultz	CRINKLED BEAUTY	Ms. Sylvia Tenopir
<b>REGION 22</b>				
ARKANSAS				
Hot Springs	Susie Smith	Eileen Harrison	RIBBON ROUND	Ms. Zena Bailey
Little Rock	Ms. Mary Etna Williams	Mr. & Mrs. Richard C. Butler	TRAVEL ON	Ms. Edward B. Ray
Little Rock (Youth Show)	Stephen Russell	Roger Holmquist	BASIC BLACK	Stephen Russell
OKLAHOMA				
Altus	Ms. R. P. Dempsey	Miss Myrtle Leneau	ORCHID BROCADE	Ms. R. M. Kobs
Alva	Ms. Alton C. Zimmerman	Hooker T. Nichols	RASPBERRY RIPPLE	Hooker T. Nichols
Edmond	Ms. C. R. Mason	Perry Dyer	CHARMED CIRCLE	Perry Dyer
Enid	Bill Frass	Fred Spellman	BACCARAT	Ms. Eugene Sharp
Guthrie	Betty Emmons	Ms. T. N. Cornwell	RETA FRY	Betty Emmons

Place of Show	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Queen of Show	Exhibitor
Norman Oklahoma City	Ms. H. R. Hensel Ms. L. J. Weissen- berger	Perry Parrish Ms. H. R. Hensel	NEW MOON ONE REASON	Ted Thompson Perry L. Parrish
Oklahoma City Oklahoma City Stillwater	Ms. Loretta Aaron Perry Parrish John & Frances Humphrey	Perry Dyer Loretta Aaron Betty Emmons	PROSPERITY NEW MOON FOGGY DEW	Perry Dyer Ms. H. G. Plato John & Frances Humphrey
Tulsa	Mr. & Ms. Alva J. Hickerson	Ms. Robert C. Howard	ROMAN VILLA	Dennis W. Jones
Woodward Woodward	Hooker Nichols Hooker Nichols	Betty Zimmerman Betty Emmons	POLKA LACE PALE CLOUD	Ann Glitsch Hooker Nichols

**REGION 23**

NEW MEXICO Albuquerque Hobbs Las Cruces Roswell	Ms. Walter C. White W. A. Brown Col. G. L. Seligmann Ms. W. H. McKinly	Howard Shockey Ms. T. E. Bertram George Bryant Ms. Leslie Kilgore	PLICADILLY ROYAL HERITAGE CLOUD CAPERS PROSPERITY	Ms. Allan von Gedda W. A. Brown Ms. Roy Dean Dr. Cecil Eiffert
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**REGION 24**

ALABAMA Birmingham Huntsville	Ms. E. P. Miles Nan Elizabeth Miles Donald Saxton	Mr. & Ms. R. Mansfield-Jones Edna Usrey	ORINDA  LIGHT FANTASTIC	Mr. & Ms. Joe M. Langdon Edna Usrey
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Place of Show	Youth Division	Commercial or Educational Exhibit	Best Arrangement	Artistic Sweepstakes
<b>REGION 1</b>				
CONNECTICUT Hartford			Ms. Daniel E. Whelton	
MAINE Auburn		Maine Iris Society	Bernard McLaughlin	Bernard McLaughlin
MASSACHUSETTS Worcester		Virginia Howie	Christian Shenette	Lucy Dickinson
<b>REGION 2</b>				
NEW YORK Rochester		Dr. Chas. Thomas		
<b>REGION 3</b>				
PENNSYLVANIA Harrisburg Pittsburgh York		J. C. Baron	Natalie Smith Ms. J. B. McKinnon Ophelia Straw	
<b>REGION 4</b>				
MARYLAND Easton			Ms. Evelyn Williams	
NORTH CAROLINA Charlotte High Point		Dr. E. Roy Epperson	Ms. Clayton May	Garden Club of Olde C

Place of Show	Youth Division	Commercial or Educational Exhibit	Best Arrangement	Artistic Sweepstakes
<b>REGION 5</b>				
GEORGIA				
Milledgeville			Dr. Tom Davidson	Earnest Yearwood
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Columbia	Dale Dobbs (A)	Ms. Wells E. Burton	Ms. Nell Price	
<b>REGION 6</b>				
INDIANA				
Indianapolis			Helen Creviston	Frances Edwards
MICHIGAN				
Grand Rapids		Englerth Gardens	Ms. Kenneth Keating	Ms. Kenneth Keating
Kalamazoo	Kitty Sue Buchner (H)		Jeanne Marsh	Mr. Bernard Jones
	Jimmy Copeland (A)			
	Susie Copeland (A)		Ms. Robert Lewis	Ms. Robert Lewis
Lansing				
Mio	Herbie Ziehl (H)			
	Scot Azer (H)		Margaret Gerber	Margaret Gerber
	Carlee Cournyer (A)			
OHIO				
Akron			Ms. Thelma Neumeyer	Ms. Esther Towne
Cleveland			Charlotte Voss	Frances Holecek
Dayton			Ben E. Barnett	Doris Schuster
Dayton			Ms. Gerry Gramm	Ms. F. A. Barnett
Fairlawn			Rose Holecek	Charlotte Voss
Mansfield			Sally Glauber	Martha Beal



Place of Show	Youth Division	Commercial or Educational Exhibit	Best Arrangement	Artistic Sweepstakes
<b>REGION 7</b>				
KENTUCKY Lexington  Louisville Area	Jill Ramsey (H) Sharie Warnock (H) Sandy Sizemore (A)		Ms. Eddie Florence	
			Ms. H. J. Willenbrink	Ms. H. J. Willenbrink
TENNESSEE Memphis Murfreesboro  Nashville	Paulette Rooker (H) Randy Coward (H)	Mr. Robert Crump Tenn. Ornithological Society Ms. Glenna Johnson	Mr. Joe Brinkerhoff Ms. J. L. Christopher	Mr. Joe Brinkerhoff Ms. J. L. Christopher
<b>REGION 8</b>				
MINNESOTA Chaska  Chaska Minneota St. Anthony	Craig Okins (H) Kavin Okins (A)	Mr. Walter Carlock  Mr. Walter Carlock	Mr. James Seeden  Ms. Kenneth Fisher	Ms. Charlotte Sindt  Marg Fisher Bette Grinde Ms. Kenneth Fisher
WISCONSIN Fond du Lac Hales Corners Milwaukee		Robert M. Reinhardt Robert M. Reinhardt	Dorothy Cherne Ruth Goodrick Ms. John Sowinski	Ms. John Sowinski

Place of Show	Youth Division	Commercial or Educational Exhibit	Best Arrangement	Artistic Sweepstakes
<b>REGION 9</b>				
ILLINOIS				
Centralia			Ms. David Clarke	Ms. David Clarke
Lombard			Ada Follett	Ada Follett
Lombard			Louise Bellagamba	Ada Follett
<b>REGION 10</b>				
LOUISIANA				
Lafayette	Buddy McSparrin (H)	Chas. Ryan		
<b>REGION 11</b>				
MONTANA				
Missoula			Claudia Payne	Claudia Payne
<b>REGION 12</b>				
UTAH				
Salt Lake City			Marie Tanner	Suzanne Parry
<b>REGION 13</b>				
WASHINGTON				
Opportunity			Ms. L. F. Pugh	Ms. L. F. Pugh
Spokane			Ms. Sue Fritchman	Ms. Hutsin Piller
Tacoma		Frank Gropper (C) Verna Cook (E)		
Walla Walla			Ms. Jake Smith	Ms. Jake Smith
Walla Walla			Phyllis Maxwell	Phyllis Maxwell



Place of Show	Youth Division	Commercial or Educational Exhibit	Best Arrangement	Artistic Sweepstakes
REGION 14				
NO. CALIFORNIA				
Concord			Lois Mero	Sylvia Brown
Fresno			Billie Hartley	
Hanford			Ms. Merle Godfrey	Ms. Merle Godfrey
Hayward			Gwen Nanson	Gwen Nanson
Modesto	Cindy Sutton (H)	Joe Ghio (C)		
	Bonnie McDonald (A)	Wild Ginger Jr. Group (E)	Ms. Henry Dolezal	Ms. Douglas Morisette
		Ms. Pauline Blalock	Georgia Maxim	Charles Petrie
Redding			Ferne Riggs	
San Jose				
Sacramento	Rex Bacon (H)		Ruby Hulbert	Ruby Hulbert
Ukiah				
NEVADA			Ms. Marvin Ray	
Las Vegas				
REGION 15				
ARIZONA				
Phoenix			Katie Romero	Clarice Maben
Tucson			Elsa McLean	
SO. CALIFORNIA				
Arcadia			Barbara Beckett	Willa Darr
Arcadia			Ms. Sylvia Beck	Ms. Sylvia Beck
Arcadia			Barbara Beckett	
Carlsbad			Ray Chesnik	
Carlsbad			Grace Davis	

Place of Show	Youth Division	Commercial or Educational Exhibit	Best Arrangement	Artistic Sweepstakes
Del Mar		Homer Metcalf (E)		Evelyn Dean
San Diego		Thelma Carrington (E)	Mrs. Folkerson	
<b>REGION 17</b>				
TEXAS				
Amarillo		Ms. M. S. Downing (E)	Ms. Roy Johnson	Ms. M. S. Downing
Belton		Ms. K. D. Albritton (E)		
Brownwood		Ms. I. G. Harris (E)		
		Ms. J. B. Huntington (E)		
Dallas		Robert G. Demory	Ms. Paul H. Horton	Ms. Paul H. Horton
		Ms. Jos. B. Coker		
El Paso		Col. G. L. Seligmann (E)	Ms. John Welch	Ms. John Welch
Fort Worth			Ms. Inez Smith	
Lubbock			Ms. E. E. Patton	Ms. E. E. Patton
Waco			Q. Perry Potts	
<b>REGION 18</b>				
KANSAS				
Baxter Springs	Lee Martin II (H)	Ms. Bob Crockett	Ms. Thurmand Archer	Ms. Thurmand Archer
Garden City			Ms. Martha Ann Lobmeyer	Ms. John Boyd
Hutchinson			Ms. Pat Dixon	Ms. Ruth Davis
Parsons	Carl Chapman (H)		Ms. Russell Morgan	Ms. Howard Sykes
	Donna Lou Chapman (H)			
	Margaret Perry (H)			
	Edward Ermey (H)			
Wichita	Rick Bjorklund (A)		Chris Taggart	Chris Taggart



Place of Show	Youth Division	Commercial or Educational Exhibit	Best Arrangement	Artistic Sweepstakes
MISSOURI Cape Girardeau Kansas City St. Louis	Bonnie Brown (A)	Ms. Edward Arnoldi  Eric Morris (Y) Diane Hoff (Y) Pam Gremminger (Y)	Ms. L. C. Krchma Louise Bellagamba	Ms. Larra Evans Louise Bellagamba
REGION 19 NEW JERSEY Rudgers		B. Houseward Harriet Segessemann		
REGION 20 COLORADO Denver			Ms. Avalon Kosanke	Ms. Avalon Kosanke
REGION 21 NEBRASKA Crete	Jacqui West (H)		Ms. Ed. Hesh	Ms. Ed. Hesh
REGION 22 ARKANSAS Hot Springs Little Rock Little Rock (Youth Show)			Bertha Mullican Ms. Bruce Wooley Stephen Russell	Bertha Mullican Mr. Gene Rowland
OKLAHOMA Altus Alva			Ms. George Huckaby Ms. Gene McGill	Ms. Olon Walker Ms. Alton C. Zimmerma

Place of Show	Youth Division	Commercial or Educational Exhibit	Best Arrangement	Artistic Sweepstakes
Edmond		Nancy Snyder Sarah Ruth Morris	Guyneth Van Antwerp	Guyneth Van Antwerp
Enid			Ms. Ed. Hillery	Ms. John Nelson
Guthrie			Ms. Johnny Davis	Ms. W. A. Backhaus
Norman			Ms. Mary K. Hemler	
Oklahoma City			Ms. Harold Dorn	Ms. Harold Dorn
Oklahoma City	Vicki Monroe (H) Vicki Monroe (A)		Ms. Glenn Mace	Ms. Doyle Gregory
Oklahoma City		Ms. Joe Crawford (E) Granada Floral (C)	Ms. R. C. Arens	Ms. Leo Grisham
Stillwater				
Tulsa	John Heathcock (H) Elizabeth Wilson (A)	Jim Keithly	Ms. Leora Doyle Fred De Longy	Ms. Leora Doyle Ms. R. W. Heathcock
<b>REGION 23</b>				
NEW MEXICO				
Albuquerque				
Hobbs	Theresa A. Mahoney (H)	Ms. Earl G. Gould Ms. Edward J. Nolan Ms. T. E. Bertram Ms. H. N. Toland Ms. Chas. J. Merrill	Ms. Matt Gubbles  Ms. Jack Noss	  Ms. Douglas Adams
Roswell			Eddie Novak, Jr.	Ms. C. T. Merrill
<b>REGION 24</b>				
ALABAMA				
Birmingham			Ms. E. G. Brown Ms. Virgil Shultz	Ms. J. S. McCleney Ms. K. C. Johnson
Huntsville	Carol Burch (H) Byrne Turner (H)			



# Exhibition Certificates

## AIS Shows—1975

Adams, Rodney: 71-9	Harder, Lowell: 6411-2A
Anderson, D.C.: W.C. RWSdlg. D.L. #4	Hickerson, Alva J.: 72-5-S
Applegate, Charles: 107-71-A	Hite, Harvy: N-41
Arburkle, Alvin: 69-5A	Holden, John: H120A
Arny, Charles: 66-G2	Jasper, Genevieve H.: 68-2
Barlow, Lera: P-4-73-5	Johnson, Allen (Australia): J-70-4
Beard, Myron: 720	Jones, Frank: J-70-14
Bledsoe, W. T.: BLACKBERRY WINE	Judy, Dr. Frederick: 65-DE-4 65-72-8
Blevins, Royce: 68-61B	Knocke, Dr. Fred: K-094
Blodgett, A. G.: 75-35	Logan, Aaron: E2 (Native)
Blodgett, Ramona: 75-25 73-48 75-45	Loveless, Stuart J.: 71-14
Boen, Don: 5-10-8C	Mansfield-Jones, Mr. and Ms. R.: 43-73
Bouldin, Alice: Median 2-7-A	Marsh, James: 70-40 70-50 71-26 71-43
Briscoe, Harley: 70-53-8	McCaskill, Jack: 73-25 (Califor- nicae)
Brown, Bob: 74-4	McGarvey, W. G.: 75-68-17A2#1 71-68-14 Burg. 1
Brown, B. J.: 01-75	Mertzweiler, Joe: Y-OR-72
Bushey, Frank: B-66-U2	Minnick, C. R.: M-1020
Butler, Mr. and Ms. Richard C.: RCB-103	Nichols, Hooker: ANGEL LIPS N-7528 7500A 2200A
Chesebro, Mike: CSXWL-74B-2	Niswonger, Dave: BROWN LASSO
Clough, W. H.: SPILLWAY—No. 71-80	Northrup, Robert: 64-35
Condo, Ms. Mark: C-72-9B	Osborne, Manley: 3-22
Crandall, Fred: E-1 (Totem)	Overholser, Ms. C. D.: LL-XT-1
Crevison, Robert: 7206-S	Palmer, Cleo: 7342 7268 7513-SDB
Cromwell, C. A.: 46	Peterson, Les: LP72-43AA
David, Dr. Reuben: 28-71	Plumley, H. Ladd: 6805
Deyer, Floyd: D-4-73-T	Rake, Mr. and Ms. Henry: 71-1
Drakes, Ms. E. T.: 73-15	Rawdon, D. Olen: 75-25-1
Dunbar, Ms. Paul: 63-5-T	Redenbo, Marilyn: 11020B
Durio, Ken: DE-72	Ricketts, Bethel: 74Y2
Dyer, Perry: C-4 C-6 C-7	Roberts, Ed: R-17
Foster, Doris: B-66-C46	Robinson, J. B.: 71-64
Friedling, C. T.: 69-21	Rogers, Mark: 70-1-B
Gaulter, Larry: 73-44	Ross, Virginia: 63-44
Gildea, Ms. James: 75-11-A	Saxton, Donald: 74-13
Goodrick, Mr. and Ms. Howard: 196-2	Sexton, Neva: 78-66
Goula, Richard: CMXWH2	
Hager, Ben: CLAP HANDS HOCUS POCUS SD2691W	
Hanna, Harry: 75-75 73-1	

Shivel, L. H.: 72-P-1  
Shockey, Howard: B-66-S-8  
163-67A  
Shoup, Marvin: 74-27  
Siegling, Edmond: 75-2VB  
75-2LYW  
Skinner, Capt. Otis R., Jr.: 73-6-1  
Slade, George: 70-3-1  
Sloan, Dick: 74-10-12  
Smith, Ms. Jessie: 104  
Solomon, Ray: 65-2E9  
Soult, Ethel: 72116  
Story, Ms. Evalyn: 1-72  
Tanner, Ms. Mell: M-T-66-1  
Tate, Harry A.: AB69-7-T  
74-7-C

Wadekamper, Julius: TTW1  
Wall, Dora: RB112-68A  
Waltermire, Charles L.: 72-1  
Weiler, John: 70-65  
Williams, Marilyn: 23-72-1  
Willott, Mr. and Ms. Anthony:  
74-11  
72-77  
Wilson, Robert and Alice: Wil-  
67-1B  
Wood, John D.: 73-201  
Wright, Maybelle: L-15  
Yordy, Josephine: G.P.1  
Yunker, Nadine: 1570-4N

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AIS  
AIS  
Cave, N. Leslie  
Randall, Harry  
Vallette, Wilma L.

“Garden Irises”  
“The Iris an Ideal Hardy Perennial”  
“Alphabetical Iris Check List—1939”  
“The Iris”  
“Irises”  
“Iris Culture and Hybridizing for Everyone”

DAVID SILVERBERG

27 Spring Hill Drive, Howell, New Jersey 07731  
or call collect 201-364-8609

EXCELSIS—TB, 36", M. S. clean tawny pink, nearly closed; F. same, slightly lighter in center below tangerine beard, with plicata haft-markings and all around buttonhole stitching at edges in brownish purple. (Waymark X Mayberry pink-ground plic sdg.). .....\$25.00  
IRISH CROCHET—BB, 24", M-ML. Lacy light chartreuse self of good form; nearly closed S. and flaring F., slightly washed sienna when first open. (Plicata sdg. x pink sdg.) X Green Flare. ....\$20.00  
LA ZAMBO—BB, 27", M-L. Black with slightly reddish cast in some lights. Flower is a little large for height, but has nicely closed S. and flaring F. with some ruffling. (Black Rose x Ecstatic Night) X Dusky Dancer. ....\$20.00  
PEACHES ALA MODE—BB, 25", EM-ML. Closed white S., shaded peach at midrib and base; F. peach, soft yellow hafts, and tangerine-orange beard. Near perfect branching, so even with 4 open flowers, there is no bunching or crushing; 2 buds per socket; 3 in terminal; lower branch often rebranched; up to 12 or 14 buds. (Youthful Charm X Java Dove). ....\$20.00  
YORK AND LANCASTER—TB, 28-9", EM-M. Pure white S., slightly domed; flaring orchid to lilac-rose F. with small amount of white veining around yellow beard. Usually is within limits for BB, but occasionally gets a bit taller. (Pipes of Pan x Orchids and Snow). \$20.00  
VINTAGE WINE (1974 Int.) is hereby withdrawn from introduction due to heavy winter losses which left only an inferior sib.  
COME 'N' LOOK GARDENS, P.O. Box 154, Declo, Idaho 83323



# CHANGES IN EXHIBITION PROCEDURES

RENA M. CRUMPLER, *Exhibitions Chairman*

Changes in procedures are being initiated by the Exhibitions Chairman in an all-out effort to improve service, disseminate information, and upgrade the quality of show schedules for horticulture, artistic, and other show sections. We hope the result will be better organization and easier classification and judging of shows, greater communication between show officials and the Exhibitions Chairman, quicker approval of schedules, quicker submission of reports and issuance of show awards, improvement in all-around efficiency of the entire exhibitions function—saving cost for both the show and the Exhibitions Committee.

The AIS Board at the November, 1974 meeting took the first step in this direction by approving the Chairman's recommendation to change Section (a) of Rule 1, Chapter 4, Page 16, *Handbook For Judges and Show Officials*:

"Rule 1. The show schedule must be sent to the Chairman of the Exhibitions Committee of the American Iris Society.

(a) The filing of the schedule with the Exhibitions Chairman is a necessary first step. It must be submitted in *draft form a minimum of two months prior to the date of the show*. The written approval of the Exhibitions Chairman carries with it the authority to use the show supplies of the American Iris Society."

This change means that orders for show supplies will not be honored until schedules are approved and that retroactive approval of any schedule will be a rarity and must be justified by some unusual circumstance. It will eliminate the necessity for submitting the printed schedule unless specifically requested by the Exhibitions Chairman.

Misunderstanding by show officials as to AIS requirements which must be met to present a standard show causes considerable delay and much correspondence. Your chairman has received many requests for information and assistance. In most cases, schedules have been submitted in printed form too late to make recommendations for changes.

Within a few weeks of the time you receive this BULLETIN, RVPs, Presidents of Societies and Sections as well as show officials with whom your chairman has been in contact this year will receive precise directions as to procedures to be followed, along with recommendations and suggestions for improving your show. It will provide a quick reference for matters pertaining to schedule approval and show reporting. Extra copies will be available on request to schedule chairmen, show secretaries, and to any other show officials who have responsibility for preparing and submitting schedules and show reports for approval. It is vital for us to get this information into the hands of the proper persons.

*Please watch for this mailing.* We sincerely hope it will help you to present better shows and clear up many points which appear to baffle show personnel.

Let's work together for more and better shows in 1976!

# REGION 19 TEST GARDEN REVIEW

The Region 19 Test Garden has been in existence since 1962 and for some thirteen years now we have found it of great help to our regional hybridizers in evaluating the quality and popular appeal of the seedlings they have tenderly nurtured and are considering for introduction.

It has additional appeal in that it is a stimulant to competition, and this is always fun. It encourages others who may be contemplating hybridizing at some future date to reconsider and enter the fray sooner than planned, displaying their seedlings and challenging us to greater endeavor.

We do not have, perhaps, the number of hybridizers in this region that other regions may have; so for us it is not necessary to limit the number of plants each participating hybridizer may send. We are fortunate in this, for we find that this further serves to widen the hybridizer's chance to display several of his best specimens and we know it must increase his interest in the program. This additional latitude has at no time been abused and to date not one iris of inferior quality has been entered for consideration.

Visiting judges from our region and other regions have been more than faithful in attendance during blooming season, often coming as a matter of conscience two or three times. They offer to respond to a telephone call to revisit the garden for evaluation of an iris not in flower at the time of a previous call.

Yes indeed, this is a solid program, and we find the work more than repaid by the interest of the region, its hybridizers, and the judges in the program.

MEL LEAVITT

Director, Region 19 Test Garden

**Note:** It is always a pleasure to visit the Region 19 Test Garden. Not only are the irises good, they are always beautifully grown, thanks to the special tender loving care given them by Mel Leavitt and his charming wife, Helen. We in Region 19 are quite fortunate to have such a fine test garden.

NORMAN NOE

RVP, Region 19



# AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY FOUNDATION

## MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING

Royal Inn at the Wharf, San Diego, California April 23, 1975

The meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Iris Society was called to order at 12:05 P.M. April 23, 1975, by President Bledsoe. Present were: Trustees Ackerman, Benson, Cosgrove, McCaughey, Wall and Wills.

Mr. Wills moved and Mrs. McCaughey seconded that the minutes of the November 2, 1974, Trustees meeting, Tulsa, Oklahoma, be approved as prepared and authorization was granted for publication in the BULLETIN.

Treasurer Ackerman reported to the Trustees that gifts made to the Foundation to date totaled \$7,141.76.

The \$10,000 Club, started during the 1974 national convention in Roanoke for the purpose of stimulating donations to the Foundation is gaining momentum. Continued publicity in the BULLETIN, however, is necessary. Each Charter Member receives a membership card and recognition in the BULLETIN.

The information brochure concerning complete and pertinent data about the Foundation is being handled by Mr. Bledsoe and will be ready for printers' bids very shortly.

The Trustees accepted with regrets the resignation of Mr. Earl Browder. Mrs. Melba Hamblen was elected a Trustee to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Browder.

Mrs. McCaughey moved and Dr. Wall seconded that Mr. Bledsoe and Mr. Wills be re-elected as Trustees of the Foundation for a period of three years.

Mrs. McCaughey moved and Mr. Wills seconded that the following be elected as officers of the Foundation:

President: William T. Bledsoe Secretary: Clifford W. Benson  
Vice President: Clark Cosgrove Treasurer: Jay C. Ackerman

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

CLIFFORD W. BENSON, *Secretary*

## AIS STRENGTH REPORT—1 AUGUST 1975

REGION	AIS—Excluding Youths & Affiliates	Full Membership, Youths	Affiliates	Grand Total
1	174	2	3	179
2	241	3	1	245
3	160	3	1	164
4	303	12	0	315
5	111	1	3	115
6	402	26	9	437
7	271	6	6	283
8	155	4	2	161
9	187	1	2	190
10	40	4	1	45
11	85	1	2	88
12	92	7	1	100
13	185	4	0	189
14	360	10	6	376
15	407	4	4	415
16	40	0	0	40
17	360	5	6	371
18	488	21	12	521
19	152	0	1	153
20	105	0	0	105
21	180	3	4	187
22	343	6	2	351
23	133	7	3	143
24	179	16	5	200
Alaska	2	0	0	2
Hawaii	2	0	0	2
Foreign	166	1	0	167
TOTALS:	5,323	147	74	5,544
Strength June 1	5,156	133	66	5,355

# Announcements

## **Species Iris Seed Exchange List**

The 1975 Species Iris Seed Exchange list will be available in November from Mrs. J. A. Witt, 16516—25th N.E., Seattle, Washington 98155. To receive your copy, send her a self-addressed, stamped large-sized envelope. Collected, hand pollinated, and open pollinated seeds of a wide range of bearded and beardless species and species hybrids will be offered, suitable for warm or cold climates. If you grow unusual species, your donations of seed will be greatly appreciated.

## **AIS Conventions, future locations and dates**

1976: Lansing, Michigan. June 4-8.

1977: Memphis, Tennessee. May 3-7

1978: San Jose, California. April 26-29

1979: Huntsville, Alabama.

## **BULLETIN copy deadlines**

The Editor should receive material for BULLETIN publication two months prior to the month of the BULLETIN in which it is to run. For January, by November 1; for April, by February 1; for July, by May 1; for October, by August 1.

### **IT'S MICHIGAN IN '76**

#### **"The Happy Land"**

See the features of eleven iris display gardens, including "The Mystery Garden"

**Headquarters:** Olds Plaza Hotel; Lansing, Michigan

**Dates:** Friday, June 4 through Tuesday, June 8

**Special Note:** Plan your schedule so that you can include a visit to world-famous Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan. Take this opportunity to see, in full scale, the wonders of our country's history on display (this village is not included in the tours).



## AIS MEMBERSHIP RATES

Annual .....	\$ 7.50	Sustaining .....	\$ 15.00
Triennial .....	18.75	Research .....	37.50
Family .....	9.00	Life .....	150.00
Family Triennial .....	22.50	Family Life .....	187.50
Youth member, with others of family as members .....			1.50
Youth member: with no others of family as members .....			2.50

## SECTION DUES

Send dues, making check payable to the American Iris Society, to Clifford W. Benson, Secretary, American Iris Society, 2315 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

	Japanese	Median	Rebloomer	Siberian	Spuria
Single Annual	\$2.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
Single Triennial	5.00	5.00	7.50	5.00	5.00
Family Annual	2.50	2.50	4.00	2.50	2.50
Family Triennial	6.00	6.00	10.00	6.00	6.00
Single Annual Supporting		3.00			
Family Annual Supporting		5.00			
Single Annual Sustaining	3.00	5.00	5.00		3.00
Family Annual Sustaining		7.50			
Single Life		40.00	50.00	50.00	24.00
Family Life		50.00	60.00	60.00	

**IMPORTANT:** Section dues, if paid through AIS, **MUST** be for the same duration as your AIS dues. AIS **FAMILY** member desiring **SINGLE** Section membership, **PLEASE** indicate which person is applying for Section membership.

## BULLETIN ADVERTISING RATES

Due to the ever climbing cost of printing the **BULLETIN**, we have found it necessary to establish new advertising rates effective with the January, 1976, **BULLETIN**.

### COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY (Four Issues)

One-inch .....	\$15.00	Two-inch .....	\$25.00
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### DISPLAY ADVERTISING (Single Issue)

One-inch .....	\$19.00	Two-thirds page .....	\$63.50
One-quarter page .....	27.00	Three-fourths page .....	71.50
One-third page .....	36.00	Full page .....	90.00
One-half page .....	48.50		

Send advertising copy and check payable to The American Iris Society to:

Mrs. Kay N. Negus, Advertising Editor  
6111 South 135th St. Omaha, NB 68137

**NOTE: ALL COPY FOR JANUARY ISSUE DUE NOVEMBER 10.**

Don't forget to include your 1976 Commercial Directory copy.

## ATTENTION HYBRIDIZERS

Have you been notified that your 1975 introductions have been recorded? If not, it is important that you send a copy of your catalog, list or advertisement to me immediately. Your introductions must be recorded before they can become eligible for awards of the Society.

**Kay N. Negus, Registrar-Recorder**

6111 South 135 Street

Omaha, NB 68137

A local society may become an affiliate of AIS upon submitting evidence of qualification to the Chairman of Affiliates and Sections, together with the approval of the Regional Vice President. The present requirements are as follows (#4 was added at the November meeting of the Board of Directors):

1. All of the officers and directors of the society must be AIS members.
2. There must be enough additional AIS members to total at least 10.
3. The society must participate in the AIS system of registrations and awards, and must adhere to AIS show rules.
4. In its report to the Chairman, the society must state the month in which its annual elections of officers is held.
5. If the above requirements are met, a society 50% or more of whose members are AIS members will be affiliated without charge. If less than 50%, there will be a charge for affiliation, currently \$25.00.

After initially qualifying for affiliation, the society is required to submit annual lists of officers and members to the Chairman to retain its qualification. These lists should indicate (\*) members who are also AIS members. Where there is a question, the list will be submitted to the appropriate RVP for verification before approval. Failure to submit the required information to the Chairman will result in automatic disqualification.

GLENN F. HANSON

*Chairman, Affiliates and Sections*

## **AFFILIATES OF THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY**

(Changes in roster since previous publications)

### **Sydney B. Mitchell Iris Society**

Pres. Ms. Olive Rice, Berkeley, Calif.

### **Blue Grass Iris Society**

Pres. Mr. John Minke, Lexington, Ky.

### **Maine Iris Society**

Pres. Ms. Marilyn Royce Mellicone, Augusta, Me.

### **SEMO Iris Society**

Pres. Mrs. John F. Blackiston, Lexington, Mo.

---

## **STARBRIGHT IRIS CRYSTAL**

Charles C. Jack

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Alderson, West Virginia 24910

"The STARBRIGHT CRYSTAL is so beautiful, and really makes a fantastic set."—Mrs. Joyce Meek, Concord, Calif.

***An Ideal Christmas Gift***



## IRIS SLIDES FOR RENTAL

The American Iris Society maintains a number of excellent sets of iris slides for rental. Each set contains about 100 slides, 35mm size. A list of the names of the irises accompanies each set. Ideal for a program for your iris meetings and garden club meetings, these slides are a fine way to study the new and old irises. Are you considering, or would you like to see, some new irises? What better way than to rent a set of slides, to keep informed of the new varieties or to see some of the rare, exotic and unusual species.

### AIS SLIDES PROGRAM

1. THE 1974 POPULARITY POLL. The 100 favorite tall bearded irises are presented in the order as chosen by the AIS members.
2. JAPANESE IRISES. Slides of these exotic beauties were contributed by Mr. Adolph J. Vogt. This new set is a total joy.
3. THE DESCENDENTS OF PAUL COOK'S FAMOUS PROGENITOR. A new set delineates the progress in bicolor and amoena breeding. It includes a commentary and a genealogical chart.
4. THE LOUISIANA IRISES. A new slide set, based on a fine contribution of slides by Mr. C. W. Arny, Jr. is in preparation. Check to see if completed.
5. AWARD WINNING ARRANGEMENTS FEATURING IRISES. This set of artistic arrangements is perfect for garden clubs. Slides were made by an expert photographer. Very popular. A second set is in preparation.
6. THE NEW RELIABLES. This set shows many of the popular, less expensive, bearded irises that have stood the test of widespread distribution. It also includes many interesting garden scenes.
7. THE BEARDED SPECIES AND THEIR SPECIAL HYBRIDS. This beautiful set includes miniature and standard dwarf, intermediate, aril, table and border varieties.
8. THE BEARDLESS IRIS SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS. This charming set includes bulbous, Crested, Spuria, Siberian, Louisiana, Western Natives and Japanese.
9. IRISES OF ALL TYPES, SIZES AND COLORS. This set is varied, distinct and original and includes the charming bulbous irises.
10. REGION 4 IN '74—ROANOKE CONVENTION. This set includes scenes at the headquarters, garden scenes, and irises of all types seen on tour. Many award winners and favorites are included.
11. 1974 ROANOKE CONVENTION. This is a set of bearded irises, including the award winners, most of the favorite guest irises, with novelties and newer varieties. A fine selection from the convention. No garden scenes.
12. THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION, 1973. GOOD AND PLENTY. The story told in slides includes headquarters, garden scenes and irises of all the types and colors seen on the tour.

13. PORTLAND CONVENTION IN 1972. Slides from the famous Schreiner, Cooley, Tompkins and DeForest Gardens, include garden scenes and favorite irises.
14. WICHITA CONVENTION IN 1971. This set of slides is still circulating.
15. THE NEWER TALL BEARDED AWARD WINNERS AND CONTENDERS—also many other favorites.
16. THE NEWEST IN IRISES! Many 1975, 1974 and 1973 introductions by popular hybridizers. Most of these slides were made by the hybridizers themselves in their home gardens.
17. IRISES FOR EVERY GARDEN. A nice program for garden clubs. This set includes a variety of irises, both bearded and beardless, and the leading 25 tall bearded from the Popularity Poll. The slides show irises in many types of gardens, with sketches to help in planning the use of irises in various garden settings.

Requests for slides should be made well in advance for proper scheduling, preferably 30 days or longer. Include a second-choice date if possible. Give the exact date desired so that slides can be sent insured airmail. Some sets may be especially popular, or booked well in advance, so give second and third choices for sets, if optional. Send your complete address, including zip code. Slides are to be returned insured airmail, the next day after your meeting. A check for \$5.00 (for set of 100 slides), payable to the American Iris Society, must accompany your order, except for the one free program per year for each Affiliated Society. Mail to:

D. C. NEARPASS, Slides Chairman  
9526 50th Place,  
College Park, Maryland 20740

#### **IRIS JEWELRY**

Iris designs handpainted on porcelain disks. Gold-finish mounts. Bracelets, earrings, pins, pendants, tie tacks, available to irisarians. Write for listing. Please include stamp.

**MRS. GRANT D. KEGERISE**

**501 Penna Ave.**

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FOR SALE—Hand-hooked rugs with Iris design made of wool material. Washable.

**DAISY GARSKE**

**328 Silver Ct.**

**Great Falls, Mont. 59405**



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(Minimum: 25 cents)

**GENETICS IS EASY**—Goldstein .....\$8.00

Completely revised and enlarged, this 4th edition is written so that the average layman can understand it with a minimum of mental effort. Especially recommended for the beginning hybridizer.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY COLOUR CHART.** Four fans .....\$20.00

This revised chart consists of a set of four fans in stout cardboard box. In each fan the leaves of colors are held by a locking screw, easily fanned out for selection of a particular leaf. With four tints of each of the 202 colors, there is a very wide range available, giving users a working tool for color reference of great value.

**HANDBOOK FOR JUDGES AND SHOW OFFICIALS.** Non-members, \$2.00, Members .....\$1.50

A must for judges and show officials.

**HANDBOOK FOR AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS** .....\$2.00

The best compendium we have of the American Iris Society. By Ira and Betty Wood.

**COLOR CLASSIFICATION.** \$0.60 ea.; lots of 10 or more, \$0.50 ea.

**WHAT EVERY IRIS GROWER SHOULD KNOW** .....\$1.00

Lots of 10 or more to same address, \$0.80 per copy.

**1974 MEMBERSHIP LIST** .....\$1.50

**IRIS CHECK LIST**—1959. Until inventory reduced .....\$2.00

Compilation of registrations 1950-59, and awards 1920-59.

**REGISTRATION AND INTRODUCTIONS,** For 1972 .....\$1.00

For 1970 and 1971, reprints, each .....\$2.00

For 1974, each .....\$1.50

**BULLETINS.** Back issues of BULLETINS, if available,

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Members .....\$1.25

**BULLETIN 1 (Reprint)** .....\$1.00

**Fiftieth Anniversary BULLETIN** .....\$2.00

**AIS IRIS SEAL STAMPS**—100 stamps to a packet.....\$1.00

Slightly large than a half dollar, these official seals are quite beautiful on a silver ground, the iris and bud are blue; foliage blue-green; ideal for stationery and place cards, etc.

**AIS STATIONERY.** New style; with member's name and address, or that of local society; letterheads 7½ x 10½ inches; envelopes 7½ x 4 inches; good quality bond paper.

In lots of 250 letterheads and 250 envelopes .....\$11.00

In lots of 500 letterheads and 500 envelopes, postpaid .....\$19.50

Type or "print" name and address to be imprinted. Send check with order. Samples of letterhead and envelope may be requested.

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The purposes of the Foundation are to foster and encourage educational and scientific research in the improvement of the standard of excellence of the Genus Iris, the stimulation of general interest in all species and cultivars of Iris and the administering of awards and honors to worthy individuals, institutions and organizations for advancement in the breeding, culture, use, literature or scientific study of Iris and related genera.

A number of very generous gifts have already been received (as reported elsewhere in previous copies of the BULLETIN). Members of the American Iris Society and their friends who wish to support the Foundation may do so by making donations directly to Mr. Jay C. Ackerman at 3535 Waverly Hills Road, Lansing, Michigan 48917 or to Mr. Clifford Benson, 2315 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

You are invited to become a member of the \$10,000 Club by making a contribution to the American Iris Society Foundation. The AIS Foundation, in order to maintain a tax deductible status must have 80% small donations before a larger donation can be accepted. A contribution in any amount that can be afforded will carry with it in the \$10,000 Club and will help the AIS Foundation establish a sound financial base.





